$120,000,000 For Ships (Page 13)

Our Tariff Under Fire (Page 3)

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

ENLARGED MINING SECTION A WEEKLY FEATURE PAGES 16-18

Vol. XXVIII — Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations — PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 15, 1934 — 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year — No. 50

The Nation's Business

The Owners of the C.N.R.
Trade Abuses and Jurisdiction
Tariff Issue Again on Stage
N.S. Report Will Revive Debate
"Sticking to Facts" on the Railways

Speaking for the Owners

THE Sherbrooke Record, in a congratulatory editorial, speaks of The Financial Post as "the speaking authority of those who are bondholders in the Canadian National Railways."

The Post prefers to be regarded as the speaking authority of those who are the stockholders of the Canadian National Railways. These stockholders are the tax-paying citizens of Canada. The bondholders do not require anyone to speak for them. Their investments are safe. No matter how badly the Canadian National Railways may be managed, no matter how much money it loses, they will get their interest and dividends because they are guaranteed directly or indirectly by the taxpayers.

But the citizens who own the equity—it is an Irish equity—in the railway, who have backed these bonds, do require someone to speak for them. And that is what The Financial Post has been attempting to do.

* * *

Who Can End Trade Abuses?

THE Halifax Herald considers that the public conscience in Canada has been shocked by revelations before the Business Practices Enquiry at Ottawa. In particular, the Herald cites sweat shop conditions, pitifully low wages, and "a deliberate policy of short weighting the buying power of the public."

Says the editor of the Herald:

> "It is the duty of public authority to deal with these conditions drastically and effectively to make a repetition of them the next thing to impossible in Canada."

This is a reasonable enough view and there will be general agreement with the demand of the Herald. But one difficulty comes up. What is meant by "public authority"? Is it the Dominion that is to end these abuses? If so, we may as well frankly face the fact that the jurisdiction of the Dominion government is limited in respect to any matters pertaining to trade and commerce.

Is it the provinces? Here the difficulty is that the urge to remedy the conditions is probably less in the provinces where reform is most needed. And the provinces cannot finance the governmental functions they have already assumed.

The obvious remedy is to strengthen the hands of the federal administration. There are other and more important reasons for doing this, not the least of which is the steady growth in the financial burdens of the provinces.

* * *

An Old Debate—The Tariff

THE report of Nova Scotia's royal Commission on the relations of that province to the Dominion will attract attention all over Canada. No doubt each of the other two Maritime provinces, each of the three Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia, will be prepared to echo many of the sentiments expressed in the report.

In seven of the nine Canadian provinces there is a large body of opinion which believes that Canada's policy of national development has operated and is operating primarily to the advantage of Quebec and Ontario and at the cost of the other provinces. And in every such argument the element in national policy that is mentioned first of all is the tariff. Rightly or wrongly, the feeling has grown up that Canada's protective policy is mostly of benefit to the central provinces and that the portion of the cost of the tariff that is paid by the other seven provinces is out of proportion not only to the benefits they receive under it, but to the benefits they achieve through the numerous "quid pro quo" that have been granted to the tariffs, such as the Hudson's Bay Railway, our port development policy, the wheat bonus of three years ago, reduced freight rates, special provincial subsidies, loans to the western provinces, etc.

* * *

IF THE Nova Scotia Commission report is to be taken as the summation of the views of those who want a radical revision of the basis of our economic Confederation, we

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

General Motors Plans For 15 Per Cent Gain 1935 Domestic Sales

Expect Increase of 40 Per Cent in Export Shipments

NEW CAR PLANS

Pontiac 6 Soon to be Shown and Followed by Oldsmobile and Chevrolet Models

By Staff Editor

OSHAWA. — General Motors of Canada is planning for a 15 per cent increase in domestic sales and a 40 per cent gain in exports in 1935, H. A. Brown, vice-president and general manager, told The Financial Post.

Last year, export business showed a 400 per cent increase and the additional 40 per cent on this increased total means that a very fair volume will be produced for this specific purpose, Mr. Brown said.

With results from customer research showing that the six cylinder engine leads in popularity, the new season will see a Pontiac 6 in Canada. This model was successful in the United States last year but only the eight-cylinder model was produced and sold in Canada.

Pontiac First

Pontiac will be the first line to be publicly shown but the Oldsmobile and the Standard Chevrolet will also be released before the end of the year. The Master Chevrolet may not be in dealers' showrooms until late in January but a complete line of models will be ready for the Toronto automobile show in the second week of January.

No changes are contemplated in Buick and Cadillac at the present time. A new line of Buicks will likely be ready toward the end of the summer while a new La Salle will probably make its bow about June 1.

Higher Prices

Although Mr. Brown stated that he was not in a position at the present time to make any announcement with regard to prices, he indicated that increases appeared to be in the offing even if they were not brought into force when the new cars were released. Such items as tires, upholstery, etc., were definitely increased in price, he pointed out. While manufacturers were trying as hard as possible to avoid price increases, he did not see how they could absorb these increased costs.

Follow Customer Research

Details of mechanical and body changes in the General Motors 1935 line are not yet available. Mr. Brown indicated, however, that the company was following closely the results obtained by the customer research department. Among prefer-

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

OTTAWA PLANS NEW DEPARTURE IN TRADE PACT

Canada Aims to Earmark Dollars to Boost Exports

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The Bennett government, it is learned, is considering a new departure in the making of trade agreements.

This will consist of making special arrangements for the settlement of commercial payments between Canada and the country with which the trade agreement is made. It is regarded as probable that a payment agreement will be suggested to the German government when negotiations get under way for an extension of the existing trade pact. This treaty expires January 1, next, and will likely be renewed for another year.

Separate Fund

The idea behind the payment agreement policy is that a foreign country should set aside in a separate fund all moneys received from Canada for purchase of goods. Out of this fund, payments should be made for goods bought from Canada.

In the case of Germany, there has been, since 1931, a slight balance of trade against Canada. Imports have exceeded exports and the probable result of such a payment agreement would be to stimulate exports to Germany to the extent to which the present trade is unbalanced against the Dominion. Imports in 1934 (fiscal year) were $7,274,659, while exports were $5,285,945.

On the other hand, a payments agreement would work to reduce Canadian exports in cases where the trade balance is now in Canada's favor. Prior to 1931, the balance with Germany was favorable. In 1928, for example, imports were $12,698,918 against exports of $17,906,413. To set aside payments for goods bought from Germany in order to settle the bill for sales to Germany would have cut Canada's exports by more than $5,000,000.

Washington Thinks Ontario in U. S. A.

Ontario is just another state in the Union to certain Washington authorities, if one can judge from a series of letters recently received by the T. W. Hand Fireworks Co., Toronto, from the executive secretary of the N.R.A. code authority board of the pyrotechnics manufacturing industry.

Threatening action in the "local United States district court" unless a certified statement of 1933 gross sales volume and a cheque for one half of one per cent of such sales volume was forwarded immediately, the letter states, in conclusion:

> "We sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to go to the length that has been suggested by the Code Authority and would therefore appreciate receiving your cheque by return mail."

WHISKY FIRM SAID IMMUNE IN 61 CHARGES

But Warrants Issued for Bronfmans, of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams

STOCK ERRATIC

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Warrants have been issued to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the arrest of 61 individuals alleged to be concerned in a liquor smuggling ring which is claimed to have defrauded the government out of several million dollars in excise taxes.

Among the individuals for whose arrest warrants have been issued are Sam Bronfman, president of Distillers Corporation - Seagrams Ltd., Allan Bronfman, vice-president, and their two brothers, Harry and Abraham Bronfman, who are charged with an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Dominion and Quebec governments of revenues payable under the Customs Excise Act.

It is understood that Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, as a corporation, is not involved in the charges. R.C.M.P. authorities stated the case "may grow."

Shares Erratic

The arrests confirm rumors that have been common in financial circles for months. A natural consequence is that the market for shares has been highly erratic.

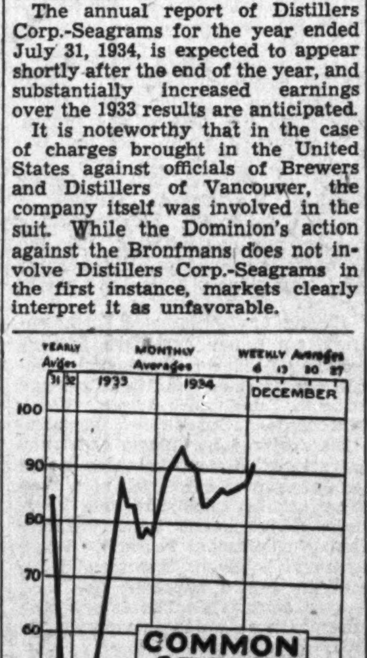
December trading has been in heavy volume, with a declining price trend. On Dec. 10, the day prior to announcement of the issue of warrants for the arrest of the Bronfmans, the shares dropped to a low of 13¼ with volume of nearly 70,000 shares. Following the issue of the warrants, the stocks moved between 13⅛ and 14¼ within two hours, indicating that the news had been anticipated.

Reported Liquidation

It is reported that liquidation in the shares has been coming from New York, presumably on behalf of insiders, but no confirmation could be obtained by The Financial Post on this point. Allan Bronfman was reported late in October to have stated that the company was doing extremely well, and at that time it was unofficially stated that the Bronfmans had not been disposing of their shares.

The annual report of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams for the year ended July 31, 1934, is expected to appear shortly after the end of the year, and substantially increased earnings over the 1933 results are anticipated.

It is noteworthy that in the case of charges brought in the United States against officials of Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver, the company itself was involved in the suit. While the Dominion's action against the Bronfmans does not involve Distillers Corp.-Seagrams in the first instance, markets clearly interpret it as unfavorable.



Common stock prices receded to 92.2 from 93.3 in the week ended December 6, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, whose indices are shown on page 5.

STEAMERS BETTERMENT MAINTAINED

C. S. L. Statement for 1934 to Indicate Progress

GRAIN DISAPPOINTING

Volume of Wheat Low This Year — Other Divisions' Showing Relatively Good

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With the close of navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River only a few days away, indications are that the operating income of Canada Steamship Lines for the full year will show that the improvement noted by the bondholders' protective committee during the first eight months of the year was maintained during the balance of the season.

Up to the end of August, Canada Steamships had improved its operating revenue by $483,000 over a like period in 1933, while the secured bank loans had been reduced to $1,500,000 from $2,750,000 at the end of last year. The cash balance on August 31 was $260,000 after payments applied against reduction of bank loan and applying $480,000 against interest on prior debenture stocks and bonds and payment of other miscellaneous expenses.

Bank Loan Decreasing

Expectations are that the report for 1934 will show that Canada Steamship Lines has been able to reduce its bank loan to about one-half of what it was at the end of 1933, or, in other words, to around $1,400,000. This objective could be achieved by appropriating only $100,000 from operating income in the last four months of the year—a step which should be accomplished without a great deal of difficulty.

Show Higher Income

The present navigation season was not an altogether favorable one for Canada Steamship Lines, as disappointment was experienced in the grain business. Notwithstanding the failure of this division to fully come up to expectations, it is expected that the operating report for 1934 will reveal a net income higher than in 1933 when $651,262 was shown in the statement. It is too early to forecast the extent of the increase, but it would not be surprising if the company were able to report a net figure somewhere between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

Grain Trade Disappointing

With operations practically closed down for the year, it is possible to gain some idea of the results for the year. On a net dollar basis, the grain business is understood to have been more profitable in 1934 than was the case in 1933. Had expectations of last August been realized, however, this division would have reported a marked improvement in earning power.

It will be recalled that about the time the new crop was coming in, prospects for foreign buying of Canadian wheat were bright and grain interests looked forward to a heavy flow of grain from the head of the lakes to the seaboard. As has happened often in grain trade, the forecast was not realized. The anticipated foreign buying failed to materialize, and the volume of grain moved from the head of the lakes to St. Lawrence ports this year was undoubtedly smaller than in the previous year.

American Competition

Then again there was a large movement of grain to American ports for storage. Very low rates attracted the movement of grain to Buffalo and other ports, with the result that the volume of grain moved by Canada Steamship Lines and other Canadian steamship companies was restricted.

The one bright spot in the grain shipping trade this year was the maintenance of rates. In other years price cutting had a serious effect on operating revenues. Through the maintenance of the six cent rate, the company's operating income was somewhat better in 1934 than in 1933 even though the volume was less.

Other Divisions Hold Own

Other divisions of Canada Steamship Lines have had a fair season. The subsidiaries, such as Century Coal, Davie Shipbuilding, Midland

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Canadian Pacific Helped By Smelters Cash Dividends

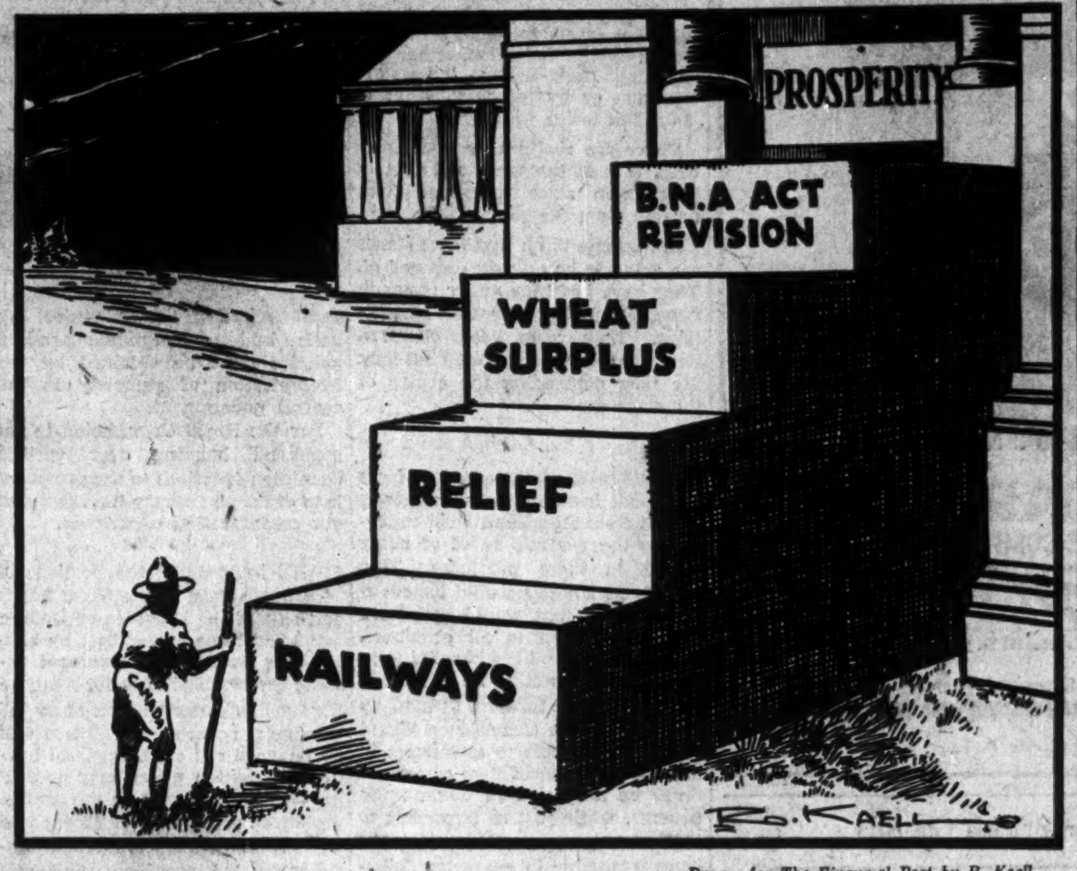
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Declaration of a half-yearly dividend of $1 and a bonus of $1 a share, both payable at the end of the year, by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, will find reflection in the special income account of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1934. The railway owns a controlling interest in Smelters, having held at the end of last year approximately 336,500 shares.

For the current year Smelters will pay out in cash dividends $4.50 a share. On the basis of its estimated holdings, the Canadian Pacific will receive $1,514,250. The figure of $4.50 covers the current declaration, plus $1 declared at the half year and $1.50 declared in December, 1933, but paid on January 14, 1934.

The revenue indicated is larger than reported by the Canadian Pacific "from investments and available resources" in 1933, when the amount shown in the report was $1,306,181.

With earnings from railway operations on a larger basis than was the case in 1933, expectations are that the income account of the Canadian Pacific for 1934 will show up more favorably. In 1933 the accounts revealed a railway operating profit of $20,862,106 and special income of $6,222,481. Up to the end of October railway profits for 1934 amounted to $17,770,786, or 26.66 per cent more than in the first ten months of 1933.



—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

MORE STEPS TO CLIMB

SERVICE CORP. POWER FIRM DOES BETTER

West Canadian Hydro Relieved of Burdensome U. S. Exchange

CONSIDER DIVIDEND

Forthcoming annual report of Canadian Public Service Corp., Vancouver, and subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 1934, is expected to reflect materially increased earnings for the major subsidiary, West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. The report will appear late this month, it is understood. Disappearance of the premium on U.S. funds for payment of bond interest of Canadian Western Telephone Co. and of West Canadian Hydro are expected to be reflected in the earnings of the parent company.

While a separate report for West Canadian Hydro has not been issued, it is understood that earnings on the class A shares, 98 per cent of which are held by the parent company, amounted to over 80 cents a share in the year ended June 30, 1934, compared with 19 cents a share in the preceding year.

Dividend May be Paid

Dividends have not been paid on the A shares of West Canadian Hydro since April, 1933, and these are cumulative to the extent earned up to a maximum of $1.25 a share per annum. On this basis, it is understood that arrears payable on the A shares amounted to $1 a share as at June 30, 1934.

Due to the disappearance of the expense of premium on bond interest and to improved conditions in the Okanagan Valley where the company operates, directors of West Canadian Hydro are understood to have been considering resumption of dividends on the A stock and payment of arrears. Most of this payment would go to Canadian Public Service Corp. which has maintained full dividend payments on its 6½ per cent preferred shares.

Income of Canadian Public Service has been obtained chiefly from Canadian Western Telephone Co. and Inland Ice and Cold Storage Co. The burden of the U.S. exchange on bond interest was only felt to a minor extent by the telephone company and not at all by the storage firm. Inland Ice was not expected to improve its earnings materially in the year to June 30, 1934. Telephone stations of the 'phone company showed an increase over the 1933 figures at May 31, 1934, so that earnings from this source are expected to be fairly stable.

Acquisition of common shares of Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities by Canadian Public Service Corp. is also expected to show in the annual report. The statement has been delayed because of this deal which was confirmed early in November.

Highlights of the week

War Postponed

Major European powers have succeeded in removing the war cloud from the truculent Balkans for the time being. Relieving of tension described by John A. Stevenson.
Page 6

Nova Scotia Stunted?

Dominion tariffs found to have definitely retarded growth of Nova Scotia. Enquiry commission report.
Page 3

$120,000,000

Canadian taxpayers must foot huge bill for their Merchant marine in last 16 years.
Page 13

Gifts

Overworked leaders in the commercial world with little time to spare for Christmas shopping will find many hints for acceptable gifts in the special section of this issue.
Pages 19-24

Must Balance

Balance must be restored between agricultural prices and industrial wages, argues C. W. Peterson, if farmers are to be made prosperous.
Page 13

Canada's Coal Reserves

Is Canada popularly over-estimating her coal reserves? The situation as it seems to a British Columbia engineer.
Page 16

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BIRTH CONTROL IS MUCH NEEDED FOR COMPANIES

Ontario Securities Commissioner Says This Should be Next Step

FIGHTING CROOKS

"The Ontario Securities Commission will be more than a regulator of fraud if I can work things the way I want to," said J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Ontario Securities Commissioner, in the course of an address at an Ad Club dinner held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, to consider the advisability of forming a Toronto Better Business Bureau. "And I think I will be able to. I have had entire freedom of action in this department. There has been no interference from anybody. I think there will be a lot more birth control in future in connection with the forming of new companies and the selling of new securities. That is in my mind as a most important thing to do."

The speaker said that in scanning new companies and new issues he believed the most important thing was to get as much information about personnel as possible. The dealing with personnel was the most important thing the commission had to do. To do that properly it was best to have no rules. It had been urged upon him not to give a license to a man who had been insolvent, but a man who had been insolvent through no fault of his own had applied.

Business For Honest Men

"I found," said Mr. Godfrey, "that he was an absolutely honest man, and he got his license. Another suggestion was made from the financial district that I do not give licenses to people unless each was able to show a good net liquid surplus of about $60,000. This was supposed to be a protection. I turned that down because I believe there should be only one criterion in giving a man a license: 'He must have just ordinary common honesty.' If we can eliminate from the securities business the people who have not ordinary common honesty my job will be an easy one. I think it will take some time to do that. I have had a long experience. I was 25 years with the late T. C. Robinette, prominent criminal lawyer, and I think I got to know every kind of crook. I made up my mind to one thing; you can never make money out of crooks. They will trim you every time. The purpose of the commission so long as I have anything to do with it is to eliminate the crook and the racketeer and get the business in the hands of honest decent men.

"I am not trying to make speculation safe. You cannot by any alchemy make a mining speculation safe. It is a gamble in the early

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Week's Figures Feature Lower Footwear Output

For the fifth consecutive month, leather footwear production in October was less than in the corresponding month of last year. The total for the latest month was, however, slightly higher than that recorded in September.

Automobile financing showed the usual seasonal decline, but the total was considerably ahead of 1933.

			—Change— From Prev. Period	—Change— From Prev. Year
Monthly:		Oct., 1934	%	%
Footwear output,	prs.	1,782,172	+4.5	—3.0
Autos financed,	No.	5,464	—8.9	+55.8
Do.,		$ 2,005,866	—11.5	+48.3
Weekly:*				
Car loadings ...	No.	45,515	—5.2	+7.6
Cattle sales	No.	14,785	—8.4	+21.2
Hog sales	No.	20,375	—24.6	—10.1

*Weeks ended Dec. 1, 6 and 6, respectively.

GOOD FUR SALE MAY LET H.B. CO. PAY DIVIDENDS

"Bay" Stores and Other Departments Do Well in 1934

FUR AUCTIONS VITAL

October Sale Poor — December and January Sales Important — Changes May be Made

By Staff Editor

WINNIPEG.—If Hudson's Bay Co. fur sales are profitable and encouraging in the next two months, the news will probably mean dividends for the company shareholders, The Financial Post learns.

No dividends have been paid on either common or preference shares since 1930.

Previous to that the record shows preferred dividends to have been paid regularly and common dividends to have been paid since 1906 with the exception of two war years, 1914-1916. Fiscal year ends January 31. Annual meeting is held at London; last year, April 13.

Common stock cannot share in dividends until 4 years arrears on preferred shares have been paid up.

Fur Sales Disappointing

In brief the company finds itself half way through its last quarter with sales in retail, wholesale and land departments very satisfactory. The most disappointing part of company operations was the fur sale which took place at London, England, last October, and encountered apathetic buying and poor prices. If the December and January sales are good it will round out a good year for other departments and will, it is believed, be a major factor in dividend policy for 1935.

In the retail field the company reports sales in recent weeks to have been the best in a long time. Transactions have been particularly heavy with volume ahead of 1933 to date. A very good Christmas trade is anticipated.

Liquor Sales to U.S.

In its wholesale division, two important factors in increased sales are the famous Hudson Bay "Point" blankets and a substantial trade in liquor to the U.S. This latter business is handled entirely through the company's wholesale branch, and includes many famous lines sold under the company's trade name.

Finally in its land sale department the company reports a good increase in business with an exceptionally heavy flow of enquiries.

Changes Probable in Fur Trade

In its century-old fur trade, Hudson's Bay Co. from its 200 or more trading posts throughout the Dominion handles between 30 and 40 per cent of the Canadian trade. Practically all company furs are marketed through the London office and find their way to the three fur auctions in October, December and January.

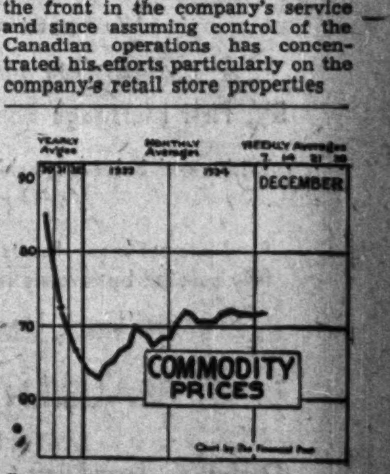
As New York is becoming an increasingly important outlet for Canadian furs, it is probable that for the future the company will gradually develop contacts which will permit the company's furs to be marketed in the United States. At present about 50 per cent of the total Canadian fur output (i.e. practically all furs other than H. B. Co.) are marketed in New York.

Another important development to which the company is understood to be giving consideration is a plan whereby for the first time in its corporate history, the company would follow the marketing and sale of its furs through to the ultimate consumer. The plan under consideration has as its aim the finishing of fur garments by the company to be sold through the regular retail channels of trade but bearing the famous Hudson Bay Co. trademark. Advertising of such products would be in co-operation with retail dealers on a national campaign. No such move has been considered in Canada as yet it is understood.

Chester is General Manager

Much of the success of the Canadian operations in the past few years is attributed to the excellent work of the company's Canadian committee under the chairmanship of George W. Allan, K.C. Chief burden of responsibility falls on the shoulders of youthful P. A. Chester, since 1931, general manager for Canada of the company.

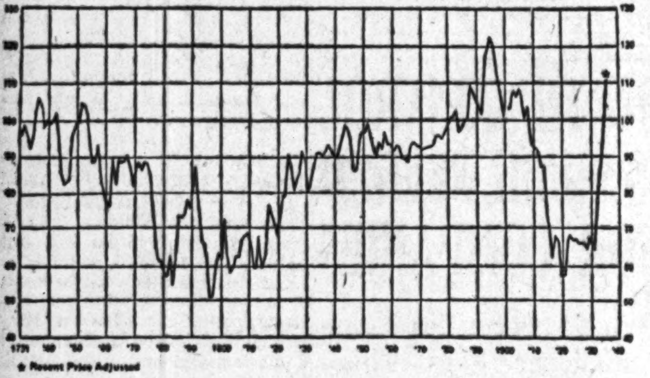
Trained in England as an accountant, Mr. Chester has risen rapidly to the front in the company's service and since assuming control of the Canadian operations has concentrated his efforts particularly on the company's retail store properties



Commodity prices for the week ended December 7 rose slightly to 71.4 compared with 71.2 for the previous week, according to the official D.B.S. index.

AND YET AGAIN
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
has declared the
ANNUAL COMPOUND BONUS ADDITION TO THE SUM ASSURED
$21 PER $1000
AND CORRESPONDING CASH DIVIDENDS
for year ended 15th Nov. 1934
The STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825
W. H. CLARK-KENNEDY, Manager for Canada, 391 St. James Street, MONTREAL
Branch offices throughout Canada

Record Jump for British Consols



Annual average price of British Consols (Consolidated Annuities) from 1731 to 1934, adjusted to a three per cent basis, shows that the recent upward move is the sharpest in 200 years. A. E. Ames & Co., who prepared the chart, attribute the rise to a broadening demand for long-term bonds in London due to funding of treasury bills and inward flow of nervous capital. Downward moves that accompanied the Seven Years War, the American Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, the heavy foreign lending of the early 20th century, and the Great War are clearly depicted.

Price Spreads Enquiry

Evidence given before the Price Spreads Commission last week consisted of hearing, first, a group of ex-managers from Thrift Stores, Dominion Stores, Stop & Shop and A. & P. stores. On Thursday and Friday, counsel for the companies concerned cross-examined a number of their present employees in an effort to refute the evidence given.

Ex-managers stated generally that strict check-up on stocks and lack of proper allowance for shortage caused by waste and shrinkage, forced them to short-weight customers in an endeavor to hold their jobs. In some cases, short-changing of customers was also resorted to while others admitted that any trick to defraud the customer was used. It was stated that this short-weighting practice was going on with the knowledge of the companies' supervisors. Almost all the managers had been dismissed for having consistent shortages.

Employees Say No

Present employees, under cross-examination of company counsel, stated that they were never party to any short-weighting. Managers with whom some of the ex-employees had worked were examined and stated that the evidence given by the latter was entirely incorrect.

Ex-meat managers claimed that they were expected to get a gross profit of as high as 33 per cent on sales—which they claimed was impossible even with resort to short-weighting, etc. A level of 28 per cent was generally aimed at. The companies produced gross profit cards of managers still employed which showed averages of from 24 to 26 per cent and stated that they were well satisfied with these results.

One Manager Satisfied

Donat Vezina, Dominion Store meat manager in Quebec City, stated that a good butcher should get 28 per cent gross profit from a shipment of meat. He had often been able to get much more. M. Vezina had been to Ottawa by the Commission but sent home without having given any evidence. He was later brought by the Dominion Stores.

Clarence Scurrah, general meat superintendent, Dominion Stores, Montreal, denied any knowledge of short-weighting. Said efficient managers could obtain sufficient gross profit to give satisfaction. Denied other statements made by ex-managers concerning grades of meat sold, etc.

T. G. Bright to Bottle Wine at Regina, Sask.

T. G. Bright & Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., are establishing a bottling plant in Regina. Wine will be shipped from Ontario in bulk and bottled in Regina. Later on it is possible that grape juice will be sent to this plant for processing into wine. Employees will number 25.

The company sent to Saskatchewan Liquor Board 90,000 gallons of wine in the first ten months of 1934. This encouraged the establishment of the plant.

To the holders of
MONTREAL PUBLIC SERVICE
5% BONDS
Called for Redemption at 105.
We suggest re-investment in
CANADIAN LIGHT & POWER
5% First Mortgage Bonds, due to July 1, 1949
With a cash balance in holder's favour of approximately eight per cent.
Bond interest requirements of Canadian Light & Power fully covered by revenue received under contract with
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company
L. G. BEAUBIEN & CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL
Quebec Three Rivers Ottawa Paris (France)

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

may regard the proposals for reform as being about as follows:

(1) A substantial reduction in tariff protection, particularly on the machinery and supplies that are used by those engaged in the primary industry such as farming, fishing, mining, etc.

(2) A strengthening of provincial government with the consequent diminution of the powers of the central government.

(3) A diversion to the provinces of some of the revenues now enjoyed by the Dominion, either by handing over certain types of taxation or by increased federal subsidies to the provinces.

There are really only two issues here, that of the tariff and that of jurisdiction since the third item flowers from the second.

Let no one think that these issues are going to be quickly disposed of. They have been the major issues in Canadian politics for two generations. They have been obscured somewhat by the depression but they are now demanding the centre of the stage again.

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THAT seven of the nine provinces would immediately and directly benefit from all-around tariff reduction is the positive belief of many people in these provinces. That Canada as a whole would benefit is an assertion that would call forth heated argument in all provinces. The incidence and the benefits from protection are not to be measured as easily as the formula utilized by the Nova Scotia Commission would indicate. The cost to consumers of any particular tariff item can sometimes be measured in dollars; the benefits, while just as important to the country as a whole, may be more intangible in character. Likewise, an individual tariff item may be challenged; but the protective policy is made up of numerous individual items and the policy as a whole may be more difficult to challenge.

Canada is irrevocably and necessarily committed to a policy of protection; it is not finally committed to any particular degree of tariff protection and there is no tariff item that is sacrosanct. Each successive government must attempt to interpret not only public opinion as a whole but public opinion in each area and effect a compromise—for our tariff policy can never be more than a compromise—to provide the traditional greatest good to the greatest number. One thing is certain; a growing body of opinion in Canada challenges the present tariff level; modifications of it are not to be avoided. Many of our present tariff items are emergency items, necessary perhaps during the period of depression, unwise to continue as prosperity comes.

THE recommendation for the strengthening of provincial governments is not a good one. Our provincial governments are now too strong and too busy. The events of recent years have indicated that a stronger central government is needed in Canada, a central government that will represent not the central provinces but all the provinces and that will aid in the co-ordination of national finance and the national economy.

The financial problems of the provinces are largely of their own making. They have reached out to seize new authority. With authority has gone responsibility, and as the provinces have increased their functions they have increased their financial burdens.

We have already too many lawmakers, and too many spending bodies in Canada. The number must be vastly decreased in the coming decades and a firmer control on nation building and public spending policies must be obtained by the concentration of authority in the central government.

For the Royal Commission to recommend handing over various Dominion functions to the provinces is to overlook entirely the lessons of our confederation experience.

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THE interests of the portions of Canada west of the Great Lakes and east of the Province of Quebec are going to be served best by having the Dominion government assume the responsibility for many of the functions now performed by the provincial governments. These will be financed out of the general burden of taxation which may or may not rest most heavily on the central provinces. Such a development will make it unnecessary to increase subsidies to the provinces, and will make it unnecessary for the provinces to seek new tax sources.

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THE Nova Scotia Royal Commission report is a most important document because it will bring these issues under discussion throughout all Canada. But in this discussion it will be necessary to avoid prejudice and sectional appeals. Other provinces may attempt a similar comprehensive analysis of their economic situation. Where such stocktaking is proceeded with in a reasonable spirit, such as we believe characterized the investigations of the Jones Commission in Nova Scotia, the facts elicited will be of value. It is not easy to get a national viewpoint on our economic affairs, but it must be got.

We have succeeded reasonably well since Confederation in advancing to true intellectual nationhood. We have farther to go. The guiding star in our advance must be the principle of providing each area with a chance to create its own prosperity, as part of the national weal, and not the principle of bonusing the less favored areas to be content with their lot.

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The Truth is What We're After

THE Moncton Transcript accuses The Financial Post of misrepresenting the facts regarding the Canadian National Railways deficit. It finds it difficult to understand why we made the following statement:

> "The railway burden has been reduced in only infinitesimal proportions. The annual deficit is running along at about the former level of nearly $100,000,000 a year."

It declares this statement to be "an obvious and deliberate exaggeration." And it quotes a Canadian Press dispatch which gives the deficit for last year at $56,000,000.

The Transcript is published in a Canadian National Railways town, and it should be able to borrow from someone a copy of the last annual report of the Canadian National Railways System. If it does so, it will find that the net loss of the railway in 1933 was $97,651,956.75 and that in 1932 it was $101,335,073.95.

This, by the way, was without allowance for interest on a very substantial proportion of the government's investment in railways now comprised in the National System and without adequate allowance for depreciation. Or to quote the authority of the Duff Commission, "no account is taken of interest on the capital investment in the Canadian government railways (that is, the Intercolonial and National Transcontinental Lines) nor have depreciation reserves been set up, except in the case of lines operated in the United States."

However, even without these items, the railway's own figure shows the deficit of nearly $100,000,000 that The Financial Post referred to.

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WHEN the Moncton Transcript accepts, as so many people accept, the figure of $56,000,000 as the deficit of the Canadian National Railways last year, is it not the one that is misrepresenting the facts and is not such misrepresentation a barrier to an understanding of the railway problem in Canada?

The Moncton Transcript urges The Financial Post to "stick to the facts." That is exactly what The Financial Post is trying to do. If every one who discusses The Canadian National Railways were to stick to the facts, the public would soon awake to a realization of the critical nature of the problem that is on our hands. There would be fewer newspapers saying as the Transcript says:

> "The improvement in economic conditions will solve the railway problem of the Dominion."

Undisclosed Interests Study Crosse & Blackwell

Business as Going Concern Being Offered by G. T. Clarkson — Allan Ross, Without Legal Liability, Promises Extra Consideration to 330 Small Creditors

Crosse & Blackwell (Canada) first meeting of creditors in Toronto on December 6 was adjourned to give the adjuster, G. T. Clarkson, an opportunity to offer the assets of the business to possible buyers. As intimated two weeks ago in The Financial Post certain interests have been enquiring into the situation to see whether or not it would be possible to build somewhere else in Ontario, where taxes are low and wages competitive, another and more successful Crosse & Blackwell business in Canada. The plant in Toronto might be sold for other purposes in which this factor would not be prominent. However, much will depend on Mr. Clarkson's next report as to this when another meeting of creditors is called. He is understood to be offering business as a going concern.

Allan Ross, director, outlined the history of the company to the creditor, told how E. L. Cousins and he came into it and referred to the unconditional guarantee of dividends given six or seven years ago by Crosse & Blackwell (England). In 1932 the Canadian company had been taken over under the present plan when the English company refused to implement the guarantee. Some Canadians acquired stock and the English company acquired stock in the new concern. From the summer of 1932 to the summer of 1934 sales were trebled but under the exceedingly low and "vicious" price situation, which obtained during this period, this success only increased losses. He himself had had to put up $95,000 in addition to his original investment.

Ross is Largest Loser

"You and I are unsecured creditors of Crosse & Blackwell," he said in conclusion. "I am the largest loser. In fact, my losses, including my investment, will exceed the claims of all other unsecured creditors.

"No one ever asked me about the credit risk of selling Crosse & Blackwell. If credit agencies did not get a statement to satisfy their requirements I did not know it. If they had enquired about it from me I should have told them to see the president and general manager whose duty it was to deal with such matters. If I am called on in my own business to give large credit, I would not think of doing so without investigating the buyers' ability to pay. That is an elementary business precaution. Large business concerns maintain credit departments with credit managers for that purpose and smaller concerns have credit men with trained credit brains.

Pumped Money in

"But there are a vast number of people in business in a modest way who undertake to give credit on sales purely and entirely on the names of those connected with the business. Particularly are they impressed with the names of the directors. In the case of Crosse & Blackwell of Canada, my name, the names of some outstanding citizens and the Crosse & Blackwell name, loosened the credit of hundreds of you unsecured creditors.

"For years I have been pumping money in large amounts into this business. Although I have been advised that I have not the slightest legal liability to you, many of you have been genuinely hurt and that is something which I intend to recognize in a tangible way to the extent of my ability. I am not able at this time, or until I know what disposition is to be made of the property, to say what I can do."

The creditors number about 350 of whom 330 are small creditors who are owed varying amounts from $1 to $2,000. This last paragraph in Allan Ross's address is regarded by them as being the most hopeful asset in the whole situation. The nominal assets were first reported at $205,405 available against unsecured liabilities of $510,076. $100,000 of the latter amount would represent advances by Allan Ross.

A committee made up of five of the largest creditors and a representative of the small creditors was appointed to consider any offer which may be made.

The largest creditors are as follows: American Can Co., $70,533; Aluminum Co., $7,301; Dominion Glass, $50,484; Hinde & Dauch, $14,710; Standard Fuel Co., $10,483; Thomson & McKinnon, $82,747 on sugar purchases and secured by sugar; freight $18,307 owed to railroad companies; sales tax and sugar tax to Nov. 21, $13,300 and $49,000 respectively; Anchor Cap, $7,533; R. J. Chapman, agent N. V. Norrit, Holland, $8,817; Lea & Perrins, $8,276; Philip Massey, $5,492; Wm. Wrigley Jr. & Co., $9,442; Consumers Glass, $4,778; Harris Litho., $4,556; Toronto Harbor Commission, $2,986; and a number of others with amounts below $3,000.

The temper of the creditors' meeting seemed to favor having the company wound up. No definite offer is yet before the committee and its next report to a creditors' meeting will be awaited with interest.

Business Briefs

Autos Financed in October numbered 5,464 while the amount financed totalled $2,005,866. A year ago, 3,507 autos for $1,352,458 were financed.

Car Loadings in the week ended Dec. 1 numbered 45,515, as against 47,748 in the previous week and 42,328 a year ago.

Failures in the week ended Dec. 1 numbered 34 as compared with 35 in the corresponding week a year ago. Failures to date number 1,334, a decrease of 682 from last year.

BIRTH CONTROL IS MUCH NEEDED FOR COMPANIES

(Continued from page 1)

stages at least. You can, however, give them a run for their money.

"To keep crooks out of the securities business the all-important thing is to secure information about personnel. Montreal Better Business Bureau has been very helpful and if you form a Toronto Better Business Bureau it should be even more helpful in the way of exchanging information."

The Ad Club also listened to a comprehensive address by A. R. Haskell of the Montreal Better Business Bureau on the functions of better business bureaus and a description in particular of the work done by the Montreal Better Business Bureau. He finished by an appeal that Toronto bodies of business men would get together to create the fiftieth link in the chain of business bureaus existing on this continent. It would be a great help in the campaign against the crook and the racketeer and against misrepresentation in advertisements or sales appeals. He pointed out that a Toronto bureau could work with branch bureaus in smaller cities of Ontario.

Footnotes to Ottawa

From Our Own Correspondent

Social Reform Session

IN A session which is plainly to bring social reform as the chief plank in its legislative programme, the constitutional question, of necessity, will bulk large and it is already apparent that law officers of the crown are striving to pick loopholes through which the Dominion government may enfilade so-called provincial rights. In this regard it is understood that a happy discovery has been made regarding unemployment insurance.

Hitherto, this has always been deemed a matter upon which the provinces held exclusive jurisdiction. But by framing a Federal measure in the nature of a tax upon wage earners and their employers, law officers hope to succeed with a purely federal scheme. It is known that the proposed legislation will set up contributory unemployment insurance (probably only to cover employes earning up to $1,500 per annum) and by compelling employees and employers to pay a tax equivalent to premiums, the Dominion may create a fund which it can give away in the form of unemployment benefits if the government so desires.

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N. Z. Tariff Change

WHILE the far-reaching revision of the New Zealand Customs tariff, announced late in October, leaves the Canadian-New Zealand Treaty rates virtually untouched and will make little difference to Canadian exporters, it does mark an important change in that Dominion's tariff policy toward Great Britain. Reductions of about 20 per cent have been made to Britain all along the line and British exports will be stimulated.

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Marketing Board Progress

THE Dominion Marketing Board has been in session nearly every day since the first of the month. The proposed potato scheme has been thoroughly reviewed and while no decision has yet been reached, the Board's attitude is believed favorable. This week the poultry and egg schemes from the co-operative societies of the three prairie provinces have been under review.

Strong opposition was forthcoming from newly organized Poultry and Egg Producers Protective Associations, formed in Manitoba and Alberta, and also from Retail Merchants. Opposition organizations declared at Ottawa that they were satisfied these schemes would be defeated if submitted to a free vote of the producers and their main submission to the Board was that a plebiscite be held before approval is given. Sponsors of the schemes desire approval first and a vote afterward. The fate of the schemes is regarded as very doubtful.

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New Tariffs in N. Z.

WIDE revision of tariff has been put into effect by the New Zealand Government. The main purpose, as disclosed by the new ratings, is to reduce the tariff against British manufactured goods. Very few reductions are made in the general tariff.

GENERAL MOTORS PLANS FOR 15 PER CENT GAIN 1935 DOMESTIC SALES

(Continued from page 1)

ences expressed in replies to this department, the following stand out:

Buyers are interested in streamlining as a style factor; wider bodies are in demand; 90 per cent of replies wanted built-in trunks; 91 per cent approved Fisher "No-Draft" ventilation; steel wheels passed wire wheels in popularity for the first time; 70 per cent want dark colors—40 per cent plumping for dark blue.

The public ranks the ten leading characteristics in the following order, the research department finds: dependability, operating economy, safety, comfort, appearance, ease of control, smoothness, initial cost, pick-up, speed. Chief change in this ranking in 1934 from the previous year is the gain of "appearance" from eighth to fifth place.

Favors Fall Release

Mr. Brown would welcome the time when some important models are first released in Canada in the late summer or early fall months, he told The Post. This would enable dealers to do some real business at such fall fairs as the Toronto C.N.E., the Ottawa Exposition and the Western Ontario Show, to mention only a few of the larger ones.

The problem of levelling off as much as possible the sales curve—which reaches its peak in both Canada and the United States in April or May—is one of the most pressing ones in the industry, Mr. Brown said. A recent announcement by the president of General Motors in the United States indicates that a start is being made to stagger release dates for this purpose. Canada will follow the U.S.A. in this respect. Experience in Australia and New Zealand indicates that the sales peak rather follows the release date of new models than the season of the year, Mr. Brown pointed out. Seasonal changes in the Antipodes, however, are not as sharp as those in Canada.

The employee problem created by this sales peak is being handled in Canada rather by increasing the working hours of employees during the rush period than by adding to the payroll. An attempt is made to give employees enough overtime work to enable them to average a fair wage for the whole year. Under this method, employees of the Oshawa plant are making at least equal if not larger annual earnings than similar employees of United States plants operating under the N.R.A., according to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown stated that he was not worried over the recent tightening of the Canadian content regulations. He felt that the situation would soon be satisfactorily adjusted. He felt, however, that it was unfair to force a plant producing a number of different makes to qualify for each individual make in competition with a plant making only one line.

Likes Hockey Broadcast

General Motors Canada-wide broadcast of Toronto Maple Leafs home games has proved an excellent advertising medium, Mr. Brown stated. A check indicates that definite sales have developed from this hockey broadcast. Mr. Brown does not favor a musical programme to sell cars and doubts whether General Motors of Canada would use radio at all if the hockey broadcast ever became impossible.

Magazines hold a slight lead over newspapers as an advertising medium for General Motors' automobiles, results of a survey show. Prospective purchasers want a picture of the car included in the advertisement, it has been found. Radio is in third place ahead of billboards.

Britain Not Meeting Debt Payment to U. S.

The British government has notified the U. S. government that it will not pay the war debt installment due Dec. 15.

In a note to Washington it is stated that the considerations that led to non-payment of the June 15 installment still hold, in the British opinion. The note states, however, that Great Britain will continue to watch for any effective opportunity to initiate negotiations for debt settlement.

B. C. Liquor Sales Above 1933 Level

Total sales of the B.C. Liquor Commission for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1934, were $4,977,437, as against $4,457,062 for the same period in 1933, an increase of $520,374, or nearly 13 per cent, according to W. F. Kennedy, B.C. liquor commissioner.

Behind every branch—the full resources, organization and experience of the entire institution.
Head Office Montreal
BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE
.... the outcome of 117 years' successful operation ....

STEAMERS BETTERMENT MAINTAINED

(Continued from page 1)

Shipbuilding and Kingston Elevator Co., had a somewhat better year, though in some cases the improvement from an income point of view was only relative.

Both the Manoir Richelieu and the Tadoussac hotels were operated during the season. They were well patronized and the final check-up on returns for the past season is expected to show some betterment over 1933.

The packet freight business has held up very well this year. The open season of navigation this winter has been of considerable help. It will be recalled that the river and lakes froze over early last year, thus cutting into the earnings of the packet freight division at a time when traffic was moving in substantial volume. This year the company has had a "break" on the length of the navigation season, with a consequent maintenance of earnings.

Passenger traffic this season was only fair. The decline in the spending power of the public has affected all transportation companies in the past few years and Canada Steamship Lines has suffered like the rest. It is not anticipated, therefore, that the 1934 statement will show any material change in the operating returns of this division.

Position is Improved

On the whole, however, the company has experienced a satisfactory year in view of all the circumstances. Bank loans have been reduced. Operations have been maintained or bettered for practically all divisions. The cash position is likely to be better and the company should be in a position to carry through the winter months and commence operations next spring without the necessity of making additional loans with its bankers. Interest charges on bank loans, first mortgage bonds, as well as on the Kingston Elevator bonds, have been promptly met. The balance sheet at the end of this year is expected to show a further strengthening of the company's finances.

Standard Life Holds Dividends to 1926 Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Standard Life Assurance Co. cash dividends and bonus additions to participating policyholders for 1934 are maintained at the same levels as set in 1926.

The current declaration entitles policyholders under the compound bonus plan to an addition of from $21 upward per $1,000 of insurance, or corresponding cash dividends. Under the cash dividend plan the scale of cash dividends remains in force.

McD. & C. Holdings Pay 5% on December 31

Notice has gone forward to shareholders of McD. and C. Holdings Ltd. of the declaration of a further capital payment of 5 per cent on account of its outstanding certificates of indebtedness. The notice to shareholders reads in part:

"At a meeting of the directors of your company held on Dec. 5, 1934, a resolution was passed authorizing the company to make further capital payment of 5 per cent on account of its outstanding certificates of indebtedness, such payment to be made on Dec. 31, 1934, to the holders of record as of Dec. 21, 1934."

Newfoundland Airplanes

Two airplanes have been assembled in Newfoundland and placed at the disposal of the Public Utilities Commission for use in connection with administrative work.

Dividend Notice

A. J. Freiman, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the 6% cumulative redeemable convertible preferred shares of A. J. Freiman, Limited, being at the rate of 6% per annum, will be paid on the 2nd day of January, 1935, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1934.

By resolution of the Directors.

DATED at Ottawa the 7th day of December, A.D., 1934.

S. R. OUELLETTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ours is a perpetual Responsibility
•
The foundations of the Canada Life are laid for continuous, never ending service to generations of policyholders and their beneficiaries.
Every year obligations to beneficiaries and old policyholders are discharged. Every year an army of new policyholders enlists the protective services of the Canada Life. And while millions of dollars are received and millions paid out, there is always a substantial balance to invest for the needs of the future.
CANADA LIFE
A NAME CARVED DEEP IN CANADA'S HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1847

Tariffs, Subsidies Named Drawbacks To Nova Scotia's Economic Growth

Royal Commission's Comprehensive Survey of Situation Upholds Government's Claim that Progress Is Retarded

A triangle of factors—tariff policies, inadequate subsidies, and centralized industries — have been the chief reasons for Nova Scotia's retarded economic development during the last half century according to the report of the Provincial Economic Enquiry Commission which recently conducted an exhaustive investigation of the economic status of the Atlantic province.

The Commission, which was created by the Government of Nova Scotia on July 27, 1934, was headed by Prof. J. H. Jones of Leeds University, England; Alex. Johnston, C.M.G., former Deputy Minister of Marine; and Dr. H. A. Innis, associate professor of economics, University of Toronto. The main report, signed by the chairman and Commissioner Johnston, and the more detailed historical analysis made in the separate complementary report of Dr. Innis, reach the same conclusions from different angles of approach. The report reviews every aspect of Nova Scotia's internal situation and the relations with the Dominion government, and is considered the most comprehensive effort yet made by any Canadian province to take stock of its economic situation.

Tariff Looms Large

The commissioners found the Canadian tariff policy has had an injurious effect upon Nova Scotia by arresting the growth of the exporting industries, which, along with the coal mining industry, comprise the foundation of the provincial economy. While admitting the Dominion tariff policies had aided the great coal and steel industries, the commissioners advocated the lowering of tariffs as one major line of federal action.

"Sound public policy," the report states, "cannot support a system under which Nova Scotians are compelled to buy what they consume in a substantially protected home market, and sell what they produce in a virtually unprotected one." It was shown that the province's export products were sold to a large extent in the world market but that the purchases of capital equipment and manufactured articles were made from the central provinces in the face of a rising tariff and the payment of heavy shipping charges or customs duties.

"In a period of expansion," Dr. Innis reports, "the burden of the tariff and higher transportation rates are not hard to carry, but with the end of expansion and the emergence of firm competition in the world markets these advances tend to disappear and a larger share of the burden has to be borne by the outlying communities." Such a policy he considers admirably suited to the economic development of the continent from 1900 to 1925, but with the relative disappearance of this condition, he feels it is necessary to develop a policy to meet new needs.

On the other hand the report states, "it should be observed that there was no conscious effort, through tariff policy, to concentrate manufacturing industry in any one area such as central Canada. The location of protected industries would still be determined by other factors operating within the framework of protection."

Secession Sheer Folly

It was said Nova Scotia tends to be "the end of whip" in the expansion of Canada under the national policy by virtue of distance from the central areas. High cost of labor was attributed to the high cost of living, which was in turn, the result of high protective duties.

Secession would be ruinous from the economic point of view, the commissioners believed, and it would likely mean the raising of a barrier on Nova Scotian goods in the Canadian market. The conversion of the province into a "free zone" would also have a subversive effect, unless the Dominion market remained free to the province's products, a situation which would not likely be tolerated by the rest of Canada. Tariff cutting off the Canadian market would spell ruin for the coal and steel industries.

The industrial revolution and the national policy have been most serious for the fisherman and the farmer, it is stated, because of their exposed condition and lack of organization. While admitting that the national policy has greatly aided the growth of the coal and steel industries in the past, and had also assisted Halifax port development, it was felt that under the more or less rigid economy of the present day, as contrasted to the expansionist period it was pressing with undue severity on the weaker groups and industries of the outlying districts.

The commissioners recommend that representatives of industries concerned should appear before the Tariff Commission and endeavor to secure either reduction of tariffs or an extension of the system of drawbacks. If remedial action lies beyond the scope of this body it is suggested that the provincial government approach the Dominion government to secure the necessary legislation.

Attention is drawn to the instability of tariffs, which introduces an element of chance or risk from which industry should be free. Before deciding upon changes in tariff policy it is suggested that the Dominion government should consult the provincial authorities, on the basis which it at present co-operates with industries in the making of tariff rates.

The original financial agreements between the Federal and provincial powers rested on the premise that expenditures in the provinces would be made on the basis of population growth rather than by the acceptance of new governmental responsibilities.

It was found: "Nova Scotia had almost reached the limit of revenue available for taxation, and the time had arrived for a revision and restatement of the financial relationship between the province and the Dominion." Assistance may take the form of an allocation from a fund created by the Federal budget or the adoption of financial responsibility by the Federal government for certain services now being supported by the provincial authority.

Commission's Findings Condensed

Canada's tariff policy has reacted unfavorably upon the economic development of Nova Scotia, and representatives of industries concerned should make representations to the Tariff Commission and endeavor to secure either a reduction of tariffs (which is preferred) or an extension of the system of drawbacks on the materials that they buy.

Before deciding upon changes in tariff policy the Dominion government should consult the provincial governments.

A Federal Trade Commission, supplemented by regional commissions or courts of referees, could eliminate unfair trade practices.

The present financial arrangements between the Dominion and provincial governments are unsatisfactory and the subsidy now paid to Nova Scotia is seriously inadequate.

A permanent civil service should be established in Nova Scotia at the earliest opportunity.

One of the unmistakable weaknesses characteristic of the chief industries of the province is in the organization of marketing.

Subventions on coal shipments should be maintained and Canadian railways urged to increase their purchases of Nova Scotia coal.

Establishment of a provincial economic council composed mainly of a group of business men of the highest standing is recommended.

Control of fisheries, now held by the Dominion government, should be vested in the provincial government, providing the Dominion government allocated annually to the province the amount necessary to maintain and develop an efficient administration.

Control of agriculture is best exercised by the federal government but greater co-operation between the federal and provincial agricultural institutions is desirable.

Two commissioners, Dr. Alexander Johnston, C.M.G., and Dr. H. A. Innis, reached the conclusion the steam trawler should not be permitted to operate on the fishing banks. The chairman, Professor John Harry Jones, did not give an opinion on the trawler question.

The Dominion should assume full responsibility for the cost of old age pensions, also for unemployment insurance in so far as a measure, when adopted, calls for government contribution.

Creation of a branch for municipal affairs in one of the existing departments of government would fill the need for greater co-ordination in the methods of local administration.

Legislation should be passed which would give greater opportunities for co-operative organization, particularly among farmers and fishermen, than now appears to exist.

An attempt should be made, on a large scale, not only to attract tourists by suitable advertisements, but also to make the necessary provisions to facilitate their movement about the province and to provide accommodation at smaller places of interest. Serious consideration should be given to establishment of national parks.

Extension of electric service would stimulate the growth of population in rural districts and a careful study of the problem should be undertaken.

From a purely economic point of view, secession of Nova Scotia from Confederation would be sheer folly.

The conversion of Nova Scotia into a free zone differs politically from secession but its economic significance is precisely the same unless it be assumed that the Canadian market would remain free to the products of Nova Scotia. It is clear that the rest of Canada would not tolerate such a one-sided arrangement.

"We believe sound public policy dictates that these services should be transferred to the Dominion," the commissioners reported. It is recommended that the Dominion assume full responsibility for the cost of Old Age Pensions; and for unemployment insurance in so far as such a measure, when adopted, calls for government contributions.

Tariff Problems

The report states that the fiscal need of a province is partly determined by the effect of Dominion tariff policy upon that province, and in Nova Scotia this policy has created a problem of financial adjustment. The commissioners feel certain services should be developed in accordance with a common standard throughout the Dominion, and that the taking over of these services by the Federal government is the only available means of alleviating the cumulative economic effects of the tariff upon the financial position of the outlying provinces.

It is explained that the present subsidies are seriously inadequate, and that there should be a re-definition of financial relationship so that the province would not have to indirectly pay for its own assistance. While leaving the matter of subsidies to the Dominion Royal Commission now investigating this problem, the present commission voiced the opinion that they have been seriously rather than slightly inadequate.

Regional Dumping

The commissioners found no evidence that Nova Scotia had been singled out for regional dumping, and that central Canadian manufacturers merely pursued the policy that they would have followed under similar circumstances in any other part of Canada.

The fundamental difficulty of the small unit in Nova Scotia was shown to be that of marketing. "In the latter sphere," the commission reports, "the methods of the 19th century were struggling against those of the 20th century."

Destructive competition of large centralized and highly protected Canadian manufacturers must be stopped, it was felt. The spread between the wholesale and retail prices was found too high. To eliminate or regulate regional dumping, prices spreads, and unfair trade practices, the commissioners suggest the appointment of a Federal Trade Commission.

Weak in Marketing

A weakness, characteristic of the chief industries of the province is that found in the organization of marketing, the commissioners report, and suggests the formation of a Provincial Economic Council to advise the government on matters of trade and industry. This council is to be composed of representative business and professional men of the highest standing.

Dr. Innis, in his separate report, enlarges on this topic, and states the possibilities of economic development in the province, along lines of increasing specialization, are limited by resources and costs of production. "It is of the first importance," he states, "that the province should gain control of the natural resources concerned in order that a carefully integrated policy may be developed."

He thinks a programme should be adopted to assist the integration of the industries of Nova Scotia and recommends the establishment of a research foundation. "From the standpoint of economy to the Dominion and to the province, the future," he says, "should witness a marked expansion of provincial control and a narrowing of central control except in so far as it can coordinate and assist provincial regional development."

Fishery Problems

Transfer from the Dominion of the control of the fisheries in Nova Scotia to the provincial government is also recommended by the commissioners. The change to be made provided the Dominion allocate annually an amount necessary to maintain an efficient administration, which would mean an initial sum not less than now being devoted by the Dominion to the service within the province. The international phases of the industry would continue to be the concern of the Dominion.

The commission also recommends the blanket rate for the transportation of fish products, which already exists in some areas, be extended to cover the whole province, and that the Dominion government assist in increasing cold storage and bait freezing facilities.

On the old and vexed question of trawler competition with the inshore fishermen, the two Canadian members of the commission flatly recommended complete abolition. Chairman Jones, because of his unfamiliarity with the technical details of the problem, declined to express an opinion.

Commissioner Innis recommended the completion of the Guysborough railway, of which the roadbed has been finished. It is suggested that a marketing board be established for the fishing industry to assist in production schedules and to modernize sales policies. This investigator reports that the appalling conditions among the fishermen have been responsible for the conviction that the industry should not long remain under Federal control.

It is stated that the fishing industry is highly competitive, and that a tariff burden of from two to four per cent makes a considerable difference to the fortunes of the Nova Scotian industry. They also found the central Canadian market, even with expansion, no alternative for the export market.

High Rail Rates

The Maritime Freight Rates Act, the commissioners report, did nothing to reduce the cost of living in Nova Scotia in so far as that was influenced by the cost of commodities obtained from central Canada. It is said the relative advantages given to Nova Scotian industry in this one-way traffic arrangement have been since reduced by special rates given in other parts, while the Maritime structure tended to rigidity.

It is recommended that the burden be alleviated by lowering the tariff which would force a reduction of rates, and by the lowering the rates themselves. A closer contact between the railway administration and the province, as recommended by the Duncan Commission in 1926 was stressed.

Larger Coal Sales Needed

"It is imperative that the Dominion should continue to encourage the consumption of Nova Scotia coal," states Dr. Innis, "and the coal companies themselves should pursue more energetic research and sales policies." This investigator suggests that the Canadian Pacific, which he states has benefited materially from the national policy, should assume a larger share of the burden by increasing its consumption of Nova Scotia coal.

The industry is faced with two problems—that of maintaining, and even increasing, its market in central Canada and that of reducing seasonal fluctuations. It is suggested that long haul mileage rates be tapered more sharply toward Nova Scotia and that the general principles of railway rates be more definitely applied.

"The subventions on coal," state the commissioners, "are not to be regarded so much as a special grant to the industry but as a method of reducing the inequalities created by the amount of the protection and the payment of drawbacks under certain conditions." Without the existing tariff and subventions it is said that Nova Scotia coal would not reach beyond the boundaries of the Maritime provinces. Seasonal fluctuations, the commissioners feel, would be greatly reduced by a combined effort on the part of Canadian railways to increase their respective demands. Coal is regarded as a Dominion problem of first importance and inseparable from what is termed "national policy." In the allied steel industry it is felt that more rational policy of replacement by the Canadian railways would materially help conditions.

Importing Food-Stuffs

Commission found that there had been a serious decline in the number of persons engaged in agriculture in Nova Scotia, and that the province was importing many foodstuffs which it could produce itself. An improved marketing organization was felt necessary by the commissioners to diminish the abnormal importation of agricultural products.

Turning to the co-operative experiments in the agricultural and fishing industries, which were found to contain "great possibilities," the commissioners recommend legislation be passed to give greater opportunities for co-operative organization than now appear to exist.

Permanent Civil Service

"We place at the forefront of our recommendations in relation to those problems that fall entirely within the preview of the provincial government the recommendation that a permanent civil service should be established at the earliest opportunity," states the commissioners.

The commissioners suggest that efficient government can only result from the condition of an efficient administration in the form of a permanent civil service. Such a body, it was felt, would enable the government to maintain a greater degree of control over the natural resources of the province and their development.

Lesser Recommendations

On the question of employment conditions, the report declares that legislation dealing with these should be relegated to Federal control rather than remain, as at present, under provincial control. The commissioners feel that authorities throughout the Dominion should consider the question of reducing the working day, "thereby establishing conditions in conformity with the possibilities of modern economic progress."

Though not prepared to recommend the entry of the provincial government into the hydro-electric business, the commission urges a more intensive rural electrification scheme to improve living conditions and to build up small subsidiary industries in the fishing and agricultural districts.

The commissioners were convinced that the tourist industry, if adequate provision is made, will become a source of increasing revenue to the province. They recommend that the government give serious attention to the question of establishing national parks and the conservation of wild life.

B. C. Raises Test Case On Inter-Provincial Trade

Would Invoke Marketing Act to Curb Imports of Cheap Canned Goods from Quebec — Other Industries Rush to Ask Similar Protection

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—By friendly negotiation between two governments, British Columbia hopes to avert what might in time develop into a serious inter-provincial controversial issue over marketing of agricultural produce.

The situation arose from the importation into British Columbia of large quantities of canned tomatoes and other farm goods from Quebec at prices lower than were being asked for the B.C. product. Owing to the higher standard of wages on farm and in canning factory in this province and the other relatively higher costs of production, the Quebec goods undersold the similar product of coast canning plants, and it was declared that if unrestricted competition of this nature continued an industry now representing an investment of several millions of dollars in British Columbia would be doomed.

Use Marketing Act

It occurred to provincial authorities that the Marketing Act might be invoked to remedy this condition. Under this legislation British Columbia can enforce regulations on goods produced within the province, but it was believed that federal sanction would be necessary before these regulations could be applied to products from outside. However, inasmuch as the federal government had approved the principle of letting local commodity boards exercise complete control it could not consistently leave them exposed to price-breaking imports.

Should the Ottawa government turn down the suggested co-operation, the province could then take the alternative course and fix prices on the commodities affected — a right that the province already possesses. This would be merely a more indirect method of reaching the same objective. Provincial legislation would be needed, but that would be a mere formality. The only reason the price-fixing clauses were omitted from the provincial marketing law was that it was felt desirable to have the provincial measure as similar as possible to the federal law.

Quebec is not the only province that has been competing with B.C. on what the government here believes to be unfair terms. British Columbia live stock men complain that they are hard hit by the competition of Alberta beef and mutton.

However, if the government decides to pass legislation protecting agricultural industries from competition of other provinces, certain complications are foreseen. Once the precedent is established for farm produce, it is probable that producers of other goods will claim equal right to similar protection.

Wide Field

If canned tomatoes are to be protected, why not boots and shoes, tobacco, furniture and a host of other products manufactured in British Columbia that must meet competition by provinces where minimum wage laws and similar contributors to high cost production are not enforced?

Sherwin Paint Puts Preferred On Paying Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Payment of 1¾ per cent to apply on arrears of dividends on the preferred stock of the company, was announced at the annual general meeting of shareholders of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada. No dividend has been paid on the company's seven per cent cumulative $100 par value preference stock since the end of 1932.

Following the announcement, Geo. A. Martin, president, stated that "the action was taken in view of the strong financial position of the company, and in consideration of the net earnings applicable to dividends for the year just closed."

At the end of the company's fiscal year in August 31, 1934, Sherwin-Williams had outstanding $3,460,000 of preferred stock. Dividends were paid regularly on this security from September 30, 1911, up to November 30, 1932. In that year the income account showed a deficit of $46,421 before dividends on the capital stock. The following year there was another deficit of $20,456, while in the twelve months ended August 31, 1934, there was a net profit of $200,805 available for distribution on the company's capital stock.

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Utilities and Transportation

Shawinigan's Stake In Quebec City Area Mounts to $15,434,172

Paid $6,725,000 Cash for Stock in Quebec Power Co.

IMPROVES SERVICE

Builds Line Connecting Isle Maligne and Shawinigan Falls to Supply City

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shawinigan Water and Power Co.'s investment in the Quebec Power Co. and for the supply of energy to the city of Quebec area amounts to $15,434,172 according to evidence submitted before the Lapointe Electricity Commission. This amount is segregated to show that $6,725,000 has been paid in cash by Shawinigan for common shares of Quebec Power Co.; $663,000 has been expended on the erection of transmission lines from Shawinigan Falls to Quebec; and $8,046,172 has been expended by Shawinigan on the transmission lines and transformer station in connection with the delivery of power from Isle Maligne.

The manner in which the Quebec Power Co. came into being and the causes leading up to the association of Shawinigan Power with the enterprise were given in detail to the Commission.

Began in 1881

The Canadian Electric Light Co. was organized in 1881 and some years later constructed a power plant on the Chaudier River capable of furnishing approximately 4,800 h.p. About that time the Quebec and Levis Electric Light Co. constructed two power plants, one at Montmorency Falls and the other at Natural Steps, also on the Montmorency River. The plant at Montmorency Falls had a generating capacity of 5,600 h.p. and Natural Steps 2,225 h.p.

The Quebec Jacques Cartier Electric Co. was organized in 1898 and erected a power plant on the Jacques Cartier River near St. Gabriel. It also had a small auxiliary steam plant in Quebec. The power capacity of both these plants was approximately 2,200 h.p., making an aggregate capacity of all the plants then serving Quebec of 10,025 h.p. During 1909 all of these companies were acquired through stock ownership by Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. This company also acquired control of the tramways system then operated in Quebec by Quebec Railway Light and Power Co. This latter company also owned and operated certain railroad properties, notably the lines extending from Quebec to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Small Power Resources

Later on, in March, 1915, Quebec Railway entered into a contract with Laurentian Power Co. for a supply of power from that company's plant on the Ste. Anne River. The power contracted amounted to 10,000 h.p. Owing to the small capacity of the generating plant then owned by the subsidiaries of Quebec Railway and because of the low water period in the rivers on which the existing plants were established, this supply of power from the Laurentian Power became the chief source of energy.

With this added supply from Laurentian Power the total power capacity of all the plants owned and controlled by the Quebec Railway, in 1915 amounted to approximately 20,000 h.p.

Dorchester Electric Failed

In the evidence given to the commission it is pointed out that prior to 1912 the Quebec Railway had no competitor in the city of Quebec or in the surrounding district. That year a further company was organized under the name of Dorchester Electric Co. This company operated a steam plant in the city of Quebec capable of producing 3,355 h.p. The company had an outstanding issue of $864,000 in bonds, $46,000 of preferred stock and $826,000 of common stock.

Three years later the Dorchester Electric defaulted its bond interest and its properties were taken possession of by the Royal Trust Co. as trustee for the bond holders and eventually brought to sale. The assets were subsequently acquired by a bondholders' committee and these assets were sold to a new company known as Public Service Corp. of Quebec.

Public Service Corp.

Public Service Corp. of Quebec came into being in June, 1915. It had an authorized capital of $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 common shares of no par value of $100 each and an authorized issue of $2,000,000 of 30-year 5 per cent first mortgage bonds.

Shawinigan entered the city of Quebec power situation at this point when it purchased $500,000 of Public Service Corp. bonds and held the same until some time in May, 1923, when additional capital was required. At that time the company authorized the issue of 14,000 shares of preferred stock and Shawinigan purchased 12,500 at par. The purchase price was paid as to the sum of $750,000 in cash and the balance of $500,000 was paid by the surrender for cancellation of $500,000 of the first mortgage bonds purchased by Shawinigan in 1915.

Form Quebec Power

A month after this stock offering the name of Public Service Corp. was changed to Quebec Power Co.; the capital stock was increased to $10,000,000 and of the additional shares authorized, 26,000 shares were issued as preferred stock making, with the amount of 14,000 shares of preferred stock previously authorized, a total of 40,000 shares of an aggregate par value of $4,000,000.

At that time the financial position of Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. had become precarious. It had an authorized issue of $10,000,000 of 5 per cent consolidated mortgage bonds, all of which had been issued with the exception of $849,000 which were held in escrow to retire a similar amount of the underlying bonds of the Quebec Jacques-Cartier Electric Co. It also had outstanding $3,307,200 principal amount of 5 per cent 30-year income bonds and 100,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each.

Quebec Power Acquires

After investigation of the situation, Quebec Power Co. decided to acquire and take over the properties and assets of Quebec Railway Co. The first step was the acquisition of all outstanding common stock of Quebec Railway, acquisition and payment of the $3,307,200 of income bonds already mentioned, and the assumption of the bond liability of the parent company, Quebec Railway.

Basis of Acquisition

Outstanding common shares of Quebec Railway were acquired on the basis of $25 for each share of the par value of $100. The offer made to the shareholders involved the issue to such shareholders of one fully paid common share of Quebec Power Co. of the par value of $100 each for four common shares of Quebec Railway, or in the ratio of one new share for four old shares held.

The same manner and offer was made to the holders of income bonds of Quebec Railway on the basis of $30 of preferred stock of Quebec Power Co. for each $100 of income bonds.

Quebec Power subsequently financed the payment of all the outstanding consolidated bonds of Quebec Railway, including the payment of the underlying bonds of Quebec Jacques Cartier Electric. On the retirement of the bonds the assets of Quebec Railway were freed from any mortgage charge.

Buy Quebec Railway

Subsequently all the assets of Quebec Railway were sold to Quebec Power. These assets consisted of shares of the various subsidiary companies previously owned by Quebec Railway and also control of the tramway situation in Quebec and the railroads operating between Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The assets of these companies were vested in Quebec Power Co. which now owns and operates the various electrical generating plants previously owned and operated by Quebec Railway. To finance these operations Quebec Power Co. issued 24,291½ common shares of the aggregate par value of $2,429,150, which shares were exchanged for 97,166 shares of the common stock of Quebec Railway. In addition, 8,295 preferred shares of Quebec Power Co. of a par value of $829,570 were issued in exchange for $2,765,234 of a par value of the Quebec Railway income bonds.

In justifying this capital set-up, representatives of the company stated that the capitalization arose from certain circumstances in the Quebec situation for which Quebec Power was in no way responsible. It was pointed out that the capitalization of Quebec Railway and of its various subsidiaries had probably been established on an extravagant basis but the bonds and shares of these companies were held by a large number of individual investors in Quebec and elsewhere. It was deemed proper to give reasonable protection to these investors and another and important consideration was the necessity to give to the public the co-ordinated service and a proper standard of technical operation.

On consolidation of the properties acquired a large amount of capital was made available to Quebec Power Co. through the sale of its bonds. The proceeds were employed in the completion of the consolidation and in the improvement of the various systems.

Shawinigan's Stock Interest

At the beginning of 1926 the Shawinigan Co. subscribed for an additional amount of 500 preferred shares in Quebec Power Co. at par and paid for the same in cash.

At the end of the same year, Quebec Power increased its authorized capital stock to $15,000,000 to consist entirely of common shares of a par value of $100 each and an offer was made to all holders of preferred shares to exchange for common shares on the basis of par for par. As a result all of the issued preferred shares were converted into common stock.

In February, 1927, Quebec Power offered for subscription to its shareholders 23,784½ common shares at par, realizing the sum of $2,378,450. Shawinigan subscribed for its full quota of these shares, namely, 11,498 shares, and paid $1,149,000. The remainder of the shares were taken up by other shareholders.

Throughout the middle of the same year, Quebec Power's authorized capital stock then consisting of 150,000 common shares of the par value of $100 each were changed into 600,000 shares without par value. On May 8, 1928, the company offered for subscription to its shareholders 100,000 common shares without par value at $50 a share. Shawinigan subscribed for 58,701 shares and paid $2,935,000.

Quebec Power Co., again offered stock to its shareholders in September, 1929, when rights were given for 50,297 shares at $50 a share. Shawinigan took up 27,805 shares for which it paid $1,392,050.

The amount of cash actually disbursed by Shawinigan in connection with the purchase of the various share offerings of Quebec Power amounted to a total of $6,725,000.

Build Transmission Line

Shawinigan also expended large sums of money, either directly or indirectly, in assuring an adequate and continued supply of power to the Quebec City area. Along these lines it is pointed out to the commission that Shawinigan recognized that the power available from the former's steam plant of the Dorchester Electric and from the various small plants controlled through stock ownership by Quebec Railway was wholly inadequate to meet the demand for electrical power in the city of Quebec and surrounding districts. At the time of the organization of Public Service Corp., Shawinigan agreed with that company to construct a power line from Shawinigan Falls to Quebec, a distance of some 85 miles. This line was constructed during 1915. The first installment was that of a single circuit which was subsequently added to by a second circuit at a total cost for construction of both circuits of approximately $663,000. These circuits were capable of delivering approximately 20,000 h.p.

Duke-Price Contract

Later on in 1926 Shawinigan entered into an agreement with Duke-Price Power Co. for the delivery of 100,000 h.p. at Isle Maligne. This power was taken for delivery from the terminal station in the city of Quebec. The arrangement was made to enable the company to deliver large quantities of power in Quebec, notably to Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper, which was then in the course of construction and to such other plants as might eventually be established in Quebec.

To deliver such power in Quebec the erection of a transmission line and of a terminal station was necessary. This transmission line was built and paid for by Shawinigan. A Quebec terminal substation was also built and paid for by Shawinigan, including all switches, transformers and other necessary equipment. The total cost to Shawinigan of this transmission line and of the terminal facilities at each end of the line amounted to $8,046,172.

This additional source of power to the City of Quebec and surrounding districts assures an ample supply for many years to come. The fixed charges incurred in the cost of this line are borne by Shawinigan and not Quebec Power.

Montreal District Adds to Telephones

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—For the first time in three years the Montreal area has shown a net growth in stations, according to a statement issued by the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

For the current year to date the company reports a net gain of 250 telephones in Montreal. This compares with a loss of 11,440 stations in 1933, 16,641 stations in 1932 and 3,668 stations in 1931.

It is anticipated that the continuing improvement in business conditions will result in further installations and that for 1935, expectations are that the Montreal area will show a net gain of approximately 5,000 telephones.

Manitoba Power Co. Income Up in October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Manitoba Power Co., a subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric, reports an increase in both gross and net earnings for October, 1934. For that month gross income totalled $108,413, an increase of $4,512 over the same month a year ago. While there was a slight gain in operating expenses, net earnings of $82,680 compared with $78,597 in October, 1933.

Accumulative returns for the ten months ended October 31, 1934, showed gross revenue of $1,060,744, and a net income of $827,446. For the corresponding period of 1933, Manitoba Power had a gross income of $1,028,104, and a net income of $796,955.

Public Utility Earnings

	Manitoba Power		
	1934	1933	Increase
October:	$	$	$
Gross earns. ..	108,413	103,901	4,512
Oper. exps. ...	25,733	25,304	429
Net earns. ...	82,680	78,597	4,083
Ten Months Ended October 31:			
Gross earns. ..	1,060,744	1,028,104	32,640
Oper. exps. ...	233,298	231,149	2,149
Net earns.	827,446	796,955	30,491

Government,
Municipal, Public Utility
and
Industrial Bonds

List of current offerings furnished on request

NESBITT, THOMSON
and Company Limited
355 St. James Street, Montreal
Branches in all Principal Cities of Canada
119

N. W. UTILITIES CALL BALANCE ISSUED BONDS

High Coupon Bonds Will Likely be Replaced by New Issue

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Northwestern Utilities Ltd., has called for redemption the balance of its outstanding 7 per cent first mortgage bonds on June 1 next. The company has deposited the required funds with the Trust and Guarantee Co., Toronto, to provide for the repayment of the present bonds at par and accrued interest plus 5 per cent premium. Holders wishing to do so may now surrender their bonds and receive par plus premium of 5 per cent and interest to the date of the surrender of their bonds.

To take care of whatever balance of the present 7 per cent first mortgage bonds are not deposited, arrangements are understood to have been made with Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. to make a public offering of the new series A bonds at par or better, the total amount of the issue of the new series A bonds not to exceed $2,231,100.

Northwestern Utilities is controlled by Edmonton Utilities, and the latter in turn is controlled by Dominion Gas and Electric Co. It produces, transports and distributes natural gas from reserves in the Viking field to Edmonton and five of the communities in Alberta.

At the end of last year the company had outstanding in the hands of the public $2,450,700 of its 7 per cent first mortgage collateral trust bonds. In the last three years the company has reported interest earned on an average of about 1.75 times after amortization. For 1933 the interest charges were earned 2.62 times before amortization and 1.62 times after amortization. The balance sheet as at the end of 1933 showed an adverse working capital of $108,453 and a book value of fixed assets amounting to $6,925,944.

MONTREAL POWER UNIT WILL REDEEM MORTGAGE BONDS

Montreal Public Service Will Pay Premium — No Financing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Public Service Corp., now Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corp. which is controlled by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, notified the holders of the 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds that their security will be called for redemption on July 1 next at par plus a premium of 5 per cent, together with accrued interest. Payment will be made in Montreal, New York and London at the agency set forth in the trust deed.

It is understood that this refunding operation is being carried out by the company without the necessity of doing additional financing. The financial statement has not been issued by the company for several years past, so that it is not known whether or not the refunding will be done through the company's own resources or on advances from Montreal Power.

Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corp. was originally incorporated as the Saraguay Electric and Water Co., but in 1912 this name was changed to Montreal Public Service Corp. when the company carried out public financing through the issuance of $3,368,000 of 30-year first mortgage bonds. Through the operation of sinking fund this funded debt was reduced to $2,968,000 at the end of 1933.

Another change in title took place in 1923 when the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corp. was brought into being to take over the Montreal Public Service Corp. Control of the company was held by United Securities Ltd., which in turn is jointly controlled by Shawinigan and Montreal Power. Early in 1926 Montreal Power took over United Securities' interests and assumed liabilities of Montreal Public Service Corp. 5 per cent bonds.

The entire Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric system has been merged with the Montreal Power system.

Grand Trunk Shareholders Linked With Labrador Sale

Solve Two Ticklish Problems at Once, is Latest Scheme of Joseph de Champlain

Joseph de Champlain, who has almost worn a path in the Atlantic on his numerous trips between Canada and Newfoundland, and who has been for 22 years an advocate of the sale of Labrador to Canada, has linked up with one of the Grand Trunk shareholders' factions in Great Britain. Born of this union is an adventuresome proposal to settle both the Labrador and the Grand Trunk questions at one stroke in this manner:

1. Canada to buy Labrador from Newfoundland, paying $150,000,000.
2. Newfoundland to receive $90,000,000 of this amount, of which $10,000,000 would be used to square accounts with those who hold concessions in Labrador.
3. Grand Trunk Senior Stockholders Ltd., will receive $60,000,000 in full settlement of their claims on Canada.
4. Out of this $60,000,000 they will immediately reinvest $35,000,000 in building a highway from Montreal to the Labrador coast, running over the height of land, opening up water power sites, mineral territories, etc.

Charter Company

The preliminary step of chartering a company to build the road was taken last spring when "The Grand Trunk Roadway Syndicate, Ltd." was incorporated in Newfoundland with $50,000 authorized capital. It is understood that some funds have already been subscribed. In any event the following gentlemen are listed as directors:

England, (representing Grand Trunk Senior Stocks): Robert C. Hawkin, Thomas P. Singer, T. Seton Montgomerie.

Canada: William I. Bishop, C.E., Montreal; J. H. Winfield, Halifax; Joseph de Champlain, Montreal.

Newfoundland: William C. Winsor, St. John's; Chesley A. Crosbie, St. John's; secretary, C. W. Tessier, St. John's.

The proposals of the syndicate have been laid before cabinet ministers and government officials in all three countries, but so far no sign of approval has been vouchsafed the industrious Mr. de Champlain.

Urging adoption of his plan, Mr. de Champlain cites the need of providing for unemployment in Canada; the need of satisfying English investors of Canada's bona fides in the Grand Trunk dispute, which would enable Canada to borrow $500,000,000 in Britain at two per cent below rates we are now paying; and the need of providing a short route from Britain across Canada as protection against the supposed menace of Japan.

Grand Trunk Senior Stocks, Ltd., mentioned above, is one of two organizations in Britain that have been carrying on a campaign to obtain redress from the Canadian Government for the "confiscation" of their shares under the Grand Trunk arbitration. Grand Trunk Junior Stocks, Ltd., which is generally accepted as the more authoritative of the two groups, has issued statements dissociating itself from any propaganda of Mr. Hawkin's Grand Trunk Senior Stocks.

"Great National Effort"

Mr. de Champlain, promoter of this ambitious scheme, has been something of a mystery man in Canada and Newfoundland for many years. Apparently well supplied with funds, he has commuted between the two countries urging purchase of Labrador by Canada. Born in Canada, he lived many years in the New England States and is believed to have made considerable money out of trading in timber lands. It is this money, he says, that he is now spending on this "great national effort" to sell Labrador to Canada.

Asked why Newfoundland should reimburse holders of concessions in Labrador to the tune of $10,000,000 when the government has already cancelled all concessions in its mainland domain, Mr. de Champlain argues that the government has not actually cancelled these leases and states that many of them are held by highly placed Newfoundland politicians.

He possesses an old letter from the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland stating that the Colony would consider selling Labrador for $150,000,000 but he thinks it would be willing to take less than that now.

CHARLES GURD CO. DEFERS DIVIDEND ON SENIOR STOCK

Will Decide on Action When Accounts Completed for 1934

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Charles Gurd & Co., Montreal, manufacturers of carbonated beverages, notified the Montreal Stock Exchange that the directors decided to defer action on the January preferred dividend until the records of 1934 are complete. It is further stated in the communication to the Exchange that the management anticipate that this will not be later than January 15, following which a meeting of the board will be called and the matter will then be definitely dealt with.

Earning power of Charles Gurd has undergone a drastic reduction in recent years. Net profits have declined, for example, from $207,645 in 1929 to $15,163 in 1933. This showing has been due to lack of public buying power, special taxation and highly competitive price-cutting conditions in the Montreal trade. Early this year there were signs of somewhat better conditions in the trade, but it would seem from the action of the board, that income for 1935 is not expected to be very much better than in 1933.

Payments Were Regular

During the past four years of declining revenues, the company has continued to pay the regular dividend on the preferred stock, of which $260,000 was outstanding at the end of 1933. Dividends on the common stock were paid up to January 7, 1933.

At the end of last year Charles Gurd's balance sheet showed a fairly satisfactory position, with current assets amounting to $300,903 as against current liabilities of $23,302. It is noted that of the current assets about two-thirds represent inventories and nearly one-third accounts receivable. The cash position was not favorable. It is apparently the intention of the management not to further impair the liquid position of the company through the payment of dividends on the preferred stock until such time as they have had an opportunity of going over the final figures on this year's operations.

Commission Modifies Montreal Power Rates

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. proposed schedule of rates for domestic service has been approved by the Quebec Public Service Commission with a slight modification on the minimum charge. The company proposed one meter for all domestic electricity used, with a net minimum charge of 59.4 cents for the first 10 kilowatt hours; 2.52 cents per kw.h. for the next block of 11 to 70 kw.h.; 1.8 cents per kw.h. from 71 to 200 and .9 cent per kw.h. on anything over 200 kw.h. per month.

The Commission came to the conclusion, based on material presented by the company, that approximately 80,000 customers would have higher bills to pay under the new rate structure. It was suggested and agreed that the minimum charge should remain as proposed, but the amount of electricity supplied for that rate would be 12 kw.h. instead of 10. Accordingly the charge for the second bracket is to begin at 13 instead of 11 kw.h.

Under the proposed tariff the new rates would mean a decrease of about 10 per cent in the receipts of the company from its domestic service. As the receipts from this branch of service last year were $3,700,000, the decrease would mean $370,000. With the change as approved by the Commission, the decrease in revenue, based on last year's business, would be $216,000 more, or $586,000 in all.

Another amendment to the plan as submitted by Montreal Power is that domestic users will be permitted to retain the second meter used for heating or cooking.

Abitibi Power & Paper
Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning and operating mills at

Beaupré, Que.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.

Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
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Province of Saskatchewan
4½% Bonds
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Payable Canada or New York
Price: 96.50 and interest,
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HINDE & DAUCH GAINS CONTINUE, MAY EXCEED 1929

If Rate Maintained, $1 Earned on Common Possible

Improvement reported by Hinde & Dauch for the first half of the current year has been more than maintained, The Financial Post is informed. Sales increases have been general in all lines.

Above 1929

As the business is subject to seasonal fluctuations, however, an accurate forecast of earnings is said to be impossible before figures are available for the last two months of the fiscal year which ends Dec. 31. If business for the whole of the last quarter is as satisfactory as for the first month of that period, it is understood that net earnings well exceeding those shown for 1929 are possible, or at the rate of around a dollar a share on the common stock.

Last year the company earned $344,123 and, after deductions, had a net profit of $78,929, or 26 cents per share, as compared with $205,382 in 1932 when after bond interest and depreciation there was a deficit of $57,271.

Capitalization as at Dec. 31, 1933, consisted of $1,245,000 in first mortgage 5½ per cent bonds and 299,933 no par value common shares. The dividend rate on the common shares was formerly $1 per year, which was paid regularly from July 2, 1928, to Jan. 2, 1930.

St. Anthony Gold Mines—H.P. Bellingham, president, of this company, reports that Lot No. 8, consisting of two gold bricks, has left the property for the mint at Ottawa. He states that the weight is 1,202 ounces.

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LIMITED

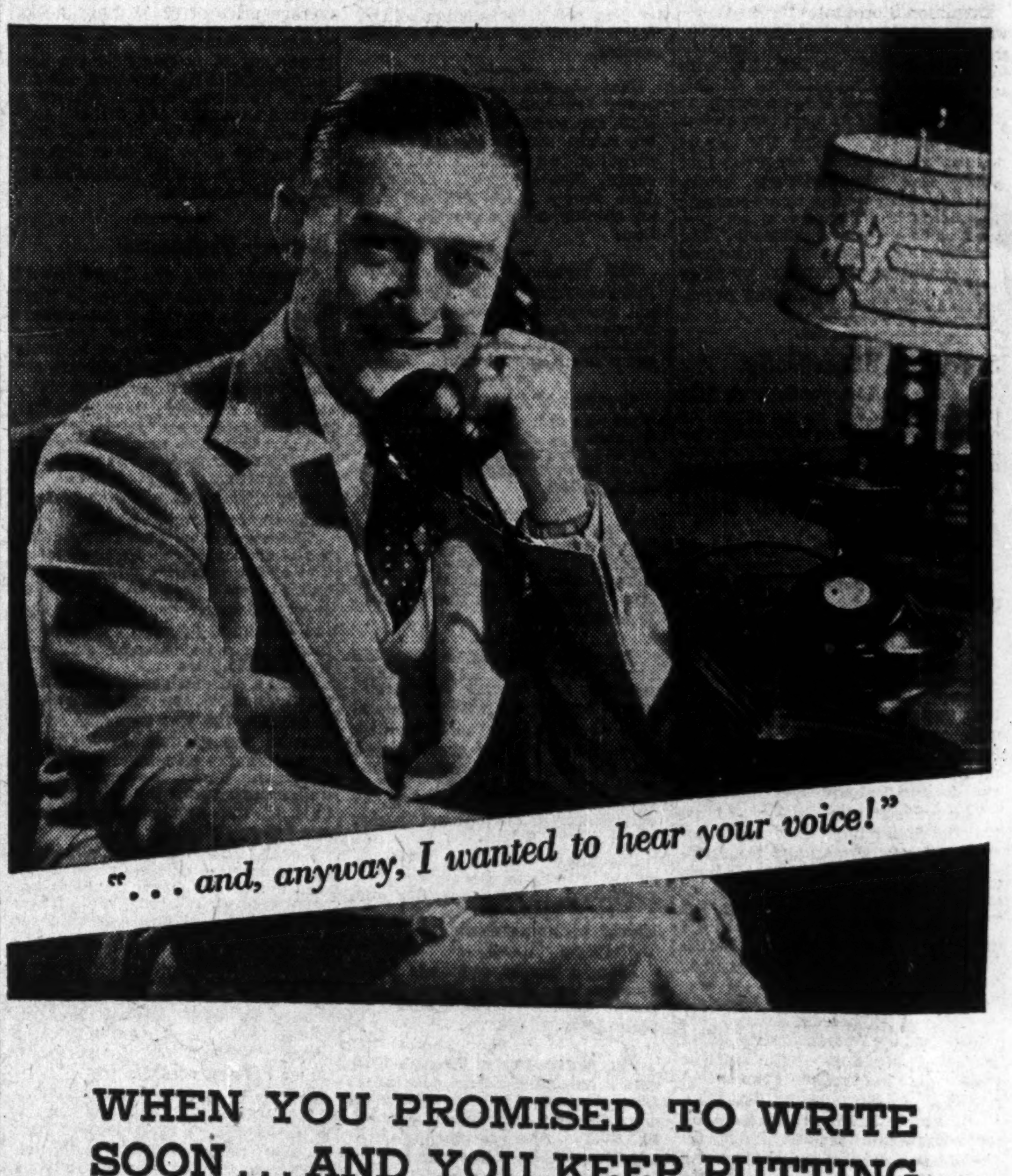
To the holders of First Mortgage Fifteen Year Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above-named Company secured by Deed of Trust dated June 1, 1923, in favor of The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited.

OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE REDEMPTION OF BONDS

The above-named Company having deposited to the credit of the undersigned a sum sufficient to provide for the redemption on June 1, 1935, of all the above bonds outstanding in the hands of the public and having agreed to cause notice of redemption of the said bonds on June 1, 1935, to be published in due course in accordance with the provisions of the above deed of trust, the undersigned hereby notifies holders of the above-mentioned bonds that they may now surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of The Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited, 302 Bay Street, Toronto, and upon such surrender will receive out of the moneys so deposited a sum in Canadian currency equal to the principal amount of the bonds so surrendered, together with a premium of five per cent. and interest accrued on such bonds to the date of surrender thereof.

Dated at Toronto this 10th day of December, 1934.

THE TRUSTS & GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Trustee.


". . . and, anyway, I wanted to hear your voice!"

WHEN YOU PROMISED TO WRITE SOON . . . AND YOU KEEP PUTTING IT OFF TILL TOMORROW . . . AND YOU'RE FEELING VERY GUILTY . . .

Call her on Long Distance tonight . . . it's a sure way to fix things up.

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News of Investment Markets

UPWARD SURGE CANADIAN BONDS AT NEW PEAKS

Western Provincial Issues Well Above 5 Per Cent Basis

Canadian bond markets continued their upward surge in the week ended Dec. 11. Gilt-edged governmental issues made another group of new high prices for the year. Western provincial bonds scored gains ranging to better than two points. Corporation bonds responded but mostly with fractional advances.

As a result of the continued rise of gilt-edged bonds, under the spur of the Dominion's credit-easing policies and returning confidence, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission was able to sell $10,000,000 of 8-year 3½'s at 103,127, a cost basis of only 3.06 per cent. In bond circles some doubt was expressed of the wisdom of the commission in accepting the highest bid for 8-year bonds when alternative bids for 15-year 3½'s were within a fraction of par. Sale of the longer term issue could have been made at the best price on record for over 20 years, and the maturity problem would have been shelved for seven years more, it is pointed out.

Gilt-edged Bonds

The rise of the gilt-edged market is illustrated in The Financial Post's averages below:

Average Yield and Price for Seven High Grade Canadian Bonds

1934	Yield %	Price $	1933	Yield %	Price $
Dec. 11	3.647	114.05	Dec. 11	4.583	101.84
Dec. 10	3.506	113.56	Dec. 9	4.584	101.80
Dec. 8	3.530	113.30	Dec. 8	4.570	101.92
Dec. 7	3.551	113.06	Dec. 7	4.563	102.03
Dec. 6	3.554	113.01	Dec. 6	4.557	102.18
Dec. 5	3.557	113.00	Dec. 5	4.553	102.25
Dec. 4	3.604	112.46	Dec. 4	4.554	102.23
Nov. 30	3.621	112.27	Nov. 30	4.557	102.18
Oct. 31	3.807	110.30	Oct. 31	4.420	103.51

Western Financing

Firmness in western provincial bonds has brought these issues below five per cent bases. Consequently the Dominion has suggested that the provinces could fund some of their floating debt advantageously.

Several municipal borrowers have come into the market chiefly as a result of the firmness of prices. High prices are expected for the comparatively small blocks of bonds offered. Confidence in some defaulting municipalities has revived so that prices have risen as much as five points in the past week.

Corporation bonds have been following the upward movement of government and municipal issues. In the last week Massey Harris 5's of 1947 added five points to last week's corresponding gain, rising to 84 bid. This despite the default of sinking fund.

Dominion Stores November Sales Down $149,491

Dominion Stores sales for the four-week period ended Dec. 1, 1934, showed the largest monthly decline for the year in comparison with the same period in 1933.

Total sales during the period were $1,350,423 as against $1,499,915 or a drop of $149,491. Total decline for the year to date is $638,305 from the same period in 1933.

Monthly sales for the company to date with a comparison with the previous year are as follows:

Monthly Sales
(Subject to final adjustments)

Four week period ending:	1934 $	1933 $
January 27	1,373,111	1,398,267
February 24	1,481,037	1,501,638
March 24	1,528,273	1,555,614
April 21	1,505,736	1,505,417
May 19	1,543,289	1,554,037
June 16	1,557,863	1,584,053
July 14	1,488,015	1,512,522
August 11	1,372,530	1,441,312
September 8	1,349,203	1,470,398
October 6	1,475,326	1,569,470
November 3	1,429,818	1,500,287
December 1	1,350,423	1,499,914
48 weeks	17,454,624	18,092,929

CORPORATE INVESTORS REPORTS INCOME UP

Net For Six Months Higher Than Previous Year

Corporate Investors showed a net income of $3,406 for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1934 as compared with $3,223 for the full year ended April 30, 1934. Income from investments was $4,079 which was only $600 below the income from the same source for the previous 12 months.

The company's total assets were shown at the end of the half year at $156,741, of which cash amounted to $7,203 and investments at cost not exceeding market value to $139,741.

Bond Sales

Ontario Hydro

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has sold $10,000,000 of 8-year, 3½ per cent bonds to a syndicate under the management of A. E. Ames & Co. at 103.127, an approximate cost basis to the province of 3.06 per cent. The bonds are being offered publicly at 103.90, yielding about 2.95 per cent. Bids were received alternatively on eight and 15-year bonds as follows:

Syndicate:	—Bids— 8-yr. 3½'s	15-yr. 3½'s
A. E. Ames & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., Bk. of Commerce, Royal Bank	103.127	99.517
Royal Secs. Corp., Bk. of Montreal, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence, & Co., Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Bk. of N. S., Hanson Bros., McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon, Dom'n Bank, Midland Secs Corp., Harrison & Co., F. W. Kerr & Co.	102.789	99,64

Investment Notes

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 — 100

	Iron and steel	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied products	Beverages	Total industrials	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities:	17	6	4	4	10	18	8	87	20	113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	23.7	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	53.5	83.8
February	114.6	13.6	77.1	153.7	73.3	128.2	148.5	123.8	58.0	88.7
March	113.6	13.2	77.1	152.2	76.3	129.4	141.8	128.5	58.0	90.3
April	114.9	13.2	75.2	159.4	76.8	134.3	138.0	133.0	58.1	93.4
May	106.9	13.8	74.3	159.0	79.1	129.9	113.8	128.0	56.7	91.1
June	104.7	12.5	74.1	161.9	77.7	128.1	113.5	126.1	54.5	89.8
July	97.8	10.5	72.4	153.8	72.7	123.3	86.7	116.6	50.6	83.1
August	100.7	9.9	73.2	158.0	73.1	125.5	91.3	120.1	51.2	85.9
September	98.8	9.6	72.6	160.2	71.9	123.4	83.8	118.8	50.1	85.7
October	107.7	9.8	68.4	169.0	74.4	126.6	89.2	122.0	49.0	87.1
November	111.4	11.0	66.0	180.8	74.3	128.1	98.4	125.3	46.5	87.8
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
December 6	113.2	10.8	70.3	176.0	73.0	133.3	113.5	125.6	47.3	92.2

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Dec. 11	99.88	110.66	79.78
Dec. 10	99.30	110.34	80.01
Dec. 8	99.54	110.55	80.06
Dec. 7	100.77	111.10	80.89
Dec. 6	100.79	109.35	79.46
Dec. 5	100.33	108.54	77.78
Month ago	102.56	115.68	84.36
High, 1934	120.12	135.98	116.57
Low, 1934	86.85	100.90	76.54

Montreal Averages

	10 Util.	20 Indus.	30 Comb'd
Dec. 11	58.7	57.3	57.8
Dec. 10	58.9	58.1	58.3
Dec. 8	58.7	58.2	58.3
Dec. 7	58.9	58.3	58.5
Dec. 6	58.6	56.9	57.5
Dec. 5	58.0	56.9	57.5
Month ago	60.2	58.1	58.8
High, 1934	72.0	65.2	67.4
Low, 1934	56.4	50.1	53.3

Packers' Profits

CANADA PACKERS' has been publishing its annual report in full in Canadian farm papers in order to acquaint live stock producers with the manufacturing side of the industry in which both parties are vitally interested. Recently the company has gone a step farther and copies of the last report have been mailed to every member of federal and provincial parliaments. In a covering letter over the signature of J. S. McLean, president of the company, criticisms of packers profits are dealt with briefly and frankly.

"Packers make profits from advancing prices," states Mr. McLean. "When prices decline they make losses. Every consideration of self interest leads the packer to seek markets for products at higher prices. In serving himself he serves the farmer. This fact is clearly proven by the results of Canada Packers. The years 1931 and 1932 were years of rapidly declining live stock prices, and profits declined from $1,552,071 to $838,111 and then to $384,302. In 1933 a slight trend upward began, which was accelerated in 1934. In these years profits increased to $607,671 and $1,429,670.

"While the packer shared in the benefit of this advance, the chief beneficiary was the farmer," continues Mr. McLean. "The advance in the price of hogs in the year ended March, 1934, was $28,000,000. Complete figures are not available, but it is certain that in the last 15 years the packing industry, taken as a whole, has made, not a profit but a loss. However, some individual companies have made profits, among them is Canada Packers. These profits are equivalent to 1.43 per cent on dollar sales, or one-fifth of a cent per lb. of product sold.

"The fact is that the profits made by even the most successful packers are so small that they have no significance to the farmer," states Mr. McLean, adding that in the past seven years Canada Packers has made an average profit of $1,000,000 annually. "That seems a very large sum," he concludes, "but is on an average investment of $15,000,000 and an annual turnover of 500,000,000 pounds."

* * *

Walkerville Sales Gain

WALKERVILLE Brewery Ltd. directors report that volume of sales since late in July last has been more than double those of the same period of 1933. The improvement has dated from the change of law in Ontario which permits sale through hotels and clubs as well as through the stores of the Liquor Control Board.

The directors on November 28 stated that the balance sheet for 1934 will show a stronger liquid position.

* * *

Coffee Loan Service Maintained

SPEYER & CO. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. announce that, in accordance with the terms of Decree No. 23,829 issued by the Federal Government of Brazil on February 5, 1934, bonds of the State of San Paulo 7 per cent coffee realization loan of 1930 amounting to $875,000 nominal of the U.S.A. dollar issue and £320,200 nominal of the sterling issue, have been purchased toward the redemption requirements for the year ending March 31, 1935, and cancelled.

In accordance with the notice published on June 12, 1934, a further adjustment of the stocks of pledged coffees has been made and such stocks are now as follows: 1,911,893 bags of government coffee; 9,202,316 bags of planters' coffee.

* * *

November Gain In Stocks

QUOTED value of 445 stocks listed on Toronto Stock Exchange was $3,661,857,470 at the beginning of December, a net gain of $36,498,040 over the previous month.

Sixteen oil issues added to a previous monthly gain of 35 million by a further $23,541,465. The appreciation in the market leaders, International Petroleum, Imperial Oil and British American, brought the group to its high for the year in aggregate value of $930,591,361.

The merchandising group again came second in the list with a market appreciation of $10,799,704, the average price of 82 of these stocks advancing $2.03. Senior base metal issues followed closely in third place with an accretion of $10,526,923 on a market valuation of $541,331,745.

High activity of the 14 alcohol issues on the board brought a gain of $10,000,000 while the dividend increase of Ford "A" helped mark up the motor group $5,750,000. Twenty financial institutions with an average market price per share of $149 were next with a group gain of $5,500,000.

Renewals of the discussions on the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty lifted the construction stocks $2,250,000.

Of the six groups registering declines in aggregate values, the senior golds dropped $13,596,129, followed by the utility group, which lost almost as much.

Sixty gold prospects were lower as a group.

Ellis Park Apts. Pays Coupon December 20

Ellis Park Apartments will pay coupon No. 18, due Feb. 1, 1934, on December 20, 1934, according to Stewart Stully Co., original underwriters of the issue.

The rental situation of the apartments is improving, it is stated. November leases were $286 better than in the same month last year. All taxes and current accounts due have been paid, it is reported.

The seven per cent first mortgage bonds were originally issued in an amount of $275,000, which has been reduced to $260,600. Interest was defaulted, Feb. 1, 1934, rather than allow arrears of taxes to accumulate.

Trans-Canada Investment Pays 18.6 Cent Dividend

Trans-Canada Investment Corp. paid the Dec. 1 dividend on coupon No. 3 at the rate of 18.6 cents a share.

A. W. Black, managing director, reports that all companies whose shares are held in the portfolio are paying dividends, thus making it possible to pay the higher rate, as compared with 13.8 cents a share paid Dec. 1, 1933. The current price of the shares is approximately $9.90 each.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Riordon Pulp‡	6%	1942	Dec. 31	105
Metropolitan Bldg.	7%	1944	Jan. 15	103½
Rio de Janiero Trams, 1st mtg.	5%	1935	Jan. 1	...
Harris Abattoir	6%	1947	Jan. 1	103
Dom. Textile	6%	1949	Mar. 1	105
Toronto Harbour Comm.	§4½%	....	Mar. 1	105
Can. Crushed Stone	*6½%	....	Dec. 20	...
Nor'western Util.	7%	1938	June 1	105

Purchase of bonds for sinking fund: ‡$74,600 §In part.
*For sinking fund, $14,100.

Obituary

Clarence J. McCuaig, one of the oldest and best-known of Montreal stockbrokers, died recently in Montreal in his 80th year. Mr. McCuaig was born in Picton. He was educated at Ontario College and later entered his father's shipping business, qualifying as a master mariner in 1876. Later he entered the grain business. In 1885 he became interested in the real estate business in Montreal. His next venture was to establish a stock brokerage firm, of which he was the head until 1929, when he retired. During his long business career Mr. McCuaig organized or was interested in the Montreal Investment and Freehold Co., Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos, Sherbrooke Railway and Power, Dominion Marble Co., Western Land Co., Ottawa Light, Heat and Power, Sawyer-Massey Co., and other ventures.

W. B. Powell Named Pres. Appleford Paper Products

W. B. Powell was recently appointed president of Appleford Paper Products, Ltd., Hamilton. The financial control of this company is not in the hands of Mr. Powell, it is stated.

Walter S. Burrill, vice-president of Cosmos Imperial Mills, a director of Hamilton Cottons and Wood, Alexander & James, has been appointed vice-president of Appleford Paper Products.

Turkeys for Montreal

The Swift Current Produce Company, which shipped thirteen carloads of turkeys to Montreal, for domestic consumption and export, last Christmas time, expects to go beyond this record during the present season; having started shipments early, November 27.

MAJORITY PASS CAN. CELANESE DIVIDEND PLAN

Funding Rights Will be Issued in Lieu of Arrears

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—By the necessary majority of two-thirds shareholders of Canadian Celanese Ltd. approved special By-law "A" authorizing the issuance of 90,000 income funding rights, through which the company will liquidate the arrears of dividends owing on the preferred stock.

The plan dealing with the arrears of dividends, already described in detail in the columns of The Financial Post, calls for the issuance of no par value income funding rights which will be issued to the holders of the preferred stock on the basis of one right for each share held. The rights are entitled to non-cumulative interest at the rate of $1 per annum in priority to preferred dividends. They also are to be redeemable at $25 each by call or in the open market, or by private contract at less than $25.

Set Up Sinking Fund

A sinking fund equivalent to 36 cents per right is to be set aside for redemption purposes, and the company is to set aside an amount—equal to three years interest and sinking fund—out of earnings subsequent to December 31, 1934, before dividends may be paid on common stock.

At present the arrears of dividends on the preferred amount to $24 a share, or $2,160,000 in all on the 90,000 shares outstanding. Rights to that amount will be issued when the court has sanctioned the plan and supplementary letters patent issued by the Secretary of State.

E. CANADA AIR LINE STOCK PUT ON MART

Maritime Enterprise Seeks to Raise Capital of $100,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Nova Scotia Securities Co., of Halifax, are making a public offering of $100,000 of stock in Eastern Canada Air-Lines Ltd. The stock is being offered in units of one share preferred and one share of common at $12.50. The authorized capital consists of 10,000 shares of preferred stock of a par value of $10 each, and 30,000 shares of no par value common stock.

With the proceeds of this issue, it is intended to purchase five aeroplanes to carry out a daily air service between the principal points in the Maritime provinces. It is considered that the present offering will provide sufficient funds for the purchase of the machines and to give the new enterprise enough working capital to ensure successful operation.

The promoters estimate that the capital expenditure in the start will amount to $50,000, while the gross revenue will total over $100,000 annually. Operating costs are estimated at $58,050, leaving $41,950 available for taxes and dividends.

Managing director of the Eastern Canada Air Lines is R. T. McCully. W. M. Humphrey, head of the Humphrey Woollen Mills of Moncton, is president. The directors include Senators Creelman, McArthur and C. W. Robins; W. F. Lane of Moncton; Dr. John B. Reid, of Truro.

Penetang Defaults Bonds Due December 1

Debentures of some $15,000 maturing Dec. 1 have not been paid by the town of Penetanguishene, Ont., it is reported. The town is understood to have cash on hand and in the bank sufficient to meet the installment, but payment is reported to have been held up by the town's bank, The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The town appealed to provincial authorities to increase relief contributions, but has been unsuccessful. The default bears out previous reports on the Penetang situation.

Penetang had a population last year of 4,352, and had debenture debt of $196,461 at Dec. 31, 1933. There were other liabilities of $86,262. Expenditures in 1933 are shown at $131,270 and receipts at $141,226. Taxable assessment for 1933 was $1,295,367.

McCrea-Wilson Lumber Bondholders to Meet

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Holders of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A of the McCrea-Wilson Lumber Co., will meet in Montreal on January 2 to consider and vote upon resolutions covering the transfer of certain freehold timber limits south of the St. Lawrence River to the provincial government in exchange for ground limits on the North Shore. The property is being acquired by the provincial government for the purpose of carrying out a colonization scheme. In exchange for present freehold limits, the government is giving the company two acres of crown lands for each acre taken over.

The McCrea-Wilson Lumber Co. is a subsidiary of Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., which in turn is controlled by the St. Lawrence Corp.

Vancouver Tax Receipts 70.66% of 1934 Levy

Vancouver's collections of current taxes amounted to 70.66 per cent of the 1934 levy in the 11 months ended Nov. 30, compared with 70.95 per cent in the same period of 1933.

Total arrears appear likely to approximate $8,000,000 by the end of the year, of which some $3.5 millions would be for 1934 and $4.5 millions for prior years. Comparative figures follow:

	1934 $	1933 $
Current taxes:		
Levy	12,069,565	12,635,804
Collections	8,528,233	8,981,446
Percentage	70.66	70.95
Arrears of taxes:		
Total Jan. 1	6,871,636	5,024,576
Collections	2,237,279	1,532,487
Percentage	32.56	30.50
Total collected	10,765,513	10,513,932

B. C. Bond Dealers Meet

British Columbia Bond Dealers Association will hold its annual meeting at the Vancouver Club Dec. 14. G. Lyall Fraser, president, will report on the work of the year, and new officers will be elected.

Every Class of Security In King Edward Scramble As Higher Earnings Hinted

Bondholders Seek to Prolong Present Receivership

TWO STEPS OPEN

Holder of First Mortgage May Foreclose at Once and Lease to New Company

Although bondholders have approved of continuing the King Edward Hotel receivership, The Financial Post understands that such a tranquil solution of present difficulties is unlikely. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, which holds the first mortgage on the property, is anxious to get the whole matter cleaned up and the receivership ended as soon as possible. It is quite probable, it is understood, that early in the new year may see such a step completed.

Four Securities

Four classes of securities are involved, but prior to any of them is a tidy bill for current and arrears in taxes which in round figures amounts to $180,000.

Of the regular securities first comes the $2,150,000 first mortgage on the lands and buildings held by the Metropolitan Life—on which no interest has been paid since September, 1931.

Next come the refunding bonds on which $1,145,000 is outstanding. This is a first mortgage on the furniture and fittings. The latter have been appraised at $800,000. There is some dispute as to whether the goodwill and name of the hotel is included as security but second claim on the land and buildings is generally admitted. The Metropolitan Life, it is understood, has taken final steps to foreclose on the second mortgage part of this issue but, of course, has no claim against the furniture and fittings. After the disposal of this second mortgage, it is stated, final foreclosure action by the Metropolitan Life against the next ranking security holders will automatically follow.

Third in line come holders of the $3,169,500 in debentures and finally the owners of the common stock. Aside from any claims of the common, total secured obligations of the hotel, including principal and interest amount to $7,500,000 with unsecured claims sufficient to bring that figure close to $8,000,000.

Smell Higher Earnings

Now that the hotel is beginning to show signs of making money again all holders appear to be anxious to make some sort of a permanent settlement. So far, however, in spite of the appointment of several committees at the meeting of the bond and debenture holders last week, nothing definite seems to have been arranged.

Two methods, it is stated, are open; forced foreclosures at once, or the continuation of the receivership for two years and a gradual reorganization.

A settlement between the holders of the refunding bonds and the debenture holders is generally considered to be the key to the solution.

The Metropolitan Life, it is understood, is not anxious to acquire the hotel and is willing to waive claims to unpaid interest.

Refunding Bonds

The holders of the refunding bonds have been told that they are in a strong position with a first claim on the furniture and fittings, the right to the name and goodwill of the hotel and a second claim on the land and buildings. In some quarters it is firmly believed that nothing can be done without their consent. Due to the fact that the new addition to the hotel was provided through contributions of the debenture holders, it is stated that these people have a moral claim on part of anything left above the requirements of the first mortgage, and if there is not going to be 100 cents on the dollar for everybody then each of the two classes of junior security holders should get a share.

Common Seek Control

On the other hand certain sections of the common shareholders maintain that there should be something for everybody and that if necessary they can throw the furniture out and retain the hotel. Just what would be done with the guests, during the upheaval, is not stated, and neither is there any indication that the court, which must approve of any changes, would sanction such a procedure. Certain representatives of the common stock do not admit that the refunding bondholders have the right to the goodwill and name and claim that this goes with the charter.

Offer to Lease

The Financial Post is informed that a committee representing the board of directors and composed of J. R. L. Starr, F. A. Dudley, president of the company, and C. E. Calvert, a director, has received a definite offer from the Metropolitan Life.

It is proposed that the latter would advance $150,000 to meet the claims of the refunding bondholders, on whose committee Mr. Calvert is also a member, and $200,000 for tax arrears. A new company would be formed with $200,000 working capital and the Metropolitan would lease the hotel to it for $75,000 for the first year and $100,000 for the second. The new company would take, with the lease, an option to buy the property at the end of the two-year period, paying $450,000 and giving a mortgage for $2,150,000.

More By Waiting

The meeting was informed, however, that security holders would get less under that plan of forced reorganization than as a result of prolonging the receivership, now that the finances of the company are improving. Representatives of the National Trust, present receiver and manager, revealed that gross for the current year is in excess of $1,000,000, against $766,000 last year. Operating profit, before interest and depreciation, but after all maintenance charges, will amount to $65,000, against a loss of $46,000 in 1933. The year's operating profit is after current taxes. Practically all these earnings were made in the last five months of the year, following the sale of beer and wine and taking this fact into consideration estimates for 1935 place operating profit at $150,000.

Act Before May

The two-year period which the bondholders have been allowed in which to effect redemption under the mortgage on the building expires in May of 1935. With earnings improving, it was agreed by the two classes of security holders that the hotel now has a chance to extricate itself from its difficulties if further legal action under the two mortgages is held in abeyance and the receivership continued as at present until at least another two years have elapsed to prove the earning possibilities of the property.

Earnings

Naturally future developments depend to a large extent on future earnings of the hotel. In many quarters it is claimed that $150,000 over and above taxes and cost of operating is possible in 1935 and $200,000 per year in normal times is considered a conservative estimate. At this rate it would be possible to earn reasonable interest on the Metropolitan mortgage and have from $50,000 to $70,000 per year left over for other obligations.

Previous earnings of the King Edward cannot be taken as a criterion of the future, it is admitted, because since the normal days before the depression a new rival has appeared. This is the 1,156 room Royal York which opened its doors to the public on June 11, 1929.

The King Edward showed a net profit of $329,856 in 1928 but this was a banner year, with the depression in the future, the Queen's Hotel in the past and the succeeding Royal York not completed. In the previous year there was a net profit of $241,891. This is considered a better indication of what might be done and it is asserted that economies in operation since 1927 would go some distance in offsetting the greater competition that has developed in the first class Toronto hotel field since 1927.

The committees selected at last week's meeting were as follows: For the refunding bonds, H. R. Jackman, Dr. Dow, A. L. Argue of Belleville, Col. Bywater, Trenton; E. H. McDougall and C. E. Calvert. For the debenture stock holders: Messrs. W. R. Sweeney, G. Jephcott, Stewart Playfair, Arthur Van Koughnet and G. M. Cooper.

LOBLAW 1934 SALES HOLD STEADY GAIN

Sales and Profits For 20 Weeks Above 1933 Level

Loblaw Groceterias sales for the four-week period ended October 20, 1934, were $1,157,706, as compared with $1,107,733 for the immediately preceding period and $1,081,935 for the same period in 1933.

Sales for the five periods ended October 20, 1934, were $5,546,478, as compared with $5,116,053 for the corresponding period in 1933.

Net profits for the four-week period ended October 20, 1934, were $55,405 as compared with $48,962 for the immediately preceding period, and $56,492 for the same period in 1933.

Net profits for the first five periods ended October 20, 1934, were $254,520 as compared with $251,669 for the same period in 1933.

ASSOCIATED CANNERS MAY ACQUIRE PLANT

Would Assume Debts and Pay $126,266 for Belleville Canners

Acquisition of Belleville Canners Ltd. will be considered at a special general meeting of Associated Quality Canners in Montreal on Dec. 19, 1934. If approved a by-law relating to payments of the obligations of Belleville Canners to the banks and other creditors will have to be sanctioned.

Belleville Canners went into voluntary liquidation last July and at that time had a debt to the banks of $207,210. In addition there was a sum of $5,404 owing to Associated Canners and $60,166 to Asquacan Ltd. which along with Associated Canners is a subsidiary of Whittall Can.

The by-law to be considered next Wednesday provides that Associated Quality Canners assume the liabilities of Belleville Canners and acquire the assets of that company for $126,266. On acquisition Asquacan Ltd. will agree to accept $27,845 in full satisfaction for its debt.

Associated Quality Canners already owns a large canning plant at Belleville, Ont.

Paper Firm Busy

The second paper machine at the Great Lakes Paper Company's plant is now in operation and both are expected to run at full capacity for some weeks, at least.

BOND OFFERINGS WANTED

Township of York
Township of East York
Township of North York
Etobicoke
New Toronto
Mimico
Niagara Falls
Sandwich
Fort Erie (Bridgeburg)
Pembroke
Midland
Trenton
Leaside
East Windsor
(Ford City)

Draper Dobie & Co.
Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 Bay St. AD. 9171 Toronto
Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford

SUCCESSION DUTIES

have increased substantially in common with other forms of taxation. By statute beneficiaries can receive nothing from an estate until these duties are paid. Our Estates Analysis Department will be glad to discuss the practical effects of this tax on your estate and estimate its amount.

Your inquiries on your Estate problems are invited.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION

ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION, $228,000,000
HON. N. W. ROWELL, *President* W. G. WATSON, *General Manager*

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINDSOR WINNIPEG REGINA
SASKATOON CALGARY VANCOUVER

Staveley Apts. to Pay Coupon December 15

Staveley Apartments, Toronto, will pay interest coupon No. 11 on its 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds on Dec. 15, 1934, according to the London & Western Trusts Co., trustee and manager. The coupon was payable Feb. 15, 1933.

In the case of bonds which matured on or prior to Aug. 15, 1932, the interest will be paid upon presentation of the bonds, which carry no coupons. Such bonds should be presented to the London & Western Trusts Co., Toronto, for endorsation.

The last payment of interest on the bonds was on July 3, 1934, when the coupon for Aug. 15, 1932, was met in full. The Feb. 15, 1932, coupon was paid in November, 1933.

Bond Tenders

5 p.m., Dec. 17, Westmount School Commissioners—$175,000, 4½ per cent bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1934, maturing serially Sept. 1, 1935 to Sept. 1, 1964. E. W. T. Raddon, sec.-treas., High School, Westmount.

4 p.m., Dec. 13, Kitchener—$80,000, 4¾ per cent, 5-installment debentures. L. M. Dahmer, treas.

12 noon, Dec. 14, Orillia—$385,000, 4½ per cent 40 semi-annual installments of principal over a period of 20 years. Carrie M. Johnston, treas.

CANADIAN PREFERRED STOCKS

Regular dividends have not only been paid by a number of Canadian companies but these dividends have, in most cases, been more than earned during the past five years. Here the conservative investor may find an opportunity for appreciation in capital together with increased income return.

We have prepared, in booklet form, an analysis of a number of these companies.

A COPY OF THIS BOOKLET WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST

CAMERON, POINTON & MERRITT
Members:
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
CANADIAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC.
44 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, 2
Telephone WA. 2961

To the Holders of:

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY
6% Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Due 1954

MANITOBA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
5½% First Mortgage Bonds
Series "A", Due 1951 Series "B", Due 1952

NORTHWESTERN POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
6% First Mortgage Bonds, Due 1960

SUBURBAN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY
5% First Mortgage Bonds, Due 1938

WINNIPEG, SELKIRK & LAKE WINNIPEG RAILWAY COMPANY
5% First Mortgage Bonds, Due 1933

The Protective Committees which have been jointly engaged during the last fifteen months in negotiating a General Scheme of Consolidation and Readjustment for the Companies in the Winnipeg Electric Group expect that they will shortly be in a position to formally announce a plan.

All holders of the above bonds (except those who have deposited their bonds with the Northwestern Power Bondholders' Protective Committee and whose names are therefore already on record) are requested to advise the undersigned immediately as to their name, address and the nature and amount of their holdings in order that complete information concerning the plan may be sent to them as soon as it is available.

M. G. ANGUS, Secretary
Winnipeg Electric Joint Reorganization Sub-Committee
Room 1005, 302 Bay Street Toronto, Canada

November 22, 1934.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Riviere du Loup	Dec. 5	Lucien Cote, Inc., Dube, Leblond & Co., J. E. Laflamme & Co.	5%	1 to 10 yr.	$112,000	98.46	5.33%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Cost
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	Dec. ..	A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Dominion Securities, Royal Bank and Can. Bank of Commerce	3½%	1943	$10,000,000	103.127	3.06%

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Editor—Floyd S. Chalmers

Business Manager—D. M. Gowdy

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ADVERTISING RATES

Single insertion—$3.64 per inch.
Debenture and Dividend Notices—26c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, $5.00 per year; all other countries, $6.00.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
481 University Ave., Toronto 2

Chairman of the Board—John Bayne Maclean

President—Horace T. Hunter

Vice-President and General Manager—
H. Victor Tyrrell

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

GREAT BRITAIN, London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1; E. J. Dodd, Director. Telegraphic Address, Atabek, Lesquare, London.

The Financial Post Business Year-Book, Yearly, $2.

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TORONTO, DECEMBER 15, 1934

ANOTHER DECADE OF DEBATE ABOUT BEER

THOSE who bought the stocks of the brewing companies, expecting to make enormous profits because of a change in the liquor legislation in Ontario, have in many cases been disappointed. The companies have increased their profits and their sales, but not in proportion to forecasts and expectations. The province is not knee-deep in beer.

Already Ontario's new beer-by-the-glass legislation is under fire. Some of the criticism is exaggerated and unjust. But investors in the brewing stocks must be concerned when they observe the increasing number of articles, editorials and letters that appear in publications in Ontario protesting against the beverage rooms that now dot the province. If Ontario is to avoid another bitter prohibition controversy, the brewery executives must make certain that the present system works in a social way for the betterment of conditions. They must, with the Government, study the criticisms and meet all that are reasonable.

Bringing back beer by the glass in beverage rooms may have been a mistake. We are not here discussing whether or not a modification of the previous prohibition legislation was called for. But the method of bringing back beer is an important question in itself. The sale of beer by the bottle to be consumed in the homes might have been better than setting up islands of drinking on prominent corners. And the hypocrisy of restricting licenses to so-called hotels is apparent. To qualify as a "hotel" it is only necessary to add a few bedrooms to the upper floor of a store. As a large number of these "hotels" have no desire to become inns in the old sense there is a grave danger that what has been accomplished is to cover the province with a large number of potential brothels. A more honest and safer system—if beer by the glass was desirable—would have been to give the licenses to restaurants and genuine hotels instead of creating fake hotels for the purpose.

Evidence as to the increase of drunkenness and crime under the new régime is not yet convincing. It is easy to point to certain unfavorable developments, but these must be weighed against bootlegging and other conditions that have been largely wiped out.

It must be said in fairness to the brewing company executives that some of them were opposed to the present system of sale. They definitely did not want anything similar to the old saloon to come back, feeling there was greater permanence of profit for them in the more general sale of beverages for consumption elsewhere than in beverage rooms which, by segregating drinking much as red light districts segregate prostitution in some of the world's big seaport towns, give beer-drinking the odor of pleasurable sinning that is at once a temptation to the impressionable and an offense to the conscientious.

But the beverage rooms were wanted by the politicians and Ontario is in for another decade of bitter prohibition controversy, in which men's emotions and prejudices will dictate their opinions, and facts will count but little. Very largely it is up to the brewing companies to make the new experiment work better—in a social sense—than prohibition and restricted sale worked. Otherwise their investments will suffer.

WHAT COULD WE NOT DO IF WE HAD THIS MONEY?

JANUARY approaches. The Romans dedicated the month to Janus. This mythical deity was always depicted with two faces; one looking backward on the ages that had passed and the other forward on the world to come.

On New Year's Day, Canadians may well look back as well as forward on their railway problem. One thing they will discover from looking backward is that we have wasted enough money on railways in this country to have provided us with a much higher standard of living than we now enjoy. Not counting the losses we have absorbed out of taxes, our railway debt exceeds the highest possible reasonable valuation of the Canadian National Railways by $1,500,000,000. That much we have lost and we cannot pass on the loss to those who bought our bonds without repudiation, which is not to be thought of. American railways went through successive receiverships in order that bondholders might share with promoters the consequences of excessively costly building. The remedy of receivership is not now open to us and has not been available since we first guaranteed a railway bond for a private promoter.

What could we have done with that billion and a half dollars we have lost? With it, we could provide 300,000 new homes at a cost of $3,000 apiece. We would have enough money left over to provide a park costing $100,000 in every city, town, village, rural municipality, township and county in Canada.

And there would still be enough left over to provide a $50,000 library for every one of these municipalities.

Unfortunately, we have spent the money; we have wasted it.

When Janus looked backward with one of his faces he grieved over his mistakes and, as he looked forward with the other, he planned to learn the lessons of these mistakes. Looking backward on our handling of the railway problems in Canada should make us contrite enough to determine to end our folly by aggressive, non-partisan adoption of business methods in a solution of the railway problems. The first step is to introduce greater efficiency into the National Railways.

HIGH TAXES EXPLAIN WIDE SPREADS

THE Price Spreads enquiry, while in many ways most unfair to legitimate business whose affairs are exposed, is directing the attention of serious people, people who observe and think, to business problems.

One of the earliest facts to create amazement and resentment was the wide difference between the price the producer received at his farm or factory and the price which the final consumer paid in the bigger centres. Evidently people are beginning to recognize that with transportation and banking costs, and particularly the 30 to 40 per cent that must be added to meet national, provincial and local taxation, price spreads are excessive.

Another fact revealed is that, notwithstanding these apparently great gross profits, many merchants show heavy losses and a great percentage of them fail. From these failures the workers are and always will be the first and worst sufferers. Next come the owner or the owners of the business, losing, often, the savings of a lifetime.

Another lesson that the public are observing as the investigations go on, is that some chain stores and other businesses are generally prosperous and profitable, while their contemporaries, who are able to buy and sell at the same prices alongside of them, fail. The reason for that is, of course, better management. Where there is better management the workers are usually better taken care of. Their positions are practically permanent and their customers are always sure of good and honest service.

The agitators, who have been back of Mr. Stevens, and the politicians, who are taking advantage of the turn given to the evidence, want to punish the successfully managed concerns. They would punish them by a higher taxation, and new surtaxes are suggested in some quarters.

The thoughtful public are beginning to ask whether the successful managers and their businesses should be encouraged, not handicapped by agitators and politicians jealous of success.

Successful businesses can always use their money to good advantage in increasing employment on their own staffs and among those all across the country from whom they make their purchases. And would it not be better to encourage them with lower taxation and fair co-operation?

REAL OWNERSHIP OF BANKS

SIR CHARLES GORDON, president of the Bank of Montreal, at the recent annual meeting supplied some illuminating data on Canadian banking. Said he:

> "The total of assets under administration by our chartered banks is nearly three billions of dollars.
>
> "In the banks of Canada there are some 4,700,000 depositors, our own bank having over a million.
>
> "Depositors received during last year some $37,000,000 in interest.
>
> "The interest which shareholders in the banks received was $12,000,000.
>
> "I think we may therefore consider that this vast body of depositors, which outnumber the people who voted at the last general election in Canada, are vitally interested in the strengthening of our banks and the maintenance of their earnings. They may be considered as the preferred shareholders of the banks, while those who have supplied the capital of the banks, and who receive their dividends only after the $37,000,000 to which I have referred have been paid, may be considered as the common shareholders."

Some downward adjustment of the total number of depositors should be made to allow for duplications. Even allowing for this, however, the total of individual depositors would be enormous. And the average deposit would be only a few hundred dollars.

As W. A. Bog, joint general manager of the bank, stated at the same meeting—"The average depositor is a relatively poor man." Yet he is in the position of a preferred shareholder of the banks who has had his dividend reduced by the cut in interest on deposits. The banks did not welcome initially the reduction of deposit rates because of their responsibility to depositors. Mr. Bog pointed out that it would be a mistake to lower the rate so far as to discourage thrift, and that the first duty of bankers is to protect the depositors.

Clearly, the millions of small depositors are in a very real sense part owners of the banks, even if their nominal position is that of creditors. The banks have made every effort to protect these depositors against continuous, and at times vicious, attacks which have aimed at undermining the basic soundness of Canada's financial structure. The depositors have every reason to be proud of their banks.

THE HARDEST WORKER OF THEM ALL

IN CALGARY, Prime Minister Bennett paid a tribute to cabinet ministers who have had to bear the burden of depression during the last four years. He said:

> "I sometimes wonder if my fellow citizens have any idea of how every single member of my cabinet has labored during the past four years. The oldest citizens of the capital, men who have watched affairs for years, say they have never known men to work so hard as members of the present government—not only ministers, but deputy ministers and members of the civil service, both inside and out."

It would be perfectly true, but a little ungracious, to remark that executive heads of business corporations have had to work harder and worry more during the past four years than ever before in the lives of most of them. It has been a most distressing period of strain, and there has always seemed to be more work to be done, more problems to be met, more fundamental policies to be determined than the ordinary human is capable of handling.

Mr. Bennett pays a gracious tribute to his associates in the cabinet, but it is not unfair to say that not one of them has had to work as hard as Mr. Bennett has worked, either in the length of his hours, or in the intensity of his concentration on his problems. Mr. Bennett has carried the major portion of the administrative load himself. He has done it from choice. That is his way of working. It would have been better for himself, and at times it might have been better for the country, had he shared his responsibilities to a greater extent. Frequently he has wasted a great deal of his time and mental energy on matters of no consequence, such as petty arguments with newspaper men who had offended him, but, perhaps, this form of relaxation from tension is Mr. Bennett's only way of enjoying a holiday.

Yes, indeed, Mr. Bennett has worked hard and even if the people of Canada, from their impatience with continuing depression, should fail to return him to office next year, Mr. Bennett should not regard this as an indication that Canadians feel that he has worked ineffectively or in vain. People do not always express their gratitude to their public servants in votes.

IMMIGRATION IS UP TO US

EVENTUALLY Canada and the other Dominions will have to make a decision on the question of immigration. The first thing we shall have to decide is whether we consider the bringing in of immigrants a method of speeding up the production of wealth in this country or merely a way of increasing competition for available jobs. The short-sighted view, of course, is that each new immigrant takes his place in the waiting line of the unemployment offices. The more far-sighted view is that only by additional population can we speed up the development of our resources in order to permit us to carry our debt burden.

Immigration waits upon the Dominions. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominion Affairs, was asked in the British House of Commons the other day if the British government had a policy on emigration. Mr. Thomas's reply was illuminating.

> "The whole question of emigration, in my judgment at least, depends on opportunities being given in the Dominions to give a fair chance to the emigrants. I do not propose to encourage people to leave this country unless I am satisfied that they have got a fair chance. That is the broad general principle."

There is the question. If Canada wants British immigrants it must make it clear that it will welcome them and help them to organize their settlement activities. If we do not want British immigrants, Great Britain will not send them.

Post-Scripts

A RECENT editorial in the Calgary Herald reads, in part:

> "Representatives of boards of trade in the three prairie provinces met in Saskatoon on Wednesday and agreed unanimously to propose the name of R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, Sask., as the prairies' representative on the Central Bank directorate. Under the Act establishing the bank two of the board of seven are to represent primary industry. As the chief primary industry in this section of the Dominion is agriculture, it was the consensus of opinion at the meeting that the man selected should be engaged actively in some form of agriculture.
>
> "Mr. Drinkwater is a prominent livestock producer and a well-known rancher, etc."

Perhaps this can be blamed on Andrew H. Brown, of Amos 'n' Andy who, too, has been confused lately by the name Drinkwater. Perhaps, due to its very prominence, the Herald's error passes cursory inspection without detection. Do you see it?

* * *

TRADITION plays a very large part in many old-established British businesses. Some of them would not change their location, which they have occupied for a century or more, for all the potential profits in the world. Others that have passed through various hands retain the original firm name. One must be prepared for some surprises when dealing with a fine old British shop or company.

Two executives from a large Canadian corporation were in London recently and had occasion to seek out someone who could produce an illuminated volume for presentation purposes. They were told to go down to Pullet's in the Strand. They went down to Pullet's. It was a small shop, not at all pretentious, but a gem of old British architecture. Inside, the walls were decorated with beautiful bits of heraldic work.

A very neatly attired person came forward to wait upon them. After their business was concluded, one of the representatives of the Canadian company remarked casually, "I suppose you are Mr. Pullet?"

"Oh, no, sir," said the person, "My name is Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig."

Sayings of the Week

"Anything like a balance of power in Europe will lead to war."—*Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.*

* * *

"I have never known a better time to be a manufacturer than the present." — *Raymond Moley.*

* * *

"Every argument between two people is liable to sink, or rise, to the level of a dog fight."—*A. A. Milne.*

* * *

"Today we are not the individualists we were in Victorian and Edwardian days."—*H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*

* * *

"Nature endowed man with enough brains to permit him to develop mentally for a million years."—*Professor Temple Fay.*

* * *

"When man invented the wheel and the axle, he forged the first weapon with which to destroy his own isolation."—*Owen D. Young.*

* * *

"Unfortunately, it is very difficult to trust anybody except oneself to be at once a wise and a benevolent dictator."—*Robert Lynd.*

* * *

"The huge armament companies have influenced the policies of nations of the world to suit their own purposes."—*Benito Mussolini.*

* * *

"Wise expenditure on advertising should be the last expense to be cut even when the axe of economy is being applied."—*Sir Herbert Morgan.*

* * *

"In the States we are not in the habit of promoting our Ambassadors. We submit them to a Congressional investigation." — *Governor Henry Allen.*

* * *

"Modern civilization is becoming more and more dependent on a scientific solution of its problems."—*Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

* * *

"For my part, I regard the next 12 to 18 months of international relations as a time of decision for the destinies of Europe and for peace." — *Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.*

* * *

"Modern life has been allowed to develop as it will, and as a consequence, has gotten itself into a pretty mess."—*Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

* * *

"When I walk, as I sometimes do, from Kensington to the House of Lords, I believe that I break quite a dozen regulations in getting from the one place to the other."—*Lord Sankey.*

* * *

"The portion of private crookedness that will find its way into print is relatively small. It works just the other way with political stealings."—*Frank R. Kent, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.*

* * *

"I strongly dissent from the common view that newspaper men and newspapers are consistently inaccurate. In no other vocation is it so difficult to hide a mistake."—*Frank R. Kent, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.*

* * *

"There was a time when I was a little nervous about writing the word 'cosmic,' because so many compositors preferred to print it as 'comic;' and the two things are not always exactly the same, though sometimes very nearly."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

* * *

"It seems clear that the economic policies and principles under which the government is now operating are taking us in the wrong direction. The basic mistakes now being made are temporarily concealed by irrational and dangerous federal financing which cannot go on indefinitely."—*Floyd W. Parsons, American business writer.*

The World at Large

Dove Alights on Balkans

Jugoslavia, Hungary Now Glare Less Fiercely as Powers Intervene

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

No sooner is one war cloud lifted in the sombre skies of Europe than another appears.

Ten days ago there was widespread relief, almost amounting to jubilation, in every European capital when announcement was made of an agreement which promised to eliminate the danger of a grave crisis in January when the people of the Saar Valley hold their plebiscite to decide their future destiny. Under a concordat negotiated at Rome with representatives of the League of Nations as intermediaries, a definite bargain was struck about the price which Germany is to pay France for the mining properties in the Saar Valley. At the same time Hitler agreed to halt the drumfire of Nazi propaganda which was being directed into the valley from Germany. The French undertook to abandon the idea of sending their troops into the Saar if any disturbances interfering with a fair election took place and to leave the supervision of the contest to an international force, of which the British Government has volunteered to send the largest contingent. An impartial vote in the plebiscite is now assured and, as it is likely to result in a substantial majority for reunion with Germany and the latter country is pledged to pay the required monetary compensation to France for the mines, the thorny Saar issue seems well on the way to disappear as a factor of disturbance.

But within a week the danger point suddenly shifted to the valley of the Danube, where a state of acute tension developed in the relations of Hungary and Jugoslavia. These two countries have been glaring fiercely at one another like a pair of embattled gamecocks in a pit, but this week a peace was patched up between them.

Jugoslavia was one of the largest beneficiaries of the settlement decreed at Versailles. The considerable slice of territory which was transferred to her from Hungary, one of the chief sufferers of the settlement, has always remained a bitter grievance in Hungarian bosoms. Relations between the two countries have been persistently unfriendly and, since Hungary had given harborage to political refugees who were notorious enemies of the existing régime in Jugoslavia, the theory was developed in Belgrade after the murder of King Alexander at Marseilles that the Hungarian authorities, if not directly responsible for his death, had given sympathetic encouragement to people who were plotting it. At a recent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which undertook on the complaint of Jugoslavia to investigate the Marseilles murders and their causes, M. Yeytich, the Foreign Minister of Jugoslavia, specifically charged that King Alexander's assassination was the result of a conspiracy "organized and nourished in Hungary" only to provoke from M. Eckhardt, the spokesman of Hungary, a heated repudiation of the charges as "a campaign of libel" on his country.

Crossed the Border

The Council is proceeding with its enquiry but recently relations between the two countries became more embittered day by day as both massed troops on their common frontier. Last week indeed on two occasions, bands of "Chetniks" who apparently are a black-shirted Fascist organization in Jugoslavia, actually entered Hungarian territory and only the forbearance of Hungarian officials on the spot averted a clash which would certainly have led to war.

Nor were matters improved by the subsequent move of the Jugoslavian Government which ordered the summary expatriation of some 27,000 Hungarian citizens resident in Jugoslavia without naturalization papers. Their expulsion was begun at once and was carried out in a brutal and cold blooded way at the point of the bayonet. There has been throughout the world a very unfavorable reaction against Jugoslavia as the result of publication of well-authenticated tales of the sufferings of hapless refugees. Naturally Hungarian indignation rose to the boiling point, and was expressed in students' demonstrations. In the present mood of the two peoples it would have taken very little to unloose the dogs of war.

But the statesmen of Europe were bent upon keeping the peace as they knew full well that such a conflict once begun would be hard to localize. Hence the successful intervention of the powers.

France Is Backer

Since the war Jugoslavia has been regarded and has functioned as one of the satellite allies of France and she is also closely linked to Roumania and Czechoslovakia in the organization known as the "Little Entente." In recent months, however, she has manifested a disposition to lend a friendly ear to approaches from Germany. But the French are evidently disposed to overlook this flirtation, as Premier Laval has announced that France stands firmly behind Jugoslavia and will not countenance any alteration of the territorial settlement of Versailles. On the same side are ranged Roumania and Czechoslovakia, who are tied to France and, having also been enriched by territory carved off Hungary, do not want to see any aggrandizement of that country's prestige and power.

Italy Backs Hungary

On the other hand Hungary, can count upon the friendship of Italy, which has been manifested in various forms, and also of Austria, which today is for all practical purposes a satellite of Italy. Mussolini is probably not so enamored of the Hungarians as he is hostile to Jugoslavia. Ever since the war there has been friction between that country and Italy about frontier arrangements and there have been recurring bouts of press recrimination.

Recently great annoyance has been shown in Jugoslavia over Mussolini's refusal to hand over certain political exiles who were suspected of complicity in Alexander's murder. So it can almost be taken for granted that Italy would not stand calmly by and see Hungary beaten in a war by Jugoslavia and that, if she intervened, the Jugoslavians would call upon France, Czechoslovakia and Roumania for succor. This would mean that the flames of war would crackle over the whole of Southern Europe and it would be hard to keep them from spreading farther. This week France and Czechoslovakia with the assistance of Britain brought all possible pressure upon Jugoslavia to show some restraint and not push to the limit against her neighbors the same sort of incriminating charges as were laid against Serbia, now part of Jugoslavia, by Austria in 1914.

Poison Springs of Peace

The crisis could easily have poisoned disastrously the relations between France and Italy, which had been gradually improving. The French have been almost ready to concede some of Mussolini's demands about the status of Italian nationals in the French colony of Tunis and territorial readjustments in East Africa. The way was being opened for settlement of the naval rivalry between the two countries. An open breach between France and Italy would be grist to the mill of the Hitler régime which has realized that their cordial co-operation as joint guardians of the integrity of Austria was a fatal obstacle to any plans for the absorption of the latter country by Germany.

If the waters of southeastern Europe are troubled further, Germany will fish assiduously in them.

Settlement Reached

But the statesmen of Europe, when faced with actual imminence of another war, see opened up such grim vistas for their governments and the established order in their countries that they have formed the habit of bestirring themselves strenuously at the last minute, when the breaking point has been reached. So the latest cables from Europe report that the vigorous pressure of Britain and France, operated with help from Roumania, on Jugoslavia and parallel pressure by Italy on Hungary, have achieved at least a temporary accord between the two brawling nations. Apparently Jugoslavia now declares that she has no designs upon the natonal honor of Hungary and Hungary agrees not to shelter political enemies of the Jugoslavian government. The League of Nations is to establish a special commission for the suppression of terrorist political activities. If this solution holds, then the prestige of the League will have been increased as it will be able to claim credit for halting two dangerous quarrels, the other being the Saar issue, within a month.

As Others See Us

Mr. And Mrs. Citizen's Business

Rossland Miner

Again it has been made known that "our country's pride" the Canadian National Railways has a deficit. How long will this terrific drain on the revenues of our country be continued? Just as long as you and I permit it to go on.

Two million dollars a week is what we are paying to run the C. N. R. The money has to be raised —and taxes are the general means of raising money, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen pay, pay and pay.

The Financial Post of Toronto gives us rather an interesting story on just what taxed articles might be included in the raising of this money.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen are paying and will continue to pay for this luxury of owning a railway that doesn't even begin to pay running expenses.

Protests in Order

Border Cities Star

Over a considerable period, in company with The Border Cities Star, The Montreal Gazette and a few other publications that are interested in the nation's well-being rather than in political party considerations, The Financial Post has published a number of excellent articles dealing with the Canadian railway problem.

Public indifference must be succeeded by public interest. Parliamentary inaction must be followed by a determination to really grapple with this problem. It will take years for us to recover from the national setback that mismanagement of the transportation question has produced in this country. Past Governments are to blame for the situation in which we find ourselves. The present Government is to blame for not being courageous enough to take the obvious course toward solution. And the present Opposition at Ottawa is likewise to blame for not advising the Government that it will support that obviously necessary course.

Nero is supposed to have fiddled while Rome burned. Canada's major parties continue to play politics while the railway problem carries us nearer and nearer to national financial chaos.

"Stop Fooling the Farmer"

Canadian Countryman

The Financial Post of Toronto politely asks Mr. Bennett and Mr. McFarland to "stop fooling the farmer" by blaming foreign speculators for the recent decline in wheat prices and to stop playing politics with our greatest basic product. This seems to us to be very excellent advice. We do not know how many people have been misled by all the statements that have come from Ottawa recently blaming the big speculators for the fall in wheat prices, but it is reasonable to suppose that they have not made much of an impression among those who know anything about the marketing of wheat, for the simple reason that the price of Canadian wheat is not determined primarily by the price prevailing on the Winnipeg wheat exchange but by the price in Liverpool, England, and it is obvious that speculators, whether domestic or foreign, could not depress prices in Winnipeg very long if the Liverpool prices were rising.

The government made a mistake in the first place by stepping in and guaranteeing the loans of the wheat pools. Perhaps under the circumstances this was inevitable, but having made a mistake the government should have seen its error, taken its loss and got out of the market as quickly as possible. The wheat gambling operations of the government are thoroughly bad from the standpoint of farmers because during the past five years it has been piling up surpluses and these have been one of the most important factors in depressing the wheat market during all this period.

The real trouble so far as the wheat grower is concerned is that speculators have been discouraged from entering the market. What we really need to boost wheat prices is not fewer but more private speculators. So long, however, as the Canadian Government holds vast quantities of wheat the speculator is not going to plunge into the market in a big way because he has the constant fear that the government may unload its holdings at any time and he will be left holding the bag.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

The Philadelphia Scotsman who has been missing for a month, has been found. They found him in one of those "Pay as you leave" street cars.

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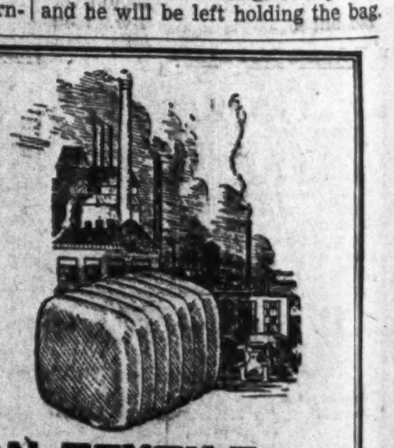

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The Week in Business

Ontario Rents Gain

ONTARIO led the advance in rentals noted in October, it is revealed by publication this week of complete indices of rentals by cities, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Rentals in the Maritimes and Quebec have been maintained at about the same levels as existed last spring. In Ontario the tendency has been generally upward, the advances registered being almost double the number of declines. In the Prairie Provinces, declines slightly outnumbered the gains, while a few centres reported no change. Rents in British Columbia were on the whole slightly higher, with only one city reporting a decline.

London, Oshawa, Sarnia, Sault St. Marie and Sudbury led Ontario advances, while Toronto and Hamilton were also considerably higher at October compared with May.

* * *

The "Natural Recovery" Claim

CANADA'S remarkable recovery from the depths of depression is often hailed—on the North American continent at least—as vindication of "natural recovery" as opposed to the "planned recovery" being practised in the United States. For example, in the current issue of Dun & Bradstreet's weekly business review, it is stated, in part:

"The momentum which has now been gained by all divisions of trade is indicative of even wider expansion in 1935, as the accomplishments thus far have been the result of the pursuance of well-defined business principles, no artificial measures having been adopted to create a temporary betterment."

While the above statement may be considered as fairly accurate in comparison with the immense inflationary expenditures in the United States, the danger of accepting it literally must be avoided. Definitely planned actions have been taken in Canada to aid recovery or to reduce the effects of depression, actions which have contributed, at least temporarily, to the purchasing power of the Dominion.

* * *

"Planned Recovery" in Canada

FOR example, under agreements made at the Ottawa Imperial Conference and the London Economic Conference, Canada moved in 1932 to reduce interest rates. Initial action taken was that $35,000,000 was thrust on the chartered banks under the Finance Act. Since that time, about $37,000,000 has been issued under the Dominion Notes Act in a move to increase bank cash. Definite pressure was then brought on banks to reduce rates. Result of this planning has been successful to the extent that interest rates have declined materially, savings interest has been reduced and bank loan interest lowered in some cases.

Participation of the Dominion in the wheat market, both the action of coming to the assistance of the wheat pools and maintenance of the Dominion price of wheat above the competitive world level is another "planned recovery" action that has been taken. The $50,000,000 building programme of 1934, also comes in the category of planned recovery.

* * *

IN ADDITION to these definitely planned actions there have been many other moves made by the Dominion Government, which, while they could not be classified as "planned," are definitely not "natural." Under this heading, might be listed loans to the western provinces, guarantee of the C.P.R. $60,000,000 bank loan, and relief expenditures. The extent to which the Dominion has added to purchasing power through distribution of money can be accurately judged from the annual budget and C.N.R. deficits.

* * *

Building Employment Higher

FIRST upturn since 1928 in the number of persons employed in the building construction industry in the United States was recently announced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In Canada, the improvement in employment in building construction has been going on slowly but steadily since early in 1933, according to the compilation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The D.B.S. index for Nov. 1 was 60.6 as compared with 42.4 at Nov. 1, 1932.

Between August and the end of October, there was an increase of 40,000 men at work in the U.S. building industry, according to President Green. He attributed the improvement to the home repair and modernization scheme. The A. F. of L. moreover, through Mr. Green, has significantly announced it favors Federal Housing Administrator James Moffatt's plan of encouraging private capital to enter the low cost housing field under government protection of mortgages rather than Mr. Ickes's scheme of launching the government into an enormous housing programme. "Private money can and should take over this task," said Mr. Green. "It is important that the period of transition from government spending to private spending be hastened."

Business Conditions in Canada

PROV. LICENSES, CONTROL SOUGHT BY SHOE INDUSTRY

Industry Looks for Higher Prices, J. J. McHale States

AT ANNUAL MEETING

Says Quebec Shows Willingness to Move to Control Industry — Shoe Men Opposed to Codes

While definitely opposed to "codes" as practised in the United States, John J. McHale, president of the Shoe Manufacturers Association of Canada, revealed at the annual general meeting of the association held in Montreal this week, that the association had requested the governments of Quebec and Ontario to institute a system of licensing of manufacturers. The proposed system would place the governments in a position to require adherence to fair standards in dealings with employees, the retail trade and the public.

The Province of Quebec, he said, had already approved the principle of enforcing regulations which the majority are willing to enforce as fair and equitable, by the adoption of the Collective Labor Agreements Extension Act. The association proposed that the Quebec Government enact legislation empowering it to extend, as applicable to all units in any industry, agreements in regard to fair trade practices governing the relations between manufacturers and their employees, their customers and the public, when the government is satisfied that such agreements are in the public interest, he added.

Retail Trade Agreement

The provincial governments have been advised that, in addition to entering into an agreement establishing a reasonable scale of minimum wages, the members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada are prepared also to negotiate an agreement or agreements with the retail trade establishing a policy of fair trade practices to govern the relations between the manufacturers and their customers and to formulate and submit for the consideration of the government a programme of fair trade practices in which the general public will be directly interested. If our suggestions be adopted, this programme will include the compulsory marking of all shoes offered for sale with the name or the license number of the manufacturer as a means of identification for the protection of the public.

Explains Plan

Explaining the proposed licensing plan, Mr. McHale stated in part, as follows:

"A first step in a policy of more effective policing of industry in the general interest must be the establishment of a system of licensing of manufacturing establishments. Surely it is not unreasonable that every manufacturer who seeks the patronage of the public should be required to obtain a license. Such licenses should be subject to cancellation for cause, at the discretion of the government, and should be subject to annual renewal. In modern business, practically all industrial units buy materials and supplies on credit and businesses which are operated on an unsound basis are a menace to the best interests of the community and may cause widespread hardship and distress.

"It would seem, therefore, to be a reasonable requirement that every application for a license and every application for a license renewal be accompanied by an audited statement of the applicant's assets and liabilities and a profit and loss and trading account statement for the last calendar year or for the applicant's fiscal year most nearly approximating the last calendar year."

Expect Volume Rise

Although volume of production in the shoe industry has remained fairly good during 1934, prices have remained low and profits, even when earned, have been meagre, Mr. McHale stated in surveying the year's operations. He was encouraged, however, by the improvement evident in Western Canada, by the falling-off in bankruptcies in the industry with the consequent lack of distress merchandise, and by the fact that leather stocks were again down to normal levels.

Mr. McHale looked for higher prices in the future, believing that Canada would be affected by the extensive inflation taking place in the United States.

Toronto Importers Plan Monthly Luncheon Meet

In an attempt to increase its numerical strength, the Toronto branch of the Canadian Importers Association is planning a drive for members commencing at the beginning of the year. At a recent general meeting of the branch, plans were discussed for keeping in close touch with members.

It has been decided that this would be made through a monthly luncheon meeting, January 7 being set for the initial monthly luncheon. Further discussion of the question of membership will be taken up at that time.

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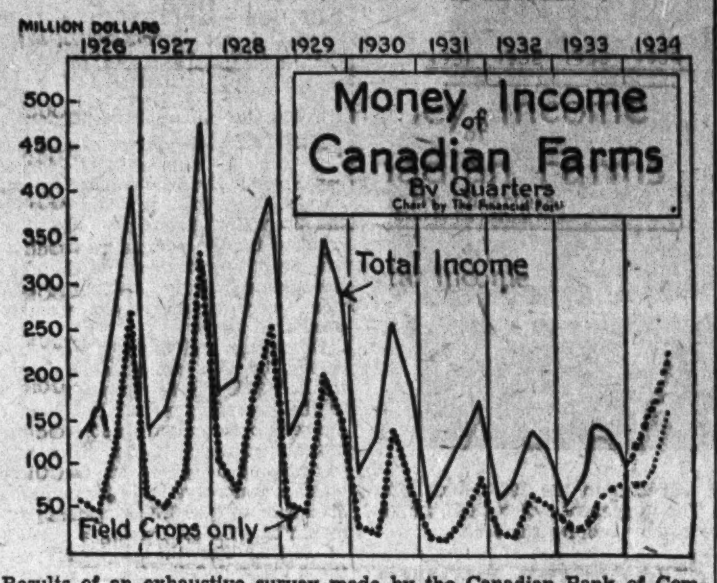
Higher Prices Boost Farm Income



Results of an exhaustive survey made by the Canadian Bank of Commerce show the improvement that has taken place this year in Canadian farm income and the relatively less important position held by field crops in the total.

Farm Purchasing Power Revealed by Bank Index

Compilation by Bank of Commerce Shows Gain of Ten Per Cent Over a Year Ago — Income and Expenditure Indexed

An appreciable rise in purchasing power of the Canadian farmer during the twelve months ended September is revealed in the current issue of the Canadian Bank of Commerce monthly letter. According to the bank index, there is a gain of over 10 per cent as compared with a year ago and one of 19 per cent over the low of 1932. The increase is attributable to both higher money income and lower costs, it is pointed out.

The index is the outcome of experimental studies conducted by the bank during the past four years. Money income is taken to cover the net returns at Canadian farms of sales of field crops, milk, livestock, poultry, eggs, fruits, tobacco and miscellaneous products; farm costs to include the price of seed, feed, fertilizer, agricultural implements, farm wages, clothing and miscellaneous items. Money income adjusted on the basis of farm costs is taken to represent real farm purchasing power.

Low in Sept., 1932

On the base of 1926 equals 100, the index at the end of third quarter of this year stood at 67.51. This compares with 61.03 at the same time a year ago and a low point of 58.36 for the twelve months ended September, 1932.

The index for the twelve months ended March, June, September and December since 1926 is shown in the following table:

Index of Real Farm Purchasing Power
Twelve Months Ending

	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
1926	....	....	....	100.00
1927	100.43	100.77	99.02	100.31
1928	109.70	113.25	124.10	116.39
1929	111.61	109.78	110.34	99.73
1930	97.71	94.26	85.31	76.31
1931	73.89	71.93	58.36	59.32
1932	60.40	60.43	62.77	56.98
1933	57.12	59.45	61.03	63.45
1934	64.64	65.27	67.51	....

Money Income Index

In the index of money income of Canadian farms, the salient features, apart from the rise and fall of the total index, are the decline in the relative importance of field crops and the rise in that of milk and miscellaneous products, the letter points out. If the fourth quarter of 1927 (the high for the period under review) is compared with that of 1933, the extreme fluctuations in the ratio of field products to the total will be seen to be from 70 to 42.5 per cent, but the decline in this ratio set in as early as 1929.

The index of money income for the twelve months ended each quarter is shown in the following table:

Index of Money Income
Twelve Months Ending

	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
1926	....	....	....	100.00
1927	100.82	101.16	99.18	106.83
1928	111.04	115.01	126.02	117.55
1929	112.02	109.76	111.15	99.93
1930	95.86	91.19	81.12	70.66
1931	67.24	63.57	50.26	48.29
1932	48.33	47.00	47.60	42.05
1933	41.46	42.17	42.61	43.06
1934	44.31	45.05	47.86	....

Bank's Summary

Summarizing the results shown by the index, the letter states, in part, as follows:

"While the increase in real farm purchasing power is encouraging, it should not obscure the fact that this is still one-third below that of 1926 and hardly more than one-half that enjoyed during 1927-28. It should also be kept in mind that this purchasing power does not represent the ability to purchase luxuries, or to spend anything like the proportion that was spent on improving the standard of farm living prior to 1929.

"The courage and tenacity of the Canadian farmer during several years of low prices and, in some of the most important growing areas, of drought and low yields, has survived what we earnestly hope has been the low point of the depression. In most cases he has first to catch up with the lag in his purchases of essentials before he can begin to reinstate the high standard of living which in normal times makes him considerably better off than the farmer in most agricultural countries."

Granite Club Earnings $35,847; Bonds Reduced

Granite Club Ltd. had net earnings of $35,847 in the year ended Oct. 31, 1934, after absorbing $4,734 in renewals and replacements in expenditures. After paying bond interest and adding $12,000 to reserve for depreciation and $1,000 to contingent reserve, a surplus of $660 was shown for the year.

Total of first and second mortgage bond issues was reduced to $324,900. Redemption of $11,100 of first mortgage bonds brought these down to $218,900, and second mortgage was reduced $20,000 to $106,000. Both were originally $250,000.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Oct. 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Net earnings	35,847	40,501
Less: Bond interest .	22,187	24,522
Deprec. and conting.	13,000	15,306
Surplus for year	660	673
Add: Prev. surplus ..	25,843	25,169
Balance forward	26,503	25,843

Business Indicators Of Canada . . .

Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	WEEKLY DATA —Latest— 1934	1933	—Cumulative Total— Jan. 1 to date 1934	1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Dec. 1)	▲45,515	42,328	2,162,703	1,888,498
C.P.R. gross earn. (Dec. 7) ..	$ ▲2,611,000	$ 2,412,000	$ 117,446,000	$ 104,927,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Dec. 7) ..	$ ▲3,002,948	$ 2,998,864	$ 154,409,962	$ 134,758,528
Weekly index D.B.S. (Dec. 1)	▲95.3	94.7	......	......
Business Conditions—				
Business failures (No.) (Dec. 1)	▲34	35	1,334	2,016
MONTHLY DATA				
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index* (Oct.) .	99.0	91.3	....	....
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net earnings (Oct.) ..	$ 4,100,679	$ 4,058,447	$ 17,770,786	$ 14,029,898
C.N.R. net revenue (Oct.) ..	$ 2,809,429	$ 2,542,586	$ 9,951,934	$ 3,449,958
Iron and Steel (October)—				
Pig iron production (tons) ..	46,573	27,002	325,663	160,872
Steel ingot prod. (tons)	57,975	48,496	643,137	315,325
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Car:				
Domestic sales* (October) .	1,946	1,606	58,183	37,779
Factory output (October) ..	2,125	2,723	89,152	50,181
Exports (October)	2,704	2,766	43,389	18,711
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (October) .	696	496	10,498	5,271
Factory output (October) .	1,655	959	23,309	10,190
Exports (October)	2,704	2,766	43,389	18,711
Construction—				
Building permits (October) ..	$ 2,721,919	$ 1,775,052	$ 21,745,919	$ 18,169,066
Contracts awarded (Nov.) ...	$ 10,451,500	$ 10,637,200	$ 119,749,300	$ 89,082,200
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (October)	235,021	191,452	2,117,228	1,640,004
Exports (October)	204,904	171,946	1,932,825	1,490,170
Sugar (lbs.)—				
Melting & shipments§	88,258,195	65,532,210	689,342,405	638,110,234
Manufactured§	126,421,593	112,333,399	713,483,860	685,908,267
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (October)	▲1,654,189	1,650,557	11,993,026	12,052,234
Wheat flour exports (Nov.) ..	▲504,384	547,602	4,712,981	5,152,241
Trade (October)—				
Imports	$ 47,228,804	$ 41,070,259	$ 424,478,096	$ 322,135,199
Exports	$ 67,747,809	$ 60,488,729	$ 526,911,945	$ 420,436,533
Wheat exports (bush.) (Nov.)	▲18,769,770	23,143,958	150,576,859	174,510,898
Employment (Nov. 1) D.B.S. Index—				
All industries	97.0	88.4	....	....
Manufacturing	91.0	85.6	....	....
Electric Power Output (October)—				
Total monthly (000's omitted)	1,853,388	1,617,608	17,135,312	14,142,752
Aver. daily	59,787,000	52,181,000	....	....
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering:				
Plank & board exports mill (October)	122,849	117,400	1,146,802	815,560
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (Oct.)	▲1,782,172	1,833,771	16,005,689	16,905,234
Crude petrol., imp. gal. (Oct.)	110,637,902	91,713,858	903,635,015	697,660,975
Cotton imports, lbs. (Oct.) ..	▲9,179,000	12,228,000	106,396,000	80,837,000
Raw rubber imp., lbs. (Oct.)	6,816,973	5,779,781	53,808,637	34,419,232
Coal imports, tons (Oct.) ...	1,560,763	1,204,927	11,363,801	9,139,725
Finance—				
Bank debits† (October)	$ 3,409,900	$ 2,823,000	$ 26,734,318	$ 24,651,717
Bond sales (October)	$ 271,227,944	$ 226,055,547	$ 597,181,733	$ 525,348,006
Life insurance sales (Oct.) ...	$ 31,342,000	$ 33,434,000	$ 306,160,000	$ 309,198,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (October)	$ ▲1,075,374	$ 663,722	$ 12,228,635	$ 9,154,966
New cars (October)	$ ▲930,492	$ 688,736	$ 15,314,175	$ 9,262,200

*D.B.S. All-Canada figure comprising over 90% of the Canadian total.
†000's omitted. §For 4 weeks to November 3. *Final.

B.C. SALMON PACK BEST SINCE 1930, FEWER SOCKEYE

Hope French Quota Will be Increased Soon

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — British Columbia's salmon pack for this year, according to final figures, is the largest since 1930. A total of 1,562,344 cases of all grades was packed during the season.

The sockeye pack was about 100,000 cases less than that of the previous cycle year, 1930, this season's sockeye pack being 370,860 cases.

Fraser Production

Fraser River produced $461,449 cases of salmon this year, of which 143,205 cases were sockeye. The same area contributed 16,740 cases of springs, 22,451 cases of blueblacks, 29,758 cases of cohoes, 36,410 cases of pinks, and 212,885 cases of chums.

Total pack in grades for 1934 and 1933 was:

B. C. Salmon Pack

	1934 cases	1933 cases
Sockeye	370,860	255,726
Springs	29,077	19,662
Steelheads	1,161	1,356
Blueblacks	29,249	21,785
Cohoes	193,976	133,933
Pinks	434,259	524,369
Chums	503,762	290,640
	1,562,344	1,247,471

Imperial Tobacco Shares Listed on Toronto Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Capital stock of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada will be traded in on the listed section of the Toronto Stock Exchange beginning next year. The new listing covers 1,650,000 of 6 per cent preference shares and 9,451,052 ordinary shares of a par value of $5 each. The preference shares will not be called for trading until a later date to be announced.

Commodity Prices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.	$5.50	$5.75	$5.10
Copper, lb.	.09	.09	.08
Cotton, lb.	.1270	.1275	.1020
Rubber, lb.	.1306	.1305	.0875
Sugar, raw, lb. ..	.0297½	.0280	.0330
Silk, lb.	1.36	1.32	1.47½
Wheat (Man.) bus.	.79⅝	.78⅝	.61¼
Coffee, lb.	.09¼	.09⅜	.08⅛
Hogs	8.50	8.50	6.50
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist ...	117.4	116.5	103.9
Fishers'	78.7	79.0	†63.6
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	77.3	76.8	71.6
Crumps (Brit.) ..	64.3	63.9	†63.4
U. S. Labor	76.5	76.3	70.7
Canada (D.B.S.) .	71.2	71.2	...

† Average, 1933.

Monthly Indices

	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Oct.)	79.3	79.0	77.6
W'sale (Oct.)	71.4	72.0	67.9
U. S. Labor (Sept.).	77.6	76.4	70.8
Gt. Brit. (Sept.) ...	71.0	71.2	69.5

Note: Indices on all base 1926 = 100 except N. Y. Annalist which is 1913 = 100. British index is Board of Trade converted to 1926 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price. Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York: silk—Japanese, 13-15. New York: sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W Pt. A. basis: hides—heavy native steers: coffee—Rio No. 7, spot, New York; hogs—select bacons, Toronto.

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New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

General Textiles, Oshawa, commenced business about October 1, employing between 40 and 50 persons.

Gravlin Bale Shoe Co. plans to begin operations in Oshawa, soon, employing about 100 hands.

Anglo-Canadian Drug Co. has been organized to manufacture in Oshawa. About 35 persons will be employed, according to the Oshawa Times.

Best Yeast Co. of N.Y. will establish a plant at Liverpool, N.S., according to the Halifax Herald. The plant will be built on Mersey Paper Co. property and will use the waste sulphite liquor obtained from cooking sulphite pulp.

The Norym Co. has been operating in Niagara Falls for the past month, manufacturing a cheap line of fancy pillows for the chain store trade, according to the Niagara Falls Review. The Canadian plant is a branch of a Rochester concern.

T. G. Bright & Co. is establishing a plant at Regina for bottling purposes, according to the Regina Leader-Post. Head office of this wine manufacturing concern is at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Bradford Wood Products has been formed to manufacture hockey and other sporting equipment in Bradford, according to the Bradford Witness.

Many New Industries Use Dominion Motors' Plant

The large plant of Dominion Motors, Limited, at Leaside, Toronto, until recently comparatively idle, is now more than 60 per cent occupied by a number of diversified industries, including two companies which have recently established in the Toronto area, the Toronto Industrial Commission reports. Of the total of some 438,000 square feet of floor space in the seventeen buildings which comprise the plant, 285,522 square feet are now occupied.

The newer Toronto industries occupying sections of the plant are the Standard Underground Cable Co. of Canada, a subsidiary of the Canada Wire & Cable Co., which recently purchased a group of six buildings containing 123,200 square feet of floor space, and transferred its operations from Hamilton, Ontario. Lady Esther, Limited, from Chicago, Illinois, which recently leased 16,000 square feet for the manufacture of cosmetics; and the Reo Motor Co. of Canada, which established here three years ago, subsequently moving to the Leaside plant and lately increasing its space from 15,000 to 26,000 square feet.

Other concerns now located in the plant and the space they occupy are Bauer & Black, Limited, 35,400 square feet; Canadian Johns-Manville Co., 34,922 square feet; Dominion Rayon Weaving Co., 20,000 square feet; Durant-Frontenac Co., 22,000 square feet; and the Campbell Manufacturing Co., 8,000 square feet.

Air-Conditioning

Radio City's newest skyscraper, now approaching completion, has evolved a new wrinkle in the air conditioning of its offices. It will rent weather to those tenants who want it. The service is furnished to all offices but remains optional with the tenant.

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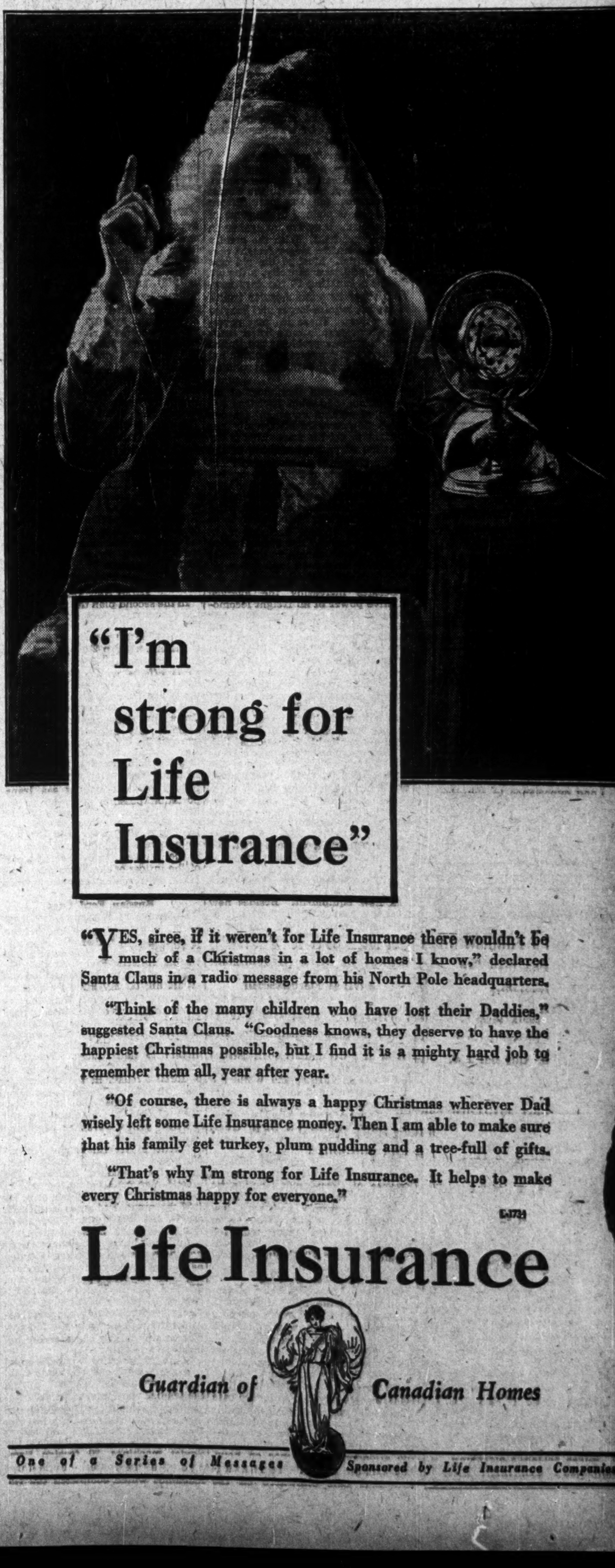

"I'm strong for Life Insurance"

"YES, siree, if it weren't for Life Insurance there wouldn't be much of a Christmas in a lot of homes I know," declared Santa Claus in a radio message from his North Pole headquarters.

"Think of the many children who have lost their Daddies," suggested Santa Claus. "Goodness knows, they deserve to have the happiest Christmas possible, but I find it is a mighty hard job to remember them all, year after year.

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Russia Today

by

ERIC G. ADAMS

Transportation Programme is Large Factor in Second Five-year Plan — Air Services Stressed

The Author

In this group of articles Mr. Adams tells about what he saw during a month in Russia this fall.

The author is a young Canadian, a McGill and Harvard Business School graduate, now secretary of the Newsprint Export Manufacturers Association of Canada.

No Communist, he has been a long distance student of Russia for many years and prepared himself for this trip, which he took with his wife, by studying the Russian language. He covered the Eastern European part of Russia from north to south by railway, airplane and motor car, passing twice through the Ukraine in different sections.

Mr. Adams has endeavored to present his impressions free from bias. Any opinions expressed are his own.

Looking back with the feeling of superiority which hindsight engenders, we should doubtless consider anyone an optimist who, in 1928, prophesied a railway traffic increase of 50 per cent by the end of 1932. Yet this was the forecast made by the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R., and it turned out to be far too conservative. Actually railway freight traffic increased 81 per cent over these five years. During the same period freight ton-miles decreased 45 per cent in Canada and the United States. The fact that the railway traffic at the end of the First Five Year Plan was some two-and-a-half times the pre-war level gives an indication of the strain this rapid increase placed on the railway facilities. The wonder is that the system continues to work at all, not that it works no better than it does.

Closing The Gap

The Russians now look upon transportation as a whole as one industry. Thus there is no bickering between the railways and their highway and water competition. Both are but parts of the transportation industry which includes air transportation as well. In planning, therefore, the object is to distribute traffic to the best advantage between all agencies, not to build up one kind of transportation at the expense of another. The industry is very much in the limelight at the present time since it is one of the basic factors in the Second Five Year Plan. At the end of the first plan it was found that industry had forged ahead faster than transport, thus leaving the gap between the two wider than ever.

The First Five Year Plan provided for a broad programme of construction over the whole field of transportation. Extensive reconstruction of existing railroads was coupled with the construction of new ones. New highways and unsurfaced roads were projected on a large scale, and a great expansion of air transport was planned. The programme for water transportation included improvement of existing waterways and a further development of the system of river routes to be accompanied by a corresponding development of ship building.

Building Heavier Units

In Moscow I talked with C. H. Smith, an American railway expert, who has been adviser to the Soviet Government for the past fifteen years. He explained to me some of the problems they are up against in the railroad field. With the greatly increased traffic, larger freight cars are essential. Most of the old cars are only 16 tons capacity, although Russia is building 60 ton cars now. The larger cars and heavier trains, of course, require larger and heavier locomotives. These in turn necessitate heavier rails and a better roadbed. All these problems are linked together and progress in the solution of one rests on the collateral solution of the others.

Mr. Smith said that most of his suggestions and plan revisions are accepted without question. On one point, however, he continually has to fight to get his way. This is the question of upward revision of the traffic estimates as more and more of the products of light industry become available for consumption. The Russians apparently have no idea of the great increases in merchandise traffic which are bound to come as the people become accustomed to using in everyday life the multitude of articles which are now luxuries to them but common to us.

Accident Record Bad

Besides increasing the average tractive power of all freight locomotives by 35 per cent, increasing the average size of freight cars and building new lines, the first plan also began the reorganization of the communication and signalling system. How far the Russian practice lags behind western practice in this respect is evident from the fact that there were only 282 km. of track with automatic block signals at the end of 1932, and only 6,600 km. of semi-automatic block. Another task of the first plan, which seems to us like only the first step out of the Dark Ages, was the preparatory work for the introduction of automatic coupling. Very few of the existing freight cars are equipped with this type of coupling or with air brakes. Whether this is an important contributing cause or not, the accident record of the railways to date is bad.

In the Second Five Year Plan great stress is laid upon track work and new equipment. Besides new line, the plan calls for 9,500 km. of additional second, third and fourth track by 1937; 8,300 km. equipped with automatic block signals; and a large amount of heavier rail, grade reduction and gravel ballast.

Advance Electrification

Since I was particularly interested in the railway electrification work I obtained an interview with Engineer Fine of the Electrification Department of the Commissariat of Ways and Communications. Before the first plan there were no electrified lines in Russia, and while the first plan included only 250 km. of this work the second calls for 5,033 km. There is some suburban electrification around the large cities, but most of the new work is main line electrification.

Some of this is planned because of very heavy traffic density, some because of steep grades, and some for special reasons such as lack of good water supply and very low temperature in winter. The system used is standard throughout the country—1,500 volts D.C. for suburban work and 3,000 volts for main line.

Like Tourist Cars

Although I travelled third class a good deal of the time in Russia, I must confess that I was agreeably surprised at both the relative cleanliness and ease of passenger travel. The hard cars might be compared (not unfavorably) with our colonist cars. While they were usually filled, there were not more passengers than seats, as was reported to be the case a couple of years ago. All the trains I was on were on time, the bedding was spotlessly clean, and even the cars themselves were swept out by the attendant about once an hour. Soft cars are about the same as second class cars elsewhere on the Continent— perhaps a little better than in Poland.

First class consists of International cars—when these are available. A restaurant car was attached to all the long distance trains I saw. In these both the food and service was good, although the table linen was perhaps not as spotless as we expect from the C.P.R. or the C.N.R. I remember in one of these restaurant cars I purchased a splendid dinner of roast goose at a fairly reasonable price in Russian money. Two other tourists who followed me into the car presented the regular Intourist meal tickets and were served a much inferior meal—which indicates that the tourists do not always get the cream.

Run of the Boat

When I embarked on the Soviet steamer at London I was prepared for the worst as the only accommodation I had been able to get was third class Here again, however, I received an agreeable surprise. Cabins were not very good but the food was excellent and all classes had the run of the whole boat, a Bolshevik joke I was informed. On the Black Sea I again entrusted myself to a Soviet boat. Both of these boats had been built in the shipyards at Leningrad in recent years.

Deepening Rivers

Water transport, both on inland water and on the ocean, is an important element in the Five Year Plans. River tonnage carried has jumped from 40 million tons in 1928 to 67 millions in 1932 (it was 48 millions in 1913), and sea traffic reached 50 million tons in 1932 although the plan only called for approximately this amount by 1933. Measured in ton-kilometers the river traffic of the U.S.S.R. now ranks first in Europe and is second only to the United States (17 billion ton-km. in Germany and 26 billion in Russia in 1932. During the first plan the length of navigable rivers was increased from 71,600 km. to 84,200 km. The dam on the Dnieper River was responsible for part of this increase since it raised the level of water 32 metres over the rapids which had previously stopped traffic about halfway up this 2,200 km. inland waterway. Other works of major importance were the Baltic—White Sea Canal and the beginning of the Moscow River—Volga Canal. Mechanical handling, dockage and warehousing facilities were rehabilitated, some elevators built and shipbuilding and repair works expanded.

Large New Canal

In the second plan the water carrying capacity is scheduled to increase 150 per cent, freight turnover of river traffic 240 per cent and of marine transportation 280 per cent. The most important element of the plan as it affects water transportation, however, is to be the beginning of the Volga-Don Canal. This project was talked about for years under the Czars, but was never considered commercially attractive enough to warrant the investment of the necessary capital. Now the Soviets say they are going to undertake its construction for social reasons. The project of thus making sea transportation possible right up to the headwaters of the Volga might be considered analogous to our St. Lawrence Waterway. But the possible lowering of the level of water in the Caspian Sea by diverting part of the inflow of the Volga may have more far-reaching and unexpected results.

Russian Ford Cars

Highways in Russia have always been notoriously poor and scarce. Before the war there were about 24,300 km. of what passed for roads. During the First Five Year Plan 93,000 km. of new roads were added and asphalting of city streets and main highways was begun. With the extreme roughness of the existing hard surfaced (cobble stone) roads it is almost unbelievable that anyone would consider subjecting an automobile to their abuse. Yet there were about 19,000 autos, nearly all of foreign make, in the country in 1928. In 1932 the number had risen to 73,000, of which some 70 per cent were of domestic manufacture and the new plants were just beginning to function then.

I rode in several of the Nizhni-Novgorod Fords and found them quite the standard article. The second plan calls for an increase in highway traffic of 1,600 per cent. By 1937 the number of autos is to reach 580,000 and 210,000 km. of new roads are to be built. Some of these are main trunk highways, some are connecting roads and some are intended as feeders for the railways. Asphalting is an important part of the plan. While I was in Moscow the newspapers there were carrying on a lively "self-criticism" campaign because the asphalting in the Moscow district was falling considerably behind the schedule.

Some interesting experimental work is being done on lightweight Diesel engines for trucks. During September an international competition was held for Diesel-engined motor cars, in the form of a test run from Moscow to Tiflis and return (about 3,000 miles). Besides the Soviet machines, 20 foreign firms entered in the contest. Forty-three machines which completed the run were sent on further tests of short runs out of Moscow to make up an additional 4,000 miles. As a result of all this experimenting the Automobile Transport Administration hopes, by 1937, that the majority of heavy trucks turned out will be Diesel-equipped.

The visit to the Moscow airport to take the plane for Kharkov was a memorable experience. The landing field itself is immense, with hangars around two sides. There seemed to be literally hundreds of planes, all sizes of them, apparently twice as many as there was hangar accommodation for. Kharkov has two airports, one civil and one military. From the number of planes in the air in all parts of the country, and the keen interest civilians took both in aviation and in the "sport" of parachute jumping, I should say that the stories we have heard of Soviet preparedness in the air are not a bit exaggerated.

Airplane Expansion

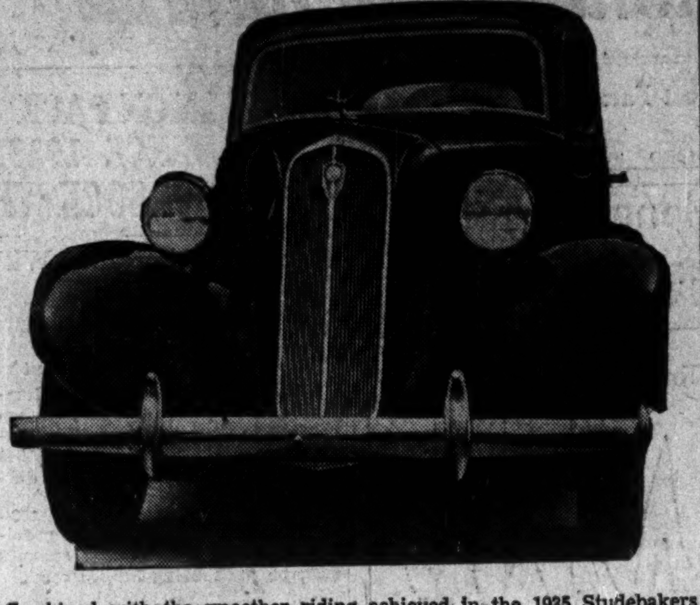
The beginning of the construction of the civil air fleet in the U.S.S.R. dates back to 1923. The figures of accomplishment during the First Five Year Plan are impressive.

	1928	1932
Air lines (km.)	11,442	30,517
Mail and freight (tons)	225	1,006
Passengers	10,613	31,600
Area sown (hectares)	—	58,000
Area sprayed for pests	33,600	1,010,000
Aerial surveys (hectares)	3,070,000	11,500,000
Aerial expeditions (km.)	29.900	170,000

In the second plan it is expected to increase air freight traffic to 125,000 tons and to accomplish a threefold expansion of the civil airline network.

Whether the plan estimates are reached in all departments or not, it appears that the Soviets are fully cognizant of the deficiencies in their transportation system and are doing all in their power to right them.

Distinctive Radiator Design for Studebaker



Combined with the smoother riding achieved in the 1935 Studebakers the new radiator design stands out. The appearance of a high, narrow radiator is achieved without sacrifice of any cooling surface.

BEATTY BROS. LTD. EARNINGS HIGHER, GAIN CONTINUING

Net Profit of $33,240 Compares With Preceding $167,868 Deficit

A very substantial improvement was reported by Beatty Bros. for the year ended Aug. 31, 1934, when net earnings amounted to $126,147 as against a loss of $90,516 for the previous year. After considerably more depreciation and taxes than in 1933, there was a net profit of $33,240 as compared with a net loss of $167,868.

Profit on the preferred stock redeemed was only about a third of that realized in the previous year and when this was added to the net profit a little over a third of the dividend requirements on the two classes of preferred stock was earned. Had there been no changes in depreciation and taxes from 1933 about half the dividend requirements would have been earned. Payment of these dividends resulted in a deficit for the year of almost $70,000 which was considerably less than the $258,156 deficit reported in 1933.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Net earnings	126,147	*90,516
Less: Deprec. of fixed assets	82,660	67,786
Life insur. adj.	581	5,568
Loss on real estate	2,666	......
Taxes	7,000	3,998
Net profit	33,240	*167,868
Profit on pfd. stk. red.	7,811	23,097
	41,051	*144,771
Less: 1st pref. div.	63,814	66,513
2nd pref. div.	47,222	46,872
Deficit for year	69,985	258,156
Prev. surplus	1,753,009	2,011,165
Balance forward	1,683,024	1,753,009

*Loss.

Sales Increase Continued

"Sales since the end of the business year have continued to show a very substantial increase," stated William J. Beatty, president, in his annual report to the shareholders, "and there is every prospect of still further improvement being made in the current year.

"The strong financial position of the company has been maintained," he continues. "All buildings and other fixed assets have been maintained in first-class repair. During the past year considerable progress has been made in the development of new goods. We also purchased the windmill business of Gould, Shapley and Muir of Brantford, which adds another splendid line to the goods we sell to the farm trade."

The general position of the balance sheet showed little change. Accounts receivable were up about $300,000 to $3,491,803, after the reserve for bad debts, and inventories a like amount to $1,376,424. This increase, which brought total current assets up from $4,482,671 to $5,137,844, was offset by an increase in the secured bank loans of approximately $650,000 to $776,031.

Working Capital

	1934 $	1933 $
Current assets	5,137,843	4,482,671
Current liabilities	1,015,604	264,583
Working capital	*4,122,239	*4,218,088
Ratio	5.04—1	16.94—1

*Subject to mortgage payable and accrued interest thereon.

SMOOTHER RIDING LEADING FEATURE NEW STUDEBAKERS

Appearance Enhanced by Ingenious Radiator Arrangement

Studebaker has announced its new 1935 models.

In body appearance, the new Studebakers have an extremely modern trend, particularly as to radiator lines. The appearance of a high narrow radiator is achieved without sacrificing any cooling surface. This is achieved by means of a wide slotted metal edge to the actual radiator.

New Springing

Second, what is described as the Studebaker "independent planar wheel suspension" is credited with providing the same riding features as the individual wheel suspensions popularized in 1934 with objectionable features entirely removed. Actually, the front wheels are attached to the same semi-rigid transverse leaf spring, unlike that used on any other Canadian automobile. This spring is so anchored to the frame that it permits each front wheel to react to road shocks independently.

Ease of steering and dependability and smoothness of braking are two features of the 1935 cars which stand out along with the riding comfort, in actual operation. A new type of compound hydraulic brake is installed. The hand brake operates on the rear wheels rather than the drive shaft.

Canadian Production Soon

In order to show a group of models to the trade and the press in Canada, Studebaker imported from its United States factory four complete cars. Full duty was paid on these automobiles and they will be used in demonstrations across Canada.

It is expected that the Canadian factory will get into production about December 20, Canadian models being available for the January automobile shows.

STORAGE COMPANY GAIN IN EARNINGS IS FIRST IN YEARS

Johnston National Storage of Vancouver Believes Tide Has Turned

After several years of declining earnings a slight increase was reported by Johnston National Storage of Vancouver for the year ended July 31, 1934. Net earnings were $23,731 as compared with $20,408 for 1933. Due largely to a smaller premium on preferred shares redeemed. Total income was less. But by paying only $2,188 in preferred dividends, instead of the $8,750 of the year before there was a small surplus of $251 in place of the deficit of $3,214 in 1933. This leaves arrears of preferred dividends of 8¾ per cent at present.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended July 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Net earnings	23,731	20,408
Add cash val. life ins.	....	2,200
Disc. on pref. shs.*	2,050	7,409
Total	25,781	30,017
Less: Deprec.	17,454	16,105
Income tax	288	....
Bad debts res.	5,600	5,000
Life ins. prem.	....	3,376
Net profit	2,439	5,538
Less: Pref. divs.	2,188	8,750
Surplus for year	251	†3,214
Add prev. deficit	12,331	9,117
Total deficit	12,080	12,331

*Purchased for capital redemption fund.
†Deficit.

Corner Turned

"We feel that in the last twelve months there has been an indication that we have turned the corner," states the report to shareholders. "Your company's business, particularly the storage department, was seriously affected by the policy of trading within the Empire, and then again many large buildings which became vacant, were offered for storage space at a rental sufficient only to pay taxes, which is very difficult competition to our warehouse business. For the last three years we have been endeavoring to discover a source of business that would develop storage revenue and have partially succeeded; inasmuch, as the deficit shown by the warehouse has, these last few months, been turned to a small margin on the right side of the ledger. We believe we have learned how to handle and store merchandise in such a way that considerable business will be secured from these sources annually from now on.

"Your company during the year under review has paid $10,700 off tax arrears and since the close of the year, in September has paid another $5,300, leaving only the current year's taxes outstanding. It is our intention, if possible, to clear this off by the end of the current year."

Current Assets Up

Current assets were up from $46,869 to $51,687. The chief change was in accounts receivable which showed an increase of about $4,000 being up to $34,868 while supplies on hand and prepaid expenses were a trifle higher at $10,000. Cash was up substantially from $163 to $6,819, but the cash surrender value of $5,800 on an insurance policy disappeared.

Working Capital

	1934 $	1933 $
Current assets	51,687	46,869
Current liabilities	35,613	36,647
Working capital	16,074	10,222
Ratio	1.45—1	1.28—1

At the end of the fiscal year there was outstanding $250,000 in seven per cent cumulative preferred shares, redeemable October 1, 1954 and 12,507 common shares of no par value.

DOMINION GLASS EARNINGS HIGHER PAST FISCAL YEAR

Surplus Reported After Payment of Dividends on Common

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dominion Glass Co. reports substantially larger earnings for the year ended September 30, 1934, than was the case in the preceding twelve months. The demand for the company's products was well spread over the different lines manufactured, so that operations were conducted on a more profitable basis.

Operating and other income received by the company last year totalled $646,030, as against $489,519 in the preceding year. The former figure is before depreciation and the latter after depreciation. After taking care of all senior charges, there was a balance available for common dividends of $220,972 as against payments of $212,500, leaving a surplus of $8,472. For the previous year there was a deficit, after all charges, of $146,122.

Particulars of the profit and loss statement for the past two years follow:

	1934 $	1933 $
Oper. profit	614,777	......
Other income	31,253	......
Total income	646,030	......
Less: Taxes, etc.	69,093	......
Deprec.	173,965	......
Net profit	402,972	†329,519
Less: Bond int.	......	15,851
Exch., etc.	......	65,290
Balance	402,972	248,378
Less: Pfd. divds.	182,000	182,000
Com. divds.	212,500	212,500
Surplus	8,472	*146,122
Prev. surplus	1,108,958	1,255,081
Carried forward	1,117,430	1,108,958

*Deficit.
†After depreciation.

Property Account Higher

At the end of last September Dominion Glass's balance sheet showed assets totalling $12,237,425 as compared with $11,824,448 at the end of the previous year. Property account now stands at $6,109,536. This item includes a reinstatement of $216,471 representing buildings and equipment written off in 1929. At the end of the 1933 fiscal year the property account was carried at $5,753,793. The change in the property account for 1934 is reflected in the depreciation reserve, which was written up by a similar amount, and now stands at $3,477,969 compared with $3,101,498 a year ago.

Inventories show an appreciation in value of almost $200,000 at $1,741,159. Accounts receivable and cash on hand do not show any particular change. The company's holdings of government bonds, on the other hand, declined from $708,507 to $445,776. This decline is offset in part by a new item, guaranteed trust account, standing at $175,000. Investments and deferred charges are approximately the same figure as reported in 1933.

Among the liabilities the company's outstanding capital stock remains unchanged. Accounts payable are down slightly at $362,278, as also is the case with accrued charges which stand on the books at $258,798. A new item in the balance sheet among the liabilities this year is taxes which amount to $72,322. The surplus account now stands at $1,178,430.

C. I. L. DIVIDENDS FOR 1934 EXCEED PAYMENTS IN 1933

Chemical Firm's Action Reflects Improved Business

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reflecting an improvement in the earning power for all divisions, Canadian Industries Ltd. have declared an extra dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock.

Holders of the common stock of Canadian Industries have done well this year, as the management have declared two extra dividends and increased the regular rate. On July 31 last, the company paid a regular dividend of 87½ cents a share on the common stock and in addition a bonus of 75 cents, making a total distribution at that time of $1.62½ a share.

Toward the end of September the directors increased the dividend on the common stock from 87½ cents a share to $1 a share quarterly, increasing the annual rate from $3.50 to $4.

It is apparent from the company's accounts that the treasury will stand the larger payment. In 1933 Canadian Industries reported earnings of $4.70 a share on the class A and B stock. This was more than sufficient to cover the regular dividend and bonus. For the current year directors have declared dividend bonuses amounting to $6 a share on the class A and B stock. This compares with $3.50 in 1933.

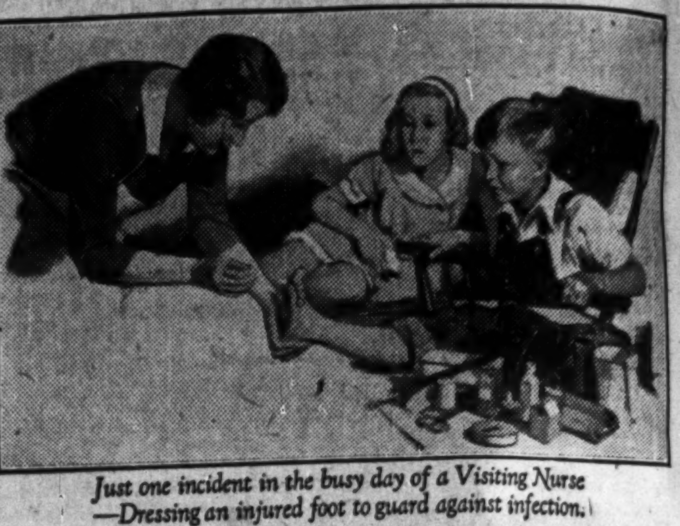
Rogers-Majestic Sales Continue to Show Gain

Rogers-Majestic Corp. sales for November were double those of the same month in 1933, it is announced by D. G. Mackenzie, vice-president of the company.

At the present time, he states, the company is producing over 3,000 radio sets per week, but despite this high rate of operation, the company has not caught up completely with unfilled orders.

Nearly 1,100 people are on the payroll of Rogers-Majestic, which is reported as the highest number in the company's history.

One day in the life of a Visiting Nurse



Just one incident in the busy day of a Visiting Nurse —Dressing an injured foot to guard against infection.

She is but one of many women whose days are too short to do all they are asked to do and indeed eager to do, in accordance with the doctor's orders, for those who need their skillful and sympathetic care and direction in hygiene.

Looking for no praise, this Visiting Nurse turned in her report for a single day. From early morning until late afternoon every minute was occupied. But there was no place in her record for her own energy, tact, courage and resourcefulness, or for fatigue, climbing dark stairs, constant drain on sympathy for acute suffering or lost hope.

Her appointments, which averaged about an hour each, began with a call on Mrs. Smith—an enema for intestinal disturbance, as ordered by doctor. Then Tim Kelly—lobar pneumonia. Next, Mrs. Jones and new baby. After her, Jean Baptiste—an infected leg. Audrey Robinson next–under doctor's orders, gave insulin injection for diabetes. Mrs. Marziotti–prenatal care. Mr. Simmons—a chronic invalid: paralysis. Finally, Lucy Carleton—diphtheria: assisted the doctor in immunizing the other children; arranged home for communicable disease isolation.

The Visiting Nurse Service is one of North America's distinguished contributions to the health movement of the world and has been adopted in other countries. Here it is supported by patients whose payments are supplemented by those of organizations that recognize the vast importance of this work which includes education in health. The Visiting Nurse whole-heartedly extends to each patient the benefit of her expert training.

The wage-earner who cannot stay at home when there is illness in the family, but who can afford the part-time service of a Visiting Nurse, goes to work with a lighter heart knowing that she will call at a definite time to do what is required. When possible the Visiting Nurse teaches some member of the family how to give bedside care before she hurries on to her next patient.

Through your telephone book or your doctor, you can find out whether or not there is a V.O.N. or other Visiting Nurse Service in your neighborhood. These trained graduate nurses are on call in more than 80 cities and towns in Canada. The bedside care given by them may help turn a serious illness to full recovery of health and strength.

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Canadian Vickers

I would appreciate it very much if you could furnish me with some current information on earnings of Canadian Vickers, more particularly as they affect the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds. To what extent are the bondholders protected as regards the amount paid by the Canadian Government for maintenance of the dry dock in Montreal? Does this amount go into the consolidated revenue of the company?

We have no official information on the current income of Canadian Vickers Limited. Unofficially we understand that the volume of business available to the company this year has not shown any marked improvement. Expectations are that the financial statement for the full year will show the bond interest unearned. There has been considerable enquiry in respect to the extent the bondholders are protected by the amount paid to the company by the Dominion Government under the Dry Dock Subsidy Act. Our understanding is that the amount payable by the Dominion to the company, namely, $105,000 annually, goes to the trustee as security for the bonds.

Montreal Power

I have been thinking of purchasing some of the common stock of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated and would appreciate receiving your opinion as to the present dividend being maintained. I understand the dividend on this stock is now $1.50.

There is little doubt of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated's ability to maintain the present dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock. The report for 1933 shows the company earned just under $2 a share, while current information is to the effect that operations are on a better scale than they were last year. Consequently expectations are that the financial statement for 1934 will show the common stock dividend earned by a margin as great as that reported in 1933.

Canada Malting

I am thinking of a long term investment in Canada Malting. What are general conditions and prospects of increased dividends?

Canada Malting Co. is the largest manufacturer of malt in Canada and has only one important competitor. The company was originally organized in 1905 and since its incorporation in 1927 has paid a dividend of $1.50 per share on the common stock regularly. In only one year during that period was this dividend not completely earned, and in practically all the rest there was a substantial balance above dividend requirements . For the fiscal year ended Juy 31, 1934, after the largest depreciation written off in the last seven years, and after taxes, directors' fees etc., the company showed a net profit of $620,384 as compared with slightly less than $400,000 in 1933. After dividends a surplus for the year of approximately $320,000 was added to the previous surplus, bringing the balance carried forward up to $656,491.

Following this good showing there was some agitation on the part of shareholders for an increase in the regular dividend, but the directors decided against an increase. At the recent annual meeting Arnold C. Matthews, president, stated that no extra dividend was justified until such time as domestic business conditions offered more stability. He stated that during the last year export business was sightly higher than the domestic demand and that the company had been fortunate in securing this export demand, but that it could not be considered of an altogether permanent nature. In the current year to date, he stated that sales were being maintained and that the ratio between domestic and export demand was improving. The new liquor law which permitted the sale of beer in hotels in Ontario from last July, resulted in an increased demand for malt, it is understood, but with the new law only in operation about four months, apparently, officials of Canada Malting Co., want a little more experience with it before changing the existing dividend policy of the company. This company has no funded debt or preferred stock, capitalization consisting of 198,972 common shares of no par value outstanding. It is in a very strong liquid position with current assets of approximately $2,500,000 against current liabilities of $170,000.

Nova Scotia Power

Kindly let me have a report on the preferred stock of Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. There is a story going around to the effect that the company plans on doing some additional financing. Have you any information on this point?

The record of Nova Scotia Light and Power six per cent preferred stock has been a satisfactory one to date. Dividends have been paid regularly on the stock since it was issued in 1928. In the last six years the company has reported average annual earnings of about $20 a share on the preferred stock. During 1933 income account shows that $16.88 was earned per share on the preference stock, compared with dividend requirements of $6.

The equity back of Nova Scotia Power preferred stock at the end of 1933 amounted to $247.61 a share which is approximately the same as that prevailing in the previous three years.

It is true that the company anticipates issuing additional securities which will net the treasury at least $643,027. The proceeds of the sale of such securities will be used to reimburse the company for the unfunded cost of construction undertaken since September, 1930; the cost of acquiring the Dartmouth Gas and Electric Light, Heating and Power Co.; the cost of acquiring the Sackville River Co. and proposed capital expenditures of $22,500 for the current year.

Brazilian

Would you advise a purchase of Brazilian common for a six-months hold?.

With reference to the position of Brazilian Traction common stock, no one at the moment can give an adequate idea of future prospects until something like political permanence has been achieved within Brazil and until one ascertains the outcome of the present efforts to have rates revamped on a profitable basis as a result of the presidential decree forbidding payment on a gold basis. Brazilian Traction has many contracts in different municipalities under which payment was made for services on a gold basis. This helped the company to make up for dropping value of the Brazilian milreis at different times in international exchange.

The company has a strong financial position and its future is apparently quite bright if the new rates established permit reasonable profits and if political developments do not include, as in Mexico, strongly adverse action against foreign interests.

Most students of Brazil's affairs believe the situation has improved materially during 1934. The return to electoral methods has been a good influence.

Diversification

What do you think of my list of investments attached, from the point of view of diversification and reasonable chances for improving earnings?

Your list shows ample diversification and every security mentioned is of a company which has secured important success in its field.

Associated Breweries is now conducting a very aggressive and active campaign for expanding business in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia and south of the line in the States of Washington and Montana.

British American Oil showed in 1933 slightly better earnings than in 1932. It also retired some of its banking indebtedness and by the purchase of some small refineries in Western Canada showed its expectation that there will be improvement eventually in conditions there of a sufficient character to enable the company to use these small refineries as a nucleus for expanding business. The company has excellent management.

Canada Malting Co. is a very old and successful company with good direction and though its earnings fluctuate with changing conditions in Canada and the United States, on the whole it has been quite a steady performer through the depression. Recently it has been doing better than usual but that is probably a temporary condition due to greater demand for malt from the United States. Sooner or later malting companies there will supply the local demands.

Canadian General Electric, though business naturally is lower in a depression period, is a very strong and ably managed company which can be expected to take full advantage of reviving business when it comes.

Simpsons Ltd., after three years of losses due to declining prices, had in 1933 a good year and to date in 1934 is having a good experience.

Dominion Gas

Will you kindly give me your opinion of Dominion Gas and Electric first mortgage bonds?

As far as I can find the companies appear to be efficiently operated and interest charges are being earned by a safe margin. What is responsible for the low quotation?

As you say, the statistics coming from various subsidiaries of Dominion Gas and Electric show them to be quite active and on the basis of all information made public in the past there should be a chance for improvement, depending on business conditions in the west. As a part of the reorganization in 1933 holders of bonds permitted the company to withdraw four million dollars of subsidiary bonds which had been placed behind them as additional security.

Some financing through subsidiaries is expected when market conditions permit. Some of it is happening now. As annual reports demonstrate growing earning power of subsidiaries the position of parent company bonds may improve.

Canada Dry, Borden's

I hold Canada Dry and Borden common stocks. How are prospects for these?

Canada Dry is a well-managed concern in the United States. During the depression, its sales of Canada Dry Ginger Ale and other products had a decline except for stimulation given by hot weather. As times have got a little better in the United States, sales have gone up and the company's position is now a rather interesting one as it has made itself the merchandising medium for a number of well-known brands of spirituous liquors both imported and domestic.

Present temper of public and governmental opinion toward United States dairy companies places them in a none too favorable light. They have the farmer on one side and food consumer on the other. The pressure to lift raw prices is insistent while the fight to keep consumers' costs down is equally unrelenting. Dairy strikes in 1934 were unfavorable publicity for dairy stocks and an immediate return to prosperity for Borden or any other dairy company cannot be foreshadowed until the whole agricultural situation in the United States has achieved a balance without arbitrary or artificial measures sponsored by governments.

Goodyear Tire

Is the earnings position of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. sufficiently stable to justify buying common stock?

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. report for 1933 showed its earnings to have advanced considerably and its financial position to have been strengthened. It has an exceptionally fine position of leadership in its industry from a financial standpoint. Its 1934 results have been better still. The company's management is exceedingly good, and in good times for the industry as a whole and for the country as a whole, such a company should make increasing profits.

C. N. R. Bonds

Why do C.N.R. 4½ per cent bonds, due 1954, sell some six points lower than 4½'s of 1951 and 4½'s of 1956? How are these bonds regarded as an investment?

The reason that Canadian National Railways bonds, due Sept. 15, 1954, and carrying a 4½ per cent coupon, sell lower than the 4½ per cent bonds of 1951 and 1956 is that the 1954 bonds are callable and are payable in only two currencies.

The 1954 issue is callable at 102 and interest up to and including Sept. 15, 1935, and thereafter at successive annual reductions of 1/10th of 1 per cent. The interest and principal of the bonds is payable in either New York or Canada at the option of the holder. The 1951 and 1956 bonds are payable at the option of the holder in Canada, New York or London currencies and are non-callable.

All three issues are unconditionally guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada both as to principal and interest. This puts them in the class of government securities.

Canada Dairies

Last week, in answering an enquiry on this page it was stated that there was no market for Canada Dairies stock and it was considered of little value. This statement and enquiry, of course, referred to the old stock not turned in when Dairy Corp. bought Canada Dairies in 1931. The present Canada Dairies, a subsidiary of Dairy Corp., it is understood, will not only earn all bond interest this year but cover dividends on the preferred as well.

Rackets

Racket: "A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line of business or action."—Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

Metal Wood

SAD pictures are painted of the poor, over-worked inventor who has his invaluable contribution to mankind stolen by some person with a little money. Little has been written however, of the other side of the story—of the monied man who has contributed large sums to so-called inventors who have given in return something entirely worthless.

Recently, there was offered at a remarkably low price a new material which was styled "metal wood." Very low priced and low-grade lumber such as that made from willow or poplar was taken and infused with cheap iron and lead. This produced a material which had the grain of wood, the burnishing possibilities of all metals and was practically unwearable, unburnable and, though not stated at the time, was also unprofitable.

* * *

In this case, the invention was genuine. The investor was shown the wood that had been treated and he could readily see that all the claims regarding durability and beauty were fulfilled. It did not take him long to realize that there would be a very considerable market for such material.

As a floor, the first cost would be the final one because no paint, wax, or repairs would be necessary. As interior finish in large hotels, ships and theatres, where beauty is wanted but fireproofness is essential, the material should have a ready sale. Permanently burnished, it had the beautiful appearance of fine grained wood with none of the latter's disadvantages.

The inventor drew the investor's attention to the fact that only the cheaper and most abundant types of wood would be necessary. Fast diminishing supplies of No. 1 white pine, and the best maple and oak would be forsaken for quick growing poplar, willow and birch. In fact, it was explained, the soft woods would have a definite advantage as there was more space in them and it would be easier to infuse with the molten metal.

* * *

But here again, however, investigation brought sad realization. Undoubtedly, the stuff could be made but at prohibitive expense, about one thousand times greater than the inventor had estimated when definitely questioned.

Saddest of all, however, was the disclosure that the invention had already been patented and by another person who would have prior rights over those offered by anyone else. The whole thing was simply a steal in the first place and after the theft, the goods proved to be of no practical value.

New Books

Man's Faith in Gold

YELLOW METAL, by William Henry Moore, M.P., published by the Printers' Guild, Toronto, at $2.

Mr. Moore is a member of parliament, which suggests that he is a politician. But he has no illusions about politicians or about statesmen or about government. He realizes that our working democrats have not yet learned to do well the simple tasks that we originally gave democracy to do. He does not want democracy to undertake state economic planning; he does not want to lose our personal liberty in Socialism or Fascism by any name.

In Yellow Metal, this vigorous Canadian writer, perhaps best known as the chairman of the old Tariff Advisory Board, sets forth his economic and political philosophy. Primarily, his book is concerned with gold. Mr. Moore convincingly makes the case for a return to the gold standard. But in making that case he is forced to travel down many by-paths to gather up the material for his buttressing arguments. And these ideas, that are the product of his seeming diversion from his main theme, are what gives "Yellow Metal" its appealing character. For "Yellow Metal" is the answer to the excited young writers who think our economic civilization stands at the cross roads and must turn abruptly from the path it has travelled these economic ages.

Mr. Moore's main philosophy should by now be well understood by readers of The Financial Post for he has contributed numerous articles to these columns. Those who read his highly convincing "The Road Back to Prosperity" in The Financial Post some six weeks ago will find many of the ideas so ably presented there developed at greater length in this volume.

Opposes Tax on Gold

Mr. Moore makes a strong case against the present tax on gold. He does not consider the increased price of gold in the nature of a wind-fall, since it arose out of a design to sustain or create the production of more gold. He feels that the object is partially defeated by the imposition of the tax. To impose a special tax on the output is to destroy with one hand what the other sought to create. His argument for the return of gold is that men had faith in it "when blue chips became almost paper in the eyes of men; when first mortgages on farm property were almost unsaleable; and even the bonds of great companies slumped toward zero."

Mr. Moore is a little apprehensive of the possibility for error in the new Central Bank in Canada. "When you concentrate power, you widen the area of disaster in the event of error," he claims. His suspicion regarding the merit of the Bank of Canada is of a piece with his general philosophy that it is far better to permit human beings to make mistakes in working out their own problems since the errors of some of them are wiped out by the corresponding successes of others.

Steps to Prosperity

"Yellow Metal" is a volume that makes political economy interesting because it relates economic theories to our everyday problems. In the main, it is a discussion of those problems in a quiet and unexcited manner, but Mr. Moore outlines what he considers to be the essential steps to renewed and permanent prosperity. They are based upon his feeling that until confidence is restored we can never have recovery. He suggests that we re-establish confidence in private enterprise beginning with the building of houses. There must be further reduction of some debts, he argues, if only to restore the moral sense of obligation to pay debts. He calls upon governments to lessen their economic activities; he wants tariffs to come down and he wants the gold standard restored.

These are not striking suggestions but they are presented in the style that is Mr. Moore's alone, a style that is at once highly literary and at the same time exceedingly comfortable so that a man may sit down with this book for an hour or two, and reason with Mr. Moore and reason with himself and have no economic hobgoblins around to frighten him.

Beautiful Canadian Book

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR IN CANADA, 1756-1764, by Sigmund Samuel, LL.D., published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, at $6.

Sigmund Samuel is a business man whose life has become increasingly full in public service. He has found time to take an active part in politics in the Old Country, having stood for the House of Commons under the Conservative banner. But the side of his life which his intimate friends know best and value most is his painstaking research into Canadian history, which he has supplemented with the assembling of what is probably Canada's most notable private collection of early Canadian and American prints.

Dr. Samuel has gathered together a great deal of his original source material relating to the Seven Years' War, which settled the control of North America between Britain and France, and the result is a volume that is at once a splendid contribution to Canadian history and a rare piece for the collector of Canadiana.

Travelogue Pictures

There are 106 full-page plates, reproducing Dr. Samuel's fine old prints and a few contemporary oil paintings, including a full-page plate of Schaak's notable portrait of James Wolfe. Most of the prints deal with the period under review but Dr. Samuel has included for full measure a series of plates, which present a pictorial travelogue of many places of historic interest in Canada and the United States in or about the year 1834.

Dr. Samuel was born and brought up in Toronto. He points out that his early interest in Canadian history was stimulated by reading Parkman's works in his 'teens. So firm a hold did Canadian history take upon him that he has spent much of his time in Europe and in London, procuring early prints, maps, documents, bearing on Canadian history.

In this volume he tells the story of the Seven Years' War briefly in his own words, but intersperses his narrative with extensive quotations from official and semi-official documents in his possession. Among these are letters written home by members of Wolfe's expedition, official documents by Amherst and other generals, articles that appeared in the Universal Magazine of the period of the Seven Years' War, extracts from the London Gazette, etc. For the more casual reader, a discussion of the authenticity of the legend that Wolfe recited Gray's Elegy to his officers prior to the attack on Quebec is interesting. Dr. Samuel, on the basis of available evidence, accepts the story as accurate.

Early Canadian Maps

Four of Dr. Samuel's early maps are reproduced. They are excellent examples of the cartographer's art in the early days of Canada and America. They are reproduced in large size and are folded in a pocket in the back cover of the book.

Here is volume that is more than a book of history. It is a work of early Canadian art and a collector's piece that should gain greatly in value as the years pass by. The public spirit manifested by Dr. Samuel in making reproductions in his fine collection of prints available is not the least of the features to be commended in this work.

MONEY, FOREIGN TRADE, AND EXCHANGE, by H. J. Welch, published by George Allen & Unwin, Limited, Toronto, at $1.25.

Mr. Welch is a British business man who has spent a large part of his life in actual contact with the problems of home trade and international finance. Although he retired from active business a few years ago, he has continued as chairman of several companies connected with the East.

In this little volume, he attempts to study money problems from a national point of view, apparently believing that international aspects of money have been over-emphasized in policies and practices in the past.

He challenges some of the accepted dogma of money, particularly the theory that a country should strive for a favorable balance of trade and also the emphasis upon international investment of capital.

He has no new monetary policy to offer but in tune with his emphasis upon the national aspects of money, he feels that a convenient half-way house might be established toward the ultimate abandonment of a gold standard.

To this end, he makes the proposal that gilt-edged securities or bills in British currency should form the whole reserve for currency notes in circulation and that gold should not be used for the purpose. He would put no limit upon the issue of currency notes, feeling that they should be put in circulation only to the extent of the actual requirements of the public. He would guard against the risk of inflation of currency by insisting that governments balance their budgets and raise deficiencies in income by taxation or by borrowing on the market by the issue of interest bearing securities and never by the printing of currency notes.

The discussion is commendably readable and the author's views, while original, are not at all ill-considered.

Suggestions for December Investment

Our December Investment Booklet contains a diversified list of Canadian Government and Corporation securities attractively priced.

This issue also contains a review of Bond market conditions.

Copy of this Booklet will be forwarded upon request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
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Mining Enquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from mining enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Harkness-Hayes

Please let me know about Harkness-Hayes Gold Mines. Is this a new company?

Harkness-Hayes Gold Mines was incorporated with an Ontario charter in July of this year to acquire the assets of Harkness-Hayes Gold Mining Co., including the company's properties at Schreiber, Ont. Shareholders of the old company were to receive 11 shares for each 10 now held. These shares are to be held in escrow for one year. The Schreiber property of this company has seen a limited amount of work over a period of years. The company claims to have uncovered eight veins bearing commercial ore. Some 1,500 ft. of tunnelling has been done and at the present time these tunnels are being extended. The company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which $1,570,000 have been issued for property. Stock in this company is currently being traded on the Toronto unlisted section at around 45 cents. The company has not yet issued any financial statement.

McKenzie Red Lake

A group of us would appreciate a brief analysis of the present status of McKenzie Red Lake.

McKenzie Red Lake which owns 320 acres in the Red Lake district of Ontario, 2½ miles north of Howey, is not yet in production although latest reports from the property indicate that the foundation of the mill is now completed, with the 150-ton capacity. It will be about a month before this property nears the production stage.

From reports received from company engineers, it is estimated that the total amount of ore available is 37,819 tons containing 13,992 ounces of gold or a grade of .37 ounces per ton. Since this time continued drifting has enlarged the amount of ore available, but the grade has remained at about .37 of gold.

The record of this company to date indicates that the management is sound and sincere in their efforts to make a mine. Current assets of this company as at December 31, 1933, were $45,722 of which $29,479 was cash. Current liabilities were $4,219 and in addition there was a liability to McNeeley Red Lake Holdings Limited, vendor, of $50,000 payable quarterly before April 2nd, 1935. The company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares, of which $2,604,004 have been issued. The Mining Corporation of Canada Limited has an unstated interest in the company and is assisting in the financing.

Omineca Silver King

Could you please tell me if Omineca Silver King Mines is still in existence? If so what is its present status?

Omineca Silver King Mines Ltd. has been inactive for a number of years. The company itself, however, has apparently not passed out of existence and the last address we have is c/o P. Treanor, 1915 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. The property is an old one and was acquired from the Babine Silver King Mining Company. Active development work was carried on by previous operators between 1919 and 1926 but no extensive work has been done since that date. A small scale operation was carried on by the present company during 1930. The results of this work, however, in the face of present silver conditions apparently did not justify continuance of operations, although there is little doubt that if silver prices materially improved this company would again become active. Omineca Silver King Mining Company has an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 common shares of no par value of which, according to our latest information, 1,250,000 are outstanding.

Cobalt-Frontenac

I own some shares in Cobalt-Frontenac Mining Co. I don't know the head office of this company or whether it is still alive. Could you help me?

Cobalt-Frontenac Mining Company is still in existence and operates as a holding company. Head office of the company is 901 Star Building, 80 King Street West, Toronto.

Some years ago the property formerly held by Cobalt-Frontenac Mining Company was transferred to Rich Rock Gold Mines and Cobalt-Frontenac received 2,000,000 shares for the property which are being held in the treasury in addition to a limited number of holdings in other mining properties.

Authentic Facts for Advertisers

"I do not think it is too much to say that the Audit Bureau has been of more vital importance to advertising men and to publications than any other organization having to do with advertising.

"It has exercised profound influence on space buying by giving the advertiser authentic facts upon which to base his buying judgment. Through Audit Bureau reports the space buyer can buy on a basis of judgment instead of merely guessing in a fog of wildly conflicting statements and claims. On the other hand, it has enabled publications of merit to realize on their achievements by placing reports of their true conditions in the hands of advertisers.

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A. M. MILLER
President Association of Canadian Advertisers
Adv'g Mgr. Chrysler Corp. of Canada
in "Advertising Age"

The Financial Post is the only financial paper in Canada to submit its circulation to the searching scrutiny of the A.B.C.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Rug Wanted

WE HAVE A POSSIBLE CUSTOMER for a fine Aubusson rug. Size, say, 18 ft. by 20 ft. Send particulars and price. Box 62, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

Business Wanted

FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1934, making a total distribution of ten per cent for the current year—the Dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1935, to shareholders of record of the 20th December, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

Dudley Dawson,
General Manager.

Toronto, 15th November, 1934.

The Royal Bank of Canada

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1935, at 11 o'clock a.m.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, December 1, 1934.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its banking house, No. 25 King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next.

The chair will be taken at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 23rd November, 1934.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT for the current quarter, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December, 1934.

By order of the Board.

WALTER F. WATKINS,
Secretary.
Toronto, November 21st, 1934.

Quebec Apartments, Limited

Notice to Bondholders

By the Plan of Reorganization adopted February 5th, 1934, the holders of the 6½% First Mortgage Bonds due 1940 are only entitled to receive in respect of every $100 principal amount thereof, $50 principal amount of new 5% First Mortgage Bonds due 1950 and one share in the reorganized capital stock.

Bondholders are reminded that the interest due January 1st next can only be paid on presentation of the coupon attaching to the new bonds. Bondholders who have not exchanged their bonds should obtain from the Montreal Trust Company, P. O. Box No. 1590, Montreal, P.Q., a letter of Transmittal to be used in surrendering the same.

QUEBEC APARTMENTS,
LIMITED.
O. D. McCOOEY,
Secretary.
Quebec, Nov. 21st, 1934.

The Whittall Can Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and five-eighths per cent (1⅝%), being at the rate of six and one-half per cent (6½%) per annum, on the Cumulative Redeemable, Preferred Stock of the Company, has been declared, payable January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. MACFARLANE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, December 10th, 1934.

BRALORNE MINES Limited

(Non-Personal Liability)

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of fifteen cents per share on the paid-up capital stock of the company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. BOULTBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C.,
November 29th, 1934.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND No. 59

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four Per Cent (4%) on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1934, with a bonus of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, has this day been declared, payable on the 31st December, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th December, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 10, 1934.

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c.) and an extra dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c.) per share have been declared on the outstanding common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1934. Payable January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders of record December 17th, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
R. C. CROOKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NO. 154.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending December 31st, 1934, payable on and after Wednesday, the second day of January, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1934.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. G. WATSON,
General Manager.
Toronto, December 4th, 1934.

Dominion Glass Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1934.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1934.

The above Dividends are payable on Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1935, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 27th November, 1934.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

Dividend Number 261
Extra Dividend Number 20

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of December, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of December, 1934.

Dated the 6th day of December, 1934.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven cents (37c.) per Share on the Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31, 1934, payable on January 15, 1935 (less 5% Dominion of Canada tax in the case of non-residents of Canada), to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 31, 1934. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGERS,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.,
December 8, 1934.

The British American Oil Company Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular dividend of Twenty Cents (20c.) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the fourth quarter ending December 31st, 1934. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1934. Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of December, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupons Serial No. 19 to the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, or to the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, on or after January 2nd, 1935.

By Order of the Board,
P. W. BINNS,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, December 5th, 1934.

MARCUS LOEW'S THEATRES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of 1¾% on the 7% cumulative preference shares of the Company for the quarter-year ending 30th September, 1928, payable 31st December, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business 20th December, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
B. V. McCRIMMON,
Secretary.

Western Grocers Limited

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Fifty Cents (50c.) per share on the Common Stock of Western Grocers Limited has been declared, payable January 15th, 1935, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

Winnipeg, December 5th, 1934.

Western Grocers Limited

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1934, payable January 15th, 1935, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1934.

By order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY, President.
Winnipeg, December 5th, 1934.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 621 Craig Street West, Montreal, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1934, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive and consider the Annual Statement of the business and affairs of the Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 11th, 1934.

San Antonio Gold Mines Limited

Dividend Number Two

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of seven cents (7c) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the company has been declared, payable February 1st, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of January, 1935.

By order of the Board.

M. SNYDER,
Secretary.
Winnipeg, December 8, 1934.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 28

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, has been declared on the 6 Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1934, payable January 15, 1935, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

December 4, 1934.

SUPERTEST Petroleum Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

"A" Preferred

A quarterly dividend at the rate of 7% per annum on the Class "A" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending December 31st, 1934, has been declared; payable January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders on record at the close of business December 14th, 1934.

"B" Preferred

A quarterly dividend at the rate of 6% per annum on the Class "B" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending December 31st, 1934, has been declared; payable January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders on record at the close of business December 14th, 1934.

Common and Ordinary Shares

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of .25c. per share on the Common and Ordinary stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending December 31st, 1934, payable January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders on record at the close of business on December 14th, 1934.

Share Warrants

Share Warrant Holders will present coupons, serial number 30, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario, and branches in Ontario and Quebec, on and after January 2nd, 1935, where payment will be made at par.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES D. GOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
London, Ontario, December 10th, 1934.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent., upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2nd January, 1935

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the eighty-seventh quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum for the quarter ending February 28th, 1933, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of December, 1934, and cheques will be mailed January 2nd, 1935.

Books not closed.

By order of the Board.
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., December 5th, 1934.

Ottawa Light Heat and Power Company, Limited

Quarterly dividends as follows, are payable 2nd January, 1935, to Shareholders of record 15th December, 1934:

PREFERRED STOCK: 1-5/8%, (being at the rate of 6½% per annum.)

COMMON STOCK: 1½%, (being at the rate of 6% per annum.)

The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order,
F. W. FEE, Secretary.
OTTAWA, 10th December, 1934.

Securities Holding Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Twenty-Five Cents per share on the Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1934. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st days of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
F. T. LARGE,
Secretary.

Do You Need a Man?

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE (Commerce) Canadian, 29, single. Three years sales experience, desires to become connected with established firm. Excellent references from former employer. Box 60, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

Say Drastic Steps Needed In Grave Montreal Crisis

Investigating Committee Convinced That Thorough Overhauling of Civic Finances is Long Overdue—Banks' Loans Total $27,000,000 and Budget Deficit Estimated at Over $7,000,000

Only a drastic recasting of the whole financial policy of the City of Montreal can provide a permanent solution for the present difficulties, reports the special committee which has just completed an investigation of the finances of Canada's leading metropolis. The recommendations made with a view toward putting Montreal's house in order are admitted to be unsuitable for incorporating as permanent parts of a sound revenue system but are presented only as the best devices for meeting "a grave emergency largely due to unsound financial and administrative policies."

The committee was headed by Thos. Bradshaw, chairman and the other members were Dr. H. L. Brittain, Oscar Morin, K.C., and Lorenzo Bélanger, C.P.A.

The hope is expressed that the city will attack the present estimated deficit of $7,000,000 with determination to reduce it materially before deciding on the extra revenue measures to be used. A tremendous effort will be necessary, it is stated, to bring about a balanced budget.

"It must be quite evident that it is a most extraordinary condition that would suggest a budget which would require in a single year an increase approaching 25 per cent in the current revenues," states the report. "It is inconceivable that your bankers originally contemplated that your current loans from them (now amounting to over $27,000,000) should have assumed such large proportions. It is equally inconceivable that your bankers will be content to continue to make further advances under existing conditions. Unless some effective control is adopted and thorough confidence restored it will be extremely difficult to effect a satisfactory sale of city debentures. It would be nothing short of inexcusable negligence if the city were permitted to drift further without taking effective steps to bring about a balanced budget."

The committee adds that while new sources of revenue or increased revenue from existing sources will be necessary the present trouble is much more deep seated than insufficient revenue and a thorough reorganization of methods of administration is necessary. The creation of new debt, it advises, must be halted immediately and the whole debt structure must be re-examined and a capital debt policy for at least the next 20 years set up.

The bank loans are considered large and the known tax arrears serious. It is suspected that arrears of special taxes unknown to the committee are also large.

"Nothing should be done to halt or slow up the present measures taken to collect tax arrears and further means should be taken if at all possible to the end that bank loans be reduced to a minimum," it is stated.

Among the final warnings of the report are the recommendations that future budgets must be really balanced and capital expenditures must be subjected to annual revision. Capital and current budgets must be balanced if the city's credit is to be maintained. This credit, it is added, is essential if the cost of local government is to be kept within the capacity of the local taxpayers to pay.

Montreal Solons Ditch Tax Scheme Experts Propose

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — New and higher taxes to raise Montreal's annual revenue by $7,000,000 in order to cover the deficit, as proposed by the tax expert body headed by Thomas Bradshaw, had a short but hectic life when it was tabled in the Montreal city council. The report was thrown out because much of the new money would come from property taxation.

The report of this tax committee, which was promptly rejected by Mayor Houde and the aldermen, made the following recommendations as to the best way in which to raise $7,000,000:

Increase in business tax from 8½ to 12½ per cent: estimated additional revenue	$1,130,000
Addition of one-sixth to water tax and meter rates in city and all suburbs supplied by Montreal; estimated additional revenue	900,000
Increased licenses: estimated additional revenue	200,000
Five per cent surtax on public utilities for use of streets (basis $13,000,000): estimated revenue	650,000
Garbage tax ($5 per household, $10 per business premises)—estimated revenue	500,000
Snow removal tax increase from 10 to 20 cents per foot front, or to 40 cents where sidewalk exceeds 10 feet in width: estimated additional revenue	350,000
	$3,730,000
City payrolls to be reduced about	500,000
Reduced appropriations for supplies, equipment and material to the amount of about	500,000
	$4,730,000
This leaves to be raised by increased tax on real estate (23 cents per $100) or income and salaries and wage tax if available, or partly from one source and partly from the other	2,270,000
	$7,000,000

Following the rejection of the report, Mayor Houde announced that he was through with experts and was preparing a tax report of his own to be ready before the end of this month.

CLAIM ONTARIO OFFICIALS PLAN CIVIC REFUNDING

Supervisors to Resign; Refinancing of Defaulters on Tapis

Resignations of a number of the boards of supervisors of defaulting Ontario municipalities are expected to take place before the end of this month in conformance with a request for withdrawals mailed to all boards last August.

Proposals for refunding of debentures of some of the defaulting municipalities are reported to be under consideration of the provincial Department of Municipal Affairs. From sources close to the Ontario government, The Financial Post is informed that the department has requested supervisors to submit proposals for refunding the defaulters' debts to the department before discussing them with bondholders.

Bondholders Position

Despite reports that proposals for refunding debenture debts of some of the defaulters have been approved, it is understood that bondholders haven't accepted such schemes and in some cases have not even been consulted. Since bondholders are represented on the boards of supervisors, however, and since provincial authorities appear determined to make some refunding arrangements, it is expected in financial circles that several refinancing operations may be put forward soon.

In the case of York township, for instance, it is anticipated that proposals may be made to lengthen the maturity of debentures and reduce the rate of interest, perhaps to 4½ or four per cent. Despite the fact that the township has been paying its interest in full, dealers were bidding 61 for all types of York bonds early this week, no matter what the coupon rate.

Windsor Merger

Another situation that may get some early attention is that of the town of Walkerville. This is one of the four municipalities which it is proposed to merge into one greater city of Windsor. The town has a debenture maturity on Dec. 14, and unless some refunding plan is accepted immediately may be forced into default. Last year holders of bonds of the town's housing commission refunded the Dec. 14 maturity and kept Walkerville from defaulting. The town has voted nearly four to one against the amalgamation scheme. Nevertheless the province has the power to force the merger through and there has been no indication that it will not do so by July 1, 1935.

The plan for the Windsor merger, it is reported, contemplates separate assessment of ratepayers in each of the four merged municipalities, Windsor, Walkerville, East Windsor and Sandwich. All four, however, would be under one municipal government and management.

Some speculative interest in the defaulters' bonds has been reawakened by reports of refunding. The town of Pembroke recently offered to pay four per cent on account of interest for 1934, and its bonds are quoted about 70 bid, 75 asked. Niagara Falls and Trenton bonds are selling at about 70.

HARDING CARPETS FORMER EARNINGS ALMOST TREBLED

Net Profit $43,554—Sales and Production Up Over 50%

Earnings of $97,471 or almost three times the $35,835 earned in 1933 were reported by Harding Carpets Ltd. for the year ended Oct. 31, 1934. During the same period the working capital of the company was practically doubled and the bank loan reduced substantially.

"The results of the year's operations reflect not only the improvement in general business conditions but indicate that your company is now firmly established in the carpet industry in Canada," states A. E. Cuthbertson in his report to shareholders. "In comparison with the previous year our production increased 52.8 per cent in yardage and our sales 54.2 per cent in dollar value. The increase was fairly distributed over all departments. We look forward to 1935, as barring any major economic disturbances, prospects indicate continued success. There is a very great potential demand for refurnishing of all kinds throughout Canada and the carpet industry can expect to share in this business."

After depreciation of $46,806, which was $20,000 more than in the previous year, and provision for taxes there was a net profit of $43,554. On the basis of the new 170,000 common shares which replaces the former capitalization of the company this equals approximately 25 cents per share. Net profit in 1933 was $267.

Capital Reorganized

The profit this year was carried directly forward as surplus, last year's deficit of $38,595 being absorbed by a reduction in the capital stock following the reorganization of last September. Also absorbed were, balance of preliminary, administrative and operating expenses $36,052, additional provision for depreciation $99,877 and expenses of capital reorganization $3,000. These deductions totalled $177,525 which when subtracted from $951,855 shown as capital stock on the 1933 balance sheet reduced this item to $774,330 the figure which appears on the 1934 balance sheet.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended October 31

	1934	1933
	$	$
Earnings from oper.	97,471	35,835
Less: Depreciation	46,806	26,027
Int. on borrowings	....	9,541
Prov. for taxes	7,111	....
Net profit	43,554	267
Add: Previous surplus	....	‡38,862
Bal. carried forward	43,554	‡38,595

‡ Deficit, which along with other items was written off against capital stock following the reorganization this year.

Working Capital

	1934	1933
	$	$
Current assets	352,643	252,920
Current liabilities	180,069	164,100

Current assets of $352,643 were up almost an even $100,000 from the previous year while current liabilities of $180,069 show an increase of less than $20,000. The principal change in the assets was due to an increase in accounts receivable of from $71,286 a year ago to $101,600 and a rise in inventory of from $192,494 to $249,468 in the same period.

Working capital	172,574	88,820
Ratio	1.95—1	1.54—1

CANADA DRY SALES FIND HIGHER LEVEL BUT NET IS LOWER

Caused By High Expenses of First Year in Spirituous Liquors

NEW PROBLEMS

Counting on Better Experience in 1935—Brewery Financed Promises Well, Reports President

Gross profits of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., were up and net profits down in the year ended September 30, 1934. The company therefore, after paying dividends and making various write-offs had a net deficit of $58,967 on the year's operations as compared with only $25,952 a year earlier. It restored accumulated surplus, however, to a point larger than a year ago because too much had been provided previously for shrinkage in investment and for write-off of delivery cases.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT
Years Ended September 30

	1934	1933
	$	$
Gross profit	5,277,070	4,633,957
Less: Selling expenses	4,572,972	3,989,220
Net operating profit	704,098	644,737
Add: Other income	128,963	145,535
Gross income	833,061	790,272
Less: Miscel. deduct.	123,560	77,326
Net earnings	709,501	712,946
Less: Depreciation	200,084	202,482
Interest	10,116	7,066
Inc. tax, estimated	59,754	46,310
Net profit	439,547	457,088
Less appropriations:		
Dividends in cash	512,531	507,959
Miscellaneous	......	8,762
Add: Adjust. of work. cap. for apprec. of Can. exchange	14,027	33,681
Surplus for year	*58,967	*25,952
Add: Previous surplus	4,155,927	4,527,336
Unclaimed wages	......	8,251
Adj. of deprec. res.	......	477,916
Excess provision for shrinkage in invest.	203,892	......
Reinst., deliv. cases w/o preced. year	243,289	......
Less:		
Miscel. deductions	......	831,624
Balance car. forward	4,544,151	4,155,927

* Deficit.

More Conservative

The larger selling expenses shown in this table are due, says P. D. Saylor, president, in large part to the need of building up the sales force in the liquor and beer departments, to a marking down of domestic liquor prices and imported beer and ale prices and to the Federal floor taxes which were imposed at the time of the increase in liquor taxes and which were absorbed in operating expenditures. The company absorbed substantial losses on the sales of domestic liquors marked down and sold during the year. The consumption possibilities of the United States had been over-estimated.

Mr. Saylor thinks that in the trying period of adjustment in the spirituous liquor field the company has learned to avoid the unprofitable features attached to the business.

"We have had," says Mr. Saylor, "an opportunity to observe conservatively the possibilities and probabilities of the American market to conserve these profits. Our arrangements for supplies have been adjusted to meet normal demands and we shall expand conservatively. We consider our distributing contracts quite favorable as regards the character and quality of the merchandise."

Wants Winter Sales

In this last remark Mr. Saylor was referring to the Johnnie Walker Scotch whisky and Sandeman's wines for which the company is exclusive distributor. Good distribution is reported for Cinzano Vermouth and also for the Canada Dry gin made for the company in the Fleischmann plant at Peekskill, N. Y. A fair rate of distribution is reported for the rye and Bourbon blends bought from Penn-Maryland Corp., but progress was slower than expected as the market was crowded exceedingly by American blends. The company was encouraged to hope that during the winter, when sales of ginger ale are lowest, the spirituous liquor sales would be higher and that the tendency would be to get better sales throughout the year.

Beer Sales Grow

The company's investment in the Hupfel brewery at the outset of the year was $500,000 for 5,000 common shares. Later on Canada Dry invested $500,000 to complete plant equipment and raise working capital for the brewery company. It turned back the stock interest and was given a first mortgage on the property for $1,000,000 and a 50 per cent interest in the corporation amounting to 7,500 shares of stock shown on the balance sheet at $1. The property covered by the mortgage is appraised at $1,400,000. The number of outlets for the beer was increasing and Hupfel's bottled beer held fifth place among outlets in the greater New York area.

The Canada Dry organization has complete control of the sale of this beer while the Hupfels attend to the brewing. After a time it was discovered that keg beer was distributed best through outlets with which the Canada Dry organization had little experience. An agent was therefore appointed to distribute the commodity. Strikes hampered the new company at the outset but problems now only touch distribution.

Taxes High

Sales of sparkling water are growing in all parts of the United States, it is reported. Competitive position with lemon-lime rickey and other flavored beverages was maintained.

Taxes placed an increasing burden on the company equal to 80 cents a share of stock, the total paid being $412,660. These were absorbed.

Working capital is lower because of the investment in the Hupfel brewery during the year.

Working Capital

	1934	1933
	$	$
Current assets	3,976,056	4,210,776
Current liabilities	814,795	803,306
Working capital	3,161,261	3,407,470
Ratio	4.88—1	5.24—1

Cash dropped during the year from $838,497 to $566,483, investments by more than a million dollars to $638,000. A sign of the greater activity and volume of business is the increase in notes, drafts, accounts receivable and accruals from $1,087,635 to $1,520,738 and in inventories from $575,314 to $1,243,950.

Earned 88 Cents Common

In current liabilities a bank loan of $200,000, not shown a year earlier, is for "notes payable to bank," and it is a short-term obligation to meet current business needs. Accounts payable went up from $123,734 to $279,625. The amount of deposits refundable to customers on return of containers increased from $470,157 to $942,541.

Property valuation on the balance sheet increased during the year from $3,300,224 to $3,892,372.

The company earned 88 cents a share on the stock and paid $1 during the year. In the preceding year it earned 89 cents a share. Its common stock had in September 30, 1934, an equity of more than $4 a share in net liquid assets alone, of nearly $2 a share in the Hupfel brewery investment and of more than $7 a share in fixed assets, or a total equity of more than $13 a share.

Three Groups Press Fight To Control Alberta Cabinet

Liberals, Conservatives and Farmer-Socialist Groups Will Contest Nearly All Seats in Election

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—The pre-Christmas season is witnessing an outburst of activity in the provincial political arena. Nomination meetings occur almost daily and the prospects are that the three main political groups, the Liberals, the Conservatives and the U.F.A.-C.C.F., will place candidates in every one of the sixty-three ridings. To what extent the Social Credit party will enter the next provincial fight is not yet known, but they are promising to put a large number of nominees in the field. It is said they will abstain from active participation if and only when one or other of the three main groups commit themselves to support the new economic gospel of something for nothing for everybody.

The main political event of the past fortnight has been the Liberal Party's conference in Calgary on December 1. From that gathering, which was graced with the presence of "Gerry" McGeer, of Vancouver, in the role of star orator, there emanated a fourteen-plank platform. It is in many respects an extraordinary document, being a mixture of federal and provincial relief responsibility to the construction of a railway outlet to the coast from the Peace River country. It promises a lot, too much according to the critics. At one and the same time it promises to cut down expenditures and to increase public cutlays. The solemn declaration of the conference that federal relief is entirely a federal responsibility may cause Mr. King some uneasy moments.

Too Much Territory

In summarizing the platform, the Calgary Herald said:

"The position of the war veterans and their dependents is to be greatly improved. Adequate educational facilities are to be provided for all children 'by such methods as adequate grants, increased supervision, etc.' There is to be an outlet to the coast provided for the Peace River country. A department of industry and labor is to be set up. The public health service is to be made adequate. Transportation facilities and communications are to be improved. Beet growers and cattlemen are to be given aid in the solution of their problems. All these things will mean additional expenditures but at the same time the platform promises relief to the overburdened taxpayers and protection for homes against debt or taxes. The suspicion is bound to arise that the Liberals are trying to take in too much territory and making promises which they are quite aware they will be unable to fulfill."

An Intruder?

The Edmonton Journal criticized the presence of Mr. McGeer at the convention. It said: "It cannot be said that Mr. McGeer speaks in any way for the Dominion party or its leader. Nothing that Mr. King has ever said warrants the assumption that he shares Mr. McGeer's ideas on monetary and many other matters, with which the people of Alberta have been made familiar. Fairness to the public requires that Mr. King either repudiate or approve of these definitely."

There is no denying that a spirit of supreme confidence reigns in the Liberal ranks. The party leaders are convinced that they are due to repeat the striking triumphs of Messrs. Pattullo, Gardiner and Hepburn. They claim that thousands of former supporters of the U.F.A. political party are now deserting the government and going back to their former political affiliations. Dealing with this movement the Calgary Alberta observed the other day: "It is quite apparent that the group government experiment has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. If any more evidence is required it will be found in the steady outward drift from the U.F.A. ranks in Alberta."

Exit Labor Party

Another political development in sight is the almost complete disappearance from provincial politics of the Labour Party. Its leader in the legislature, F. J. White, has accepted federal nomination in East Calgary as a C.C.F.-Labor candidate, and presumably will soon give up his career in the provincial field. The only other Labor member of any prominence was the late E. L. Gibbs of this city, whose death several months ago reduced Labor representation to three.

In the meantime before the election will be the final session of the legislature, and much may depend on the bill of fare presented by the government and the character of the leadership presented by Premier Reid. It will be his first session as floor leader and it is within the bounds of possibility that it may be his last.

Urge Western Provinces To Fund Dominion Loans

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Insistence of the Government that the western provinces reduce their short term debt to the Dominion is regarded here as certain to result in the issue of new provincial long term bonds in the immediate future.

Authoritative information is to the effect that the Dominion government believes the western provinces are now able to command reasonable prices for bonds in the open market. This being so, the Dominion is insisting that the western provinces repay all Ottawa loans for other than unemployment and relief purposes.

Loans $73,826,310

Dominion loans to the provinces at the present time total $73,826,310. Of this, $21,520,000 was loaned for purposes other than relief and unemployment. In effect, therefore, Ottawa is proposing that the provinces seek this sum in the bond market and reduce provincial borrowing from Ottawa to this extent. The division of the total as between the four western provinces is not available but more than one half is owed by Saskatchewan, while Manitoba owes some $4,000,000 and the balance is divided between Alberta and British Columbia.

It is pointed out here that all the provinces except Saskatchewan can refund in the open market and save money. They are now paying the Dominion 4.5 per cent and some of them can deal with underwriters on a basis of 4.35.

It is believed that the provincial governments are opposed to large scale public borrowings, chiefly on the ground that interest rates are moving steadily downward and therefore a delay would bring still lower carrying charges.

Storage Stocks Higher Than Reported in 1933

While most food products in cold storage at Dec. 1, 1934 were higher than for the same date a year ago the only large increases were in butter, beef and fish.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics butter at this date amounted to 41,000,000 pounds against 29,000,000 a year ago and 26,680,000 pounds for the five year average.

Beef in cold storage amounted to 21,180,000 pounds against almost 18,000,000 pounds the previous year and 14,815,000 for the five year average.

Fresh and frozen fish at about 20,500,000 pounds was more than 5,000,000 above the figure reported last year.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE

Planned Insurance

More and more business and professional men and women are recognizing that the type of life insurance recommended by representatives of the Company is based on an analysis of their particular needs. Buy planned insurance to meet your personal requirements. Have a Manufacturers Life representative submit details to you.

INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CAN

Wheat

Selling Our Surplus

ELSEWHERE in this column is published an important dispatch giving in detail the official viewpoint on the prospects for marketing Canada's huge wheat carryover in the current crop year. The figures are illuminating and show the basis the government is using to guide its operations through the indirect agency of John I. McFarland.

Unfortunately the Ottawa optimism is not shared by a majority of those closely associated with wheat and wheat marketing. They hope Ottawa is right but are inclined to feel the prospects are not nearly so assured as is indicated in official circles.

For one thing it is pointed out that the period when Canada normally markets the bulk of her crop is passing and that new crops from the Southern Hemisphere will shortly be on the market in competition with Canada. November exports from Canada were disappointing and if Canada is to achieve her goal she must ship on the average about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat weekly for the rest of the crop year as compared with less than 4,000,000 bushels weekly so far this year.

U.S. Feed Outlook

WINNIPEG.—Last week's spurt of interest in the wheat market, accompanied by an advance in the price of futures has been followed by an extremely dull period, with a gradual loss of the gains made. In both cases the primary influence was the action of the United States corn market. A very sharp advance in corn prices was reflected first in values of United States wheat, and then by sympathetic influence in Canadian futures. Possibility of runaway corn markets was envisaged, with hard driven livestock farmers forced to turn to whatever other feeding stuffs they could lay their hands on.

Interest in the Canadian market was heightened for a few days by discussion of the possibility of that country turning to Canada for large supplies of lower grade wheat with accompanying relaxation of the country's tariff regulations. British and continental buyers, however, refused to be disturbed by the idea that the Canadian surplus might thus melt away, and excitement over the movement of Canadian wheat has since died down to some extent.

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U.S. Purchases in Doubt

IT HAS become clear that the United States Government agencies have no present intention of buying Canadian wheat for relief feed distribution. It has become doubtful if the government has either the desire, or the power, that is without congressional action, to relax customs regulations, which prescribe that only wheat unfit for human consumption shall be entitled to admission at the 10 per cent ad valorem duty. Feed wheat and No. 6 are possibly so classified, but large quantities of frost-damaged wheat for which admission to the United States market is hoped, grading No. 3 and No. 4 are not only millable, but would almost certainly be milled if they should be imported without denaturing.

Advices from Chicago indicate that farmers who must buy feed for livestock are suffering to the advantage of farmers who have feed for sale, but with grain prices barely holding the levels desired for them by the agricultural authorities doubts are expressed if the importation of feed grains will be made any easier than it is now, especially as within a short time supplies will be supplemented by imports of Argentine corn.

• • •

Railways Under Fire

MEANTIME, in the belief that the United States will encourage taking of Canadian wheat for seed, the railways are being bombarded with requests for reduction of freight rates, including the application of the export rail rate to Vancouver on grain for the United States, and all rail rates to central western points. Against such reduction it is now argued that if made, and if shipments take place, it will amount more to subsidizing the consumer than benefitting the producer, and also that it will put Canada in a poor position to object to subsidized dumping of foreign wheat on consuming markets if she takes such a step now. But if rates are not reduced, and if business is small, it is evident that a good deal of blame will, unjustly or not, be attached to the railways for the fact that wheat was not disposed of.

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Vancouver Gains on Winnipeg

VANCOUVER prices have been gaining slightly, on Winnipeg, and No. 1 Northern has been selling at slight premiums there while other grades continue at a discount. This is not due to increased export business, but rather to the fact that business is so small that transatlantic vessels are quoting extremely low rates from Vancouver.

In the Mail

Freight on Feed Wheat

Editor, The Financial Post:

We note the article in your December 1 issue on the feed wheat which is coming into the United States.

In this article you state that the possibility of reduced freight rates on this class of grain into the United States depends on Premier Bennett's decision as to whether or not the National Railway can forego the regular rate schedule and lean more heavily on the Federal treasury.

We believe that this is hardly the case. We believe that most of this off grade wheat is found only in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is no regular schedule of rates from these districts to the points of entry on the United States border. Consequently, it would have to move on a mileage basis which would make the rate considerably above the rate from these districts to Fort William. If the Canadian roads would grant a rate from these northern districts to the United States border which was about equal to the Fort William rate we believe it would result in considerable business.

McCABE BROS. COMPANY
Duluth, Minn., Dec. 6.

Grain and Milling in Canada

M'FARLAND SEES LARGE EXPORTS FROZEN GRAIN

Thinks U. S. Market May Absorb 50,000,000 Bushels

FREIGHT RATE SNAG

Much Already Shipped and Held in Bond—McFarland Not Fearful of Competition From France

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Following conversations with high officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, John I. McFarland returned to Ottawa last week and placed the grand total of exports of frozen wheat to the United States, this winter, at a figure hitherto regarded as unattainable.

Early reports indicated a possible market of 20,000,000 bushels, but Mr. McFarland after discussing the U. S. feed problem with competent authorities believes that shipments to the drouth area may run as high as 50,000,000 bushels. There is scepticism about this high figure, particularly at Winnipeg. Time alone will prove its accuracy.

Iron Out Difficulties

Mr. McFarland went to Washington at the request of the United States department of agriculture. All phases of the American drouth problem were discussed and, following his return to Ottawa, the departmental officials at Washington at once attacked the problem of removing the legal and technical difficulties which make immediate action impossible. It is believed that these difficulties will disappear in the course of the next ten days, when sale of Canadian frozen wheat will commence.

These difficulties turn chiefly on the fact that imports are required for feed and not for milling. The tariff on millable wheat is 42 cents per bushel and, on wheat unfit for human consumption, 10 per cent. Ordinarily the U. S. customs authorities require wheat entering under the latter classification to be denatured. Denaturing costs money and it is felt there is no need of it in the case of Canadian frozen wheat.

Denaturing Costly

Denaturing is usually done by passing ten per cent of any given shipment through a dyeing process. The dyed wheat is then mixed with the rest of the shipment and the color identifies it as being unfit for human consumption. In the case of Canadian wheat it is suggested that the frozen kernels should be a sufficient mark.

There are difficulties, also, in the matter of the tariff. It had been hoped to remove the duty but apparently this is only possible by action of Congress.

On these, and other points, special regulations will have to be issued at Washington before delivery of Canadian feed wheat can begin.

Frozen Wheat Movement

In the matter of delivery there are two factors. A considerable quantity of frozen wheat already has been moved into the United States. It is being held in bond at Buffalo, Albany, Cleveland, Duluth, Chicago and other cities. The moment the regulations are issued, this wheat will be released. The balance of the west's frozen wheat, however, is held in western elevators and by the producers. With navigation closed, this wheat will have to be shipped south by rail and every effort is being made to persuade Canadian carriers to cut freight rates. The request, it is learned, is for a 50 per cent cut but the best the railways are likely to give is 25 per cent.

Discount French Sales

Competition from European countries, chiefly France, was largely discounted by Mr. McFarland. France, it is true, has entered the picture and is negotiating at Washington. France has a large wheat surplus she proposes to get rid of this crop year. A large part of this surplus will be sold as denatured wheat in other European countries where feed crops are very short. The balance may enter the United States to relieve the feed problem in the Atlantic States. But great difficulties must first be removed. To begin with the United States anti-dumping law is very severe and there is no way which French imports can avoid it. The wheat was produced under a subsidy policy and is now being sold by the French government at a loss of more than $1 per bushel.

Mr. McFarland was deeply impressed by the extent and severity of the drouth problem in the United States Washington authorities estimate that there is now available in that country only enough wheat to meet the domestic requirements during the present crop year. And one reason why feed wheat is so urgently required is that many United States farmers are feeding good millable wheat and thus reducing the stocks available for human consumption.

Figures obtained by Mr. McFarland from the Washington authorities show that this year's production of grain of all kinds was 2,060,000,000 bushels, against a five year average of 4,250,000,000. In 1933 when production was regarded as dangerously low, the out-turn was 3,250,000,000 bushels. It is clear that another crop failure next year will bring the United States to wheat rations.

Dominion Traction Bonds Sought for Sinking Fund

Trusts and Guarantee Co., Toronto, has called for offers of 5 per cent bonds, due 1943, of Dominion Traction and Lighting Co. for sale to the sinking fund.

Offers will be deemed to include accrued interest to Dec. 20, 1934, at the rate of 4.46 per cent per annum. Offerings will not be received after Dec. 20.

Small Wheat Exports Recorded Last Month

Total wheat exports in November amounted to 14,891,137 bu. as compared with 19,581,224 bu. in the corresponding month a year ago. Chief loss was in shipments by the St. Lawrence route which fell from 13,856,000 bu. to 6,321,000 bu. There was a considerable increase in shipments of Durums and low grade to the United States.

For the four months of the crop year to date, export clearances have amounted to 57 million bu. as against 72 million bu. in the corresponding period of last year.

Export to the United States during the four months has totalled 7,235,000 bu. of Durums and over 5 million bu. of feed grade wheat.

OTTAWA EXPECTS SURPLUS TO FALL TO NORMAL LEVEL

Officials Expect Carryover at End of Year of 60 Million

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The Bennett government, having considered every known factor in the international wheat situation, is firmly convinced that Canada's carry-over will be reduced to normal dimensions by the close of the present crop year.

As to the financial outcome of the Dominion's four-year venture in stabilizing wheat prices for western farmers no official forecast is available and, in all probability, none has been attempted. Whether the government, if it succeeds in disposing of the entire wheat surplus, will have made or lost money seems now to be regarded as a factor of secondary importance. Emphasis apparently is to be placed upon selling wheat at a price slightly higher than 70 cents per bushel.

Official Views

The facts upon which government wheat views are based were learned officially at Ottawa last week. They are as follows:

Carry-over last July 31, was 203,000,000 bushels. The new crop is now placed at 262,000,000. Total wheat resources therefore are 465,000,000.

Domestic Use Gains

Domestic consumption this year will exceed the average as many farmers are feeding wheat. They are doing so because cheaper feeds are not available. A total of 125,000,000 bus. therefore is deducted for domestic requirements, leaving 340,000,000. Broomhall, internationally accepted wheat authority, places Canada's share of world wheat imports this crop year at 280,000,000. This estimate was based upon several factors which adversely affected Canada. Chief among them is a belief on the part of Broomhall that the United States will be in the export market. It is now clear that the U. S. will have no surplus for export but, on the contrary, will be a heavy importer of feed wheat.

Canada, therefore, may regard 280,000,000 bus. as a reasonable export mark for the current crop year.

Expect Low Surplus

The government's information, it appears, is that this quota will be realized and the carry-over will thereby be cut to 60,000,000 bushels, which is only about 10,000,000 over normal figures. But, in addition, it is evident that substantial quantities of Canadian wheat will be marketed in the U. S. and it is regarded as quite possible that the carry-over will be cut to 20,000,000 bushels.

U.S.A. Threatens To Export Wheat In Near Future

World co-operation in acreage reduction is necessary to permit the United States to consider permanently placing wheat production on a domestic basis, the recently published 1934 report of the U. S. secretary of agriculture states. Lacking world co-operation, the United States will, have to reconsider its whole wheat programme and possibly consider renewed production for export.

Impossibility of maintaining high domestic prices except through subsidy payments is pointed out. In order to produce only sufficient for domestic consumption, acreage would have to be maintained at 75 per cent of normal, which is stated to be a greater permanent reduction than it seems desirable to make.

Price Problem

Referring to the relationship of price and production, the report states, in part:

"Only by putting our wheat industry completely on a domestic basis could farmers get permanent price gains through acreage restrictions alone. Putting it on a domestic basis would be very difficult; for temporary price gains would tempt farmers back into large production for export. Lacking world co-operation, the United States will have to reconsider its whole wheat programme, and possibly to contemplate renewed production for export at highly competitive world prices.

"Within the United States, returns to wheat farmers could be maintained above the world level, through making adjustment payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Now, that the wheat surplus of the depression period has disappeared, we must adjust the production with an eye to the whole situation, both foreign and domestic, and should not commit ourselves to a programme of indefinite restrictions, regardless of conditions abroad."

Directors Are Reduced by Algoma Consolidated

Directors were reduced and the decision to change the head office from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Old Mill, P.O., Ontario, was approved at the recent annual meeting of Algoma Consolidated Corp.

Replacing the old board of 14 directors are E. Clarence Miller, president; E. B. Barber, vice-president; G. S. Saunderson, secretary-treasurer; directors: J. Albert Homan, W. G. Carroll, Leonard E. Schelmm and Kenneth MacKenzie.

ALTA. WHEAT POOL HANDLINGS DOWN EARNINGS LOWER

Intense Competition Said Reason for Smaller Percentage

SURPLUS HIGHER

Distribution of Cash Reserves and Collection of Overpayments Are Problems—Debt to Alberta Being Paid

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—The Alberta Wheat Pool, in its statement for the fiscal year ended July 15, 1933, shows net earnings for its elevator system of $78,030, after payment to the Alberta Government of $274,991, and provision for depreciation on properties amounting to $524,497. This compares with $179,055 on the same basis last year, and approximately $300,000 and $400,000 respectively in the two preceding years.

Total handling of grain was reported at 27,000,000 bushels, less than that of the previous year by 21,000,000 bushels, reflecting the smaller crop produced in Alberta. The 1933 wheat crop was 95,000,000 bushels as against 164,000,000 bushels the previous year. The directors' report referred to a slight reduction in percentage of grain handled by the Pool, attributed to intense competition.

A consolidated balance sheet is published for Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators. Chief figures follow:

Leading Balance Sheet Figures
(As at July 15)

	1934 $	1933 $
Assets:		
Current	9,248,574	9,049,574
Stocks of grain	7,947,190	7,839,572
Fixed assets*	6,558,136	7,121,734
Deferred a/c receiv.†	5,392,417	5,394,332
Total assets	21,518,053	21,807,411
Liabilities:		
Current	5,131,680	5,225,723
Bank loans	3,694,000	3,071,602
Deferred:		
5% firsts, sec. by Alta. Gov't.	5,478,500	5,649,000
Bank loan‡	1,000,000	1,250,000
Reserves:		
Elevators	4,996,101	4,996,101
Commercial	2,436,149	2,436,149
Other	1,330,435	1,203,100
Und. elev. earnings	1,145,198	1,047,338
	21,518,053	21,807,411

*After depreciation reserve of $2,916,622 in 1934 and $2,523,553 in 1933.
†Due from growers in respect of pool over-payments on the 1929 crop.
‡Secured by hypothecation of Vancouver terminal property.

Working Capital

	1934	1933
Current assets	9,248,574	9,049,574
Current liabilities	5,131,680	5,225,723
Working capital	4,116,894	3,823,851

Pool Over-payments

In the past the value of deferred accounts receivable, representing pool overpayments to growers in 1929, has been referred to as problematical, depending to a large extent on the policy to be adopted with respect to collection. On the liabilities side of the balance sheet an amount of $5,478,500 due to the Alberta government is listed. This is in respect to the province's settlement of its 1929 pool guarantees. The original amount was $5,649,000 and this is being amortized by annual payments of approximately $453,000 covering principal and interest.

As there is no capital stock in the Alberta Wheat Pool, farmers' equities in the system would be represented by the reserves and undistributed earnings.

If these amounts are added, and there is deducted the item of $5,392,417.51 carried as an asset as being due from members, there would appear to be a net equity in the system of $4,605,460. How that amount will be dealt, or such other amount as may ultimately be arrived at from figures of subsequent years or by a different method of calculation, will only be determined when

(Continued on page 12)

Place U. S. Elevators Under Grain Exchge. Code

The U.S. terminal grain elevator industry has been placed under a code of fair competition by designation as a subdivision under the code for the grain exchanges, necessary amendments to that code having been made, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces. The order is effective Dec. 10.

Placing the terminal elevator industry under the grain exchange code was determined upon as more feasible than having a separate code for the industry, since practically all terminal elevator industry members are also members of grain exchanges and are thus automatically governed by the terms of the grain exchange code.

VAN. DRUG OFFERING ARREARS SETTLEMENT

Would Pay in Cash 50 Per Cent Amount Due

Holders of the 6½ per cent preferred shares of Vancouver Western Drug have been offering a cash settlement on the accumulated dividend arrears to date. Over the signature of Dr. G. H. Worthington, president of the company, a payment involving approximately $17,000 payable about December 15 is offered, provided holders of 75 per cent of the $400,000 outstanding shares agree. This is equivalent to about 50 per cent of the arrears.

For the last two years this company has been paying half dividends or 3¼ per cent on the preferred stock and is therefore approximately a whole year's dividends in arrears.

Accompanying the offer to shareholders was the intimation that from the first of the year the company would be in a position to resume full dividends on the preferred stock. The improvement is attributed to higher sales and to rigid economies effected in the last two years.

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 1934, Vancouver Western Drug reported a net profit of $9,765 as compared with $5,408 in the preceding year. Before interest, depreciation and income tax earnings of the company amounted to $61,000 as against $53,000 in 1933. A sharp reduction in the company's bank loan during the last fiscal year resulted in a saving of almost $2,000 in interest charges.

Since the end of the last fiscal year it is understood that the improvement noted in the last report has been continuing.

Key Facts About Wheat

	Week bu.	Previous Week bu.	Same Week Year Ago bu.
Canadian Wheat in Store:			
Fort William, Dec. 7	55,553,670	54,272,079	60,761,827
Country elevators, Nov. 30	96,791,797	97,576,244	104,594,332
Total, all points, Nov. 30	254,720,320	257,400,076	243,035,299
World Shipments, incl. flour, Dec. 7:			
North American	2,292,000	4,238,000	4,005,000
Argentine	3,586,000	3,063,000	590,000
Black Sea*	96,000	144,000	992,000
Australian	1,729,000	2,244,000	1,622,000
Total, world	8,322,000	10,134,000	7,936,000
Visible Stocks, Nov. 30:			
Canadian	138,474,000	142,353,000	127,171,000
United States	92,746,000	93,825,000	133,334,000
Argentine	11,667,000	12,124,000	8,083,000
Australian	8,240,000	10,000,000	8,240,000
Country Marketings and Exports:†			
Canadian exports, Nov. 30	3,240,532	2,923,429	4,518,364
Cum. to Nov. 30 (18 weeks)	53,436,359	50,195,827	67,990,265
Country marketings, Nov. 23	4,205,935	6,219,496	2,900,513
Cum. to Nov. 23 (17 weeks)	157,805,709	153,599,774	147,429,588
Country deliveries, Dec. 7‡	2,464,000	3,463,000	2,521,000
Country loadings, Dec. 7‡	2,598,000	3,779,000	2,344,000

*Includes South Russia. †Excluding flour. ‡Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to December 11

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1934 High	Low		Open Dec. 5	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 11
		Wheat				
.97	.74⅞	December	.78⅞	.82¼	.78⅝	.78¾
1.00½	.79⅞	May	.83½	.86¼	.83½	.83⅝
.86¾	.82⅛	July	.84⅝	.86¾	.84¼	.84⅝
		Oats				
.47⅝	.38½	December	.42⅝	.43⅝	.42⅛	.42¼
.49⅝	.39¾	May	.44¾	.46⅛	.44⅝	.44½
.45⅞	.42¾	July	.44¾	.45⅞	.44⅝	.44⅝
		Barley				
.63¾	.49	December	.55¾	.57⅝	.54⅛	.54⅞
.65	.50¾	May	.58⅞	.60¼	.57⅜	.57⅜
.60½	.53⅝	July	.59	.60½	.56½	.57⅜
		Flax				
1.74¾	1.19	December	1.37½	1.40	1.37½	1.38⅛
1.73½	1.28	May	1.44	1.48¾	1.42½	1.42⅝
1.46¾	1.40	July	.....	1.46¾	1.43½	1.43½
		Rye				
.77	.51¼	December	.58¾	.61¾	.58½	.59⅛
.80⅛	.55½	May	.63	.65⅝	.62⅝	.63⅛
.66⅝	.59⅝	July	.63⅛	.66⅝	.63⅛	.63⅞

WORST HURDLE FLOUR EXPORTS IS WHEAT PRICE

World Authority Tells U. S. Trade Why Markets Are Lost

"A significant recovery in export of American flour must wait on a lower relative United States wheat price, an increase in purchasing power abroad, stabilization of depreciated currencies and facilitation of payments through free, or at least less controlled, foreign exchange."

This is one of the most important conclusions expressed in the course of a 35-page study made by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California on United States wheat and flour exports.

Despite some important differences between the United States and Canadian situations, Canadians cannot help but be interested in the main conclusions of this world authority on wheat that "to go abroad, American wheat and wheat flour must go over a series of hurdles, and the first hurdle is the high price of wheat in the United States."

A Disappearing Trade

The United States situation is worse than the world situation in the international trade of wheat and wheat flour. Whereas imports and exports in international trade generally, measured in pounds sterling, have dropped by half in value, wheat dropped from 1929 to 1933 to 81 per cent of the volume in 1929 but the average price declined progressively to about 35 per cent of the 1929 price.

Total domestic exports of the United States dropped more than half from 1929 to 1933 but the flour exports dropped by three quarters from 1929 to the end of 1933. The amount of wheat exports for the United States in 1933 was 6.8 per cent of the average from 1924 to 1928 inclusive and the value, 2.5 per cent. Wheat flour exports were at the same time 31.1 per cent in quantity and 16.5 per cent in value of the same average. The flour exports were higher because Canadian wheat ground in Buffalo and milled in bond for export was included in the U.S. figures. It is interesting to note that in 1929 the total flour exported by the United States was 13,660,000 barrels of which 3,020,000 barrels were ground from Canadian wheat and 10,640,000 from U.S. wheat. In 1933, 3,960,000 barrels were exported and 2,210,000 barrels were milled from Canadian wheat and only 1,750,000 barrels from domestic wheat.

Must Consider World Price

The value of the British preference to Canada and to Empire countries, may be seen in the fact that the exports of United States flour to the United Kingdom dropped from 1,317,000 barrels in 1929 to 70,000 barrels in 1933. Of course, the higher relative price in Chicago was a greater cause even than the preference because the Chinese imports from the United States also almost disappeared. This was true as well of Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Japan and Colombia. Only Cuba and British W. Africa remained fairly good customers.

"Wheat cannot be exported in volume from this country unless the Chicago future is sufficiently below the Liverpool future to make feasible the transfer of the grain from this country to Europe at a profit to the exporter," says Dr. Taylor. Substituting Winnipeg for Chicago, the same might easily have been said about Canada, and the better relation of Winnipeg prices to the world's price than the United States until recently explains why exports from Canada of flour in the first half of 1934 were 2,533,611 barrels and from the United States only 1,903,561 barrels.

After studying the import situation in the various foreign markets formerly served by the United States and giving full weight to the self-sufficiency attained by the milling and baking interests in the importing countries, to the discriminatory freight rates and other costs of movement, to the British Preference, to the influence of milling interests and of milling feed demands in importing countries, to high tariff, to quotas, emergency measures, government monopolies, restrictions on foreign exchange, the difficulties of debtor countries, of importing problems, the greater credit and exchange risks, the new boundaries and the new nationalistic policies, Dr Taylor comes back to the first and worst hurdle in the high price of American wheat. He concludes that the prospects of early and significant recovery of foreign trade in flour are not immediately bright.

REORGANIZATION COLLINGW'D TERM. MEETS APPROVAL

Preferred Shares De-preferred and Arrears Wiped Out

Shareholders of Collingwood Terminals have approved of a reorganization plan which wipes out all arrears in dividends on the old preferred stock and allows the company to make a fresh start. The scheme only remains to be approved by the court but it is believed that there will be no hitch in that respect and this approval will be forthcoming within a few weeks.

New Preferred

Under the proposal the authorized 5,000 preferred shares of the company will be converted into 25,000 new non-cumulative preference shares on the basis of five for one. As only 2,669 of the present preferred shares are outstanding, there will be 13,345 of the new shares outstanding. The Financial Post is informed, however, that there is little likelihood of any additional shares being issued at present as no new capital is needed and as there is no market for the shares.

Shares De-preferred

Except for the fact that the new preferred have prior rights of $20 each in liquidation in all other respects they rank equally with the 25,000 outstanding shares of common. Both carry the same voting privileges and both will share alike in dividends. Thus the preferred shares will be effectively de-preferred if the scheme gets court approval.

The change will not affect the controlling interest purchased by Gordon Campbell, of Toronto, early in the year, it is understood, but it strengthens the position of the common shares in eliminating arrears of preferred dividends.

Mortgage Only Debt

The new scheme leaves the mortgage of $717,000 held by the town of Collingwood as the only prior charge on the company's books and it is understood that this is in good shape, with no arrears of interest charges. Definite figures on earnings will not be available until nearer the conclusion of the company's fiscal year which ends Dec. 31, but it is believed that these should be slightly better than a year ago when there was a net loss of $3,744 as compared with a profit of almost $12,000 in 1932. The company's 2,000,000 bushel elevator at Collingwood, it is stated, has been full throughout most of the year.

The preferred shares were originally sold by Willison, Neely Corp. in 1928 and 1929 at $100 a share.

BLDG. PRODUCTS DECLARES BONUS ON COMMON STOCK

Disbursements This Year Show Increase of 25 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Building Products Ltd. has joined the growing number of companies which have increased dividends to their shareholders, by declaring a bonus of 25 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents. This will bring the total disbursements for 1934 to $1.25 a share as against $1 a share in 1933.

Approximately $30,212 will be required by the company to pay the bonus. At present Building Products has outstanding 120,846 common shares, both class A and B.

Building Products Does Better This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — H. R. Tudhope, president of A. E. Ames and Co., has been elected a director of Building Products Ltd. in succession to the late A. E. Ames. At the meeting of the board W. R. McNeil, president, stated that during 1934 employees of the company have had restored to them all reductions in rates of wages and that factory payrolls are 30 per cent greater in 1934 than in 1933.

Financially the company has held a strong position throughout the depression. At the end of last year Building Products had current assets of $1,910,149, as against current liabilities of only $69,147. Among the current assets were included cash on hand of over $78,000 and marketable securities with a quoted value of $1,206,181.

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Kitchener Collects 84.4% Current Taxes

Tax collections of the City of Kitchener, Ont., for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1934, amounted to $1,248,890. Collections of current taxes amounted to $1,134,336 or 84.4 per cent of the tax levy of $1,284,567.

Collections of approximately $25,000 are expected in December. This will leave tax arrears at Dec. 31 at approximately $354,000 compared with $343,736 at Dec. 31, 1933.

Kitchener's debenture debt at Dec. 31, 1934, is expected to be $3,958,824, including $80,000 of 4½ per cent bonds on which tenders have been called. In 1933 the debenture debt was $4,213,215, and in 1932, $4,538,379. The city's share of direct relief expenditures was included in the general tax rate from 1931 to 1933. This year $80,000 of debentures are being issued, and the remaining relief expenditures included in the general tax rate.

St. Ambroise Paying Dec. 1 Bond Interest

St. Ambroise, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay coupons due on bonds Dec. 1, 1934.

Holders of past due bonds, which do not carry coupons, have been asked to register with A. E. Asselin, St. Ambroise, Quebec, so that cheques may be sent covering interest.

Frost Steel and Wire Co. Resumes Dividends

Frost Steel & Wire Co. resumes dividend payments on the first preferred seven per cent cumulative stock, which were discontinued Feb. 1, 1932.

Officials of the company have declared a payment of 1¾ per cent on this stock payable Dec. 17, 1934, to shareholders of record of Dec. 11.

There is $855,000 of this stock outstanding.

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See Northern Trek Useless For Drought Area Farmers

Return Movement Expected When Drought Broken — Survey Finds Many Northern Farmers Near Starvation, in Need of Relief

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—Although an exact figure on the number of migrants from the Southern Saskatchewan drought area is not available, somewhere between 4,000 and 4,500 families have left the open plains portion of the province and trekked north during the last five years to what they hope will be a better living for them.

Of this number approximately 2,000 families have been assisted by the governments and railways. The remainder loaded what they could take on wagons and with some cattle and horses started northwards without financial assistance of any kind.

Many of the latter type of migrants are now up against it and are not more self-supporting than they were on their southern farm.

Heavy Exodus Last Year

This migration affects a triangular district south of Saskatoon extending west toward Shaunavon and east to Manitoba and down to the United States border. During the last year, however, the heaviest exodus was from the district east of the Soo line to the Manitoba boundary where drought was unusually severe but only government assistance has prevented an exodus on a vastly increased scale from drought-affected districts.

Government assisted migrants fall in three classes, conditional migrants, those debt-ridden and those from land termed sub-marginal. The conditional migrants will return. They moved northward in hope of making a living until the drought has run its course in the south. Debt-ridden farmers more than likely will remain where they have moved unless they can manage a workable adjustment of their debts. Those who have left poor lands might return to better farms when wheat growing again becomes a profitable industry in the south.

Expect Reverse Movement

It also reasonable to expect a large number of those who went north without assistance to trickle southwards when they find they cannot make a success of farming in the park belt. Already danger signals are being displayed in the north. Earlier mistakes allowing migrants to settle on land unsuitable for farming, such as heavy clay soil and heavily timbered areas have now been avoided. Municipalities in which the migrant desires to settle are asked to decide whether the piece of land chosen by the migrant is suitable. This precaution should be helpful to the new settler who if he does not make good eventually becomes a responsibility on the municipality.

Professor G. Britnell of the Saskatchewan University department of economics, working under a Carnegie foundation fellowship on the problem of the standard of living in Saskatchewan recently surveyed new settlements in the north. His report is now being prepared and it is expected to reveal conditions below average. The standard of living is exceedingly low. Hundreds of families were found bordering on starvation. Government assisted families are somewhat better off although they have yet to produce a crop they can market. This year's wheat was badly frozen and had to be cut for fodder.

Suitable Land Scarce

The unorganized migrant movement is the serious menace. Most of the migrants reached the north ill-fitted for such farming. Many sold their cattle en route and arrived with practically nothing but a few household possessions. To sum up conditions in the north there are approximately 5,000 families who will require direct provincial relief this winter. They have had no cash income since they first settled on the new land.

Land suitable for settlement in the north region is now regarded as being scarce and it would require more than a stout heart to make a success of what land there is left. "Squatting" has become prevalent and is increasing the tragedy of northern settlement. Government officials are doing all they can to discourage the unauthorized movement of farmers.

Little Can be Done

Public men are now getting a perspective view of the years of drought and the trend of thought is that beyond minor measures such as storing water in natural reservoirs, for stock watering and to irrigate small plots, men can do nothing to change the climate. The theory that trees on the open prairie will help has been discounted as a result of the drought hitting treed and untreed regions in Canada and the United States. The last year of the drought would have fallen across the country as it did in other sections, no matter how many trees there might have been in the west.

Southern Saskatchewan has had its period of dry and wet years as in other parts of the country. But it is the effect they have on the wheat crop that causes such alarm. Millions of dollars are involved. Meteorological data are closely studied during the spring and summer months and also in the early part of the fall.

Past Experience

From 1891 to 1896 there was an arid spell but from 1897 to 1910 crops were good. Drought again hits crops in 1914 and in that year the Dominion government spent $8,715,000 in relief to farmers. A bumper crop followed in 1915. The three years, 1917-18-19 were bad but the high price of wheat compensated for the loss in yield.

Suggested plans for prevention of drought periods in the west are not being regarded very highly. Several schemes, some involving millions of dollars, have been mooted for the impounding of water. Irrigation on a wide scale is regarded as too costly and would not be feasible on that ground alone. Irrigation in Southern Alberta is an example and has not proven a solution. The only way out is to take advantage of good times when they come and in such times prepare for lean days. The theory that diversified farming would solve Southern Saskatchewan's problem is not gaining support. The average production of wheat in the hard wheat district which is the south portion of the province is about 13 bushels an acre, while in the north it is 19 bushels of less valuable wheat and more suitable for livestock feeding. The higher grade wheat is wanted by the export market and Canadian millers.

Rains Will Alter Outlook

Soil drift damage is not held extensive and with good rains the land will again produce. The "overmined soil" theory is overworked, as areas that did get some rain this summer produced fair crops. Strip-farming, such as has been carried on in Alberta and Montana is gaining attention. Strip-farming associations have been formed at Springwater and Shaunavon and methods of farming in strips instead of big fields has been tried out this year in a minor way in many places. Such methods will be carried through on a larger scale next year. The Montana experiment is reported to have yielded 20 bushels an acre on strip cultivation while nearby big fields yielded five bushels on spring plowing and 10 on summerfallow. Oats went to 40 bushels an acre. The Monarch district in Alberta seems to have benefited greatly from the strip-farming plan which they originated several years ago.

To sum the situation in general terms the movement of farmers from south to north is not regarded permanent and as better times return to the southern hard wheat territory, these farmers, who harvested good crops for a profitable return in the past—many to the extent of wintering in such climes as California—will find their way south again and dig the plow into land they regarded as a total loss from 1930 to the present.

ALTA. WHEAT POOL HANDLINGS DOWN EARNINGS LOWER

(Continued from page 11)

some plan of reorganization is adopted by the Alberta Pool.

Reorganization Plans

What that plan will be, and who under it will control the Alberta Pool, and who will be the beneficiaries of its assets, can as yet only be a matter of speculation. At present control, under a special act of the Alberta Legislature, continues to be vested in farmers who were signers of second series pool contracts which expired in 1932, and whose right to control would otherwise have expired at the same time. This, obviously, can only be a temporary measure.

A year ago the directors' report contained the comment that if and when a third series contract should be signed up, the signers thereof, under the present constitution, would automatically assume control of the organization. But the signing of such contracts does not now seem probable.

Reserves Taken From Farmers

The elevators reserves and commercial reserves of the institution were contributed by farmer members of the Pool by deductions from the proceeds of their grain. In theory they were to be repaid by deductions contributed by members of the Pool in subsequent years, the capital investment and the working capital being thus provided by a sort of revolving fund. Members were to be paid interest on their contributions while retained by the pool, and this was actually done for a number of years, although since 1929 no payments of this sort have been made.

Interest at 6 per cent on these amounts was set up in the accounts for fiscal years ending in 1930 and 1931, and the sum of $835,408 has been carried in the accounts under the heading "other reserves" to cover interest credited to, but not paid to members. During the past three years no provision of this sort has been made. Each contributing member is credited on the books of the organization with the amounts contributed by him, through deduction, to these reserves, just as each member who was over-paid in 1929 continues to be debited with the amount of such over-payment.

Joint Stock Difficulties

Outside observers sometimes wonder why the Pool should not be turned into a joint stock company, by issuing stock to each contributing member for the amount of his contributions to reserves, after first deducting whatever amount might be charged to him as overpayment on the 1929 crop. That, however, might have the result of throwing the organization largely into the hands of the farmers who while members in earlier years, had ceased to deliver grain to it by 1929, and had consequently no over-payment in 1929 to be charged against their equities.

Again the Pool might simplify its structure by writing off completely the amounts charged against members as over-payment on the 1929 crop. That, however, might be claimed as unfair by members who had no over-payment that year, while in addition the legal right of an incorporated company to exercise such an act of grace to debtors, if it has a legal right to treat overpaid members as debtors, might be challenged.

Alberta Debt Secured

The chief public interest in the pool situation is of course in respect to its debt to the Alberta Government. As to this, the province would appear to be well secured, for although the total amount of deferred liabilities is fairly high in proportion to the capital assets of the pool, inclusion of other assets which are presumably covered by hypothecation, would leave a substantial margin.

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

OPTIONAL BASIS FOR 1934 VALUES OF LIFE COMPANIES

Market or Authorized Values May be Used by Federal Co's

Publication of an "optional" basis for the valuation of life insurance securities in 1934 has been made by G. D. Finlayson, federal superintendent of insurance. This basis is virtually the same as the valuation basis allowed by Ottawa a year ago. Companies are free to use either this special valuation basis or else "market values."

The date accepted for "market values" is October 31, 1934, it is understood.

The optional basis is as follows:

For bonds, debentures and stocks;

(a) held on December 31, 1933, and not since disposed of, the values authorized as at the said date;

(b) acquired since December 31, 1933, the purchase price or book value as at December 31, 1934, whichever is the lower.

Two Reservations

Two important reservations are made by Mr. Finlayson as to the use of the optional valuation basis. First he stipulates that no company using this basis shall "increase its scale of dividends to either shareholders or policyholders during 1935."

Second, any company adopting this basis shall apply "an amount at least equal to net book value surplus earned during 1934" to write down book values and "reduce the 'authorized' values of securities or other assets to create reserves against the same."

Market Value Reservation

A somewhat similar provision is requested for companies using market values in their 1934 statements. In this case the department "suggests" that "in cases in which the aggregate market value of securities exceeds the aggregate book value the excess be not extended so as to increase the book value surplus shown in the statement."

Both these provisions are obviously planned to guard against any undue increase in surplus account on the part of companies, without precautions having first been taken to set up adequate reserves against their securities and other assets.

DEAN SHAW HITS AT VARIED PLANS FOR SOUTH SASK.

Sceptical of Forestation, Water Table and Other Schemes

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Dean M. A. Shaw, head of the agricultural college of the University of Saskatchewan, threw cold water on some of the schemes that have been advanced for relief of the drought situation in southern Saskatchewan, in the course of an address delivered to the Regina Board of Trade last week. Any real remedy for the existing situation, he believed, lay rather in the adaption of farming methods to the natural environment of the country, which must be recognized as a semi-arid area, rather than in attempts to increase supplies of moisture, either through increasing precipitation or in conserving ground moisture against run off.

Forestation of dry areas he considered to be impracticable, because moisture sufficient to promote tree growth was lacking, while the theory that establishing forestry plantations would result in increasing precipitation he considered to be unsound. Neither did the theory of planting shelter belts as protection against soil drifting appeal to him, although the importance of such belts for protection of garden crops was recognized.

Believer In Summer Fallow

In spite of dangers of soil drifting from unwise methods of cultivation he still considered summer-fallowing to be the most effective method of conserving moisture in the ground, as the greatest loss of moisture in the territory under consideration came from transpiration through plant growth instead of from run-off, which actually amounted to very little.

The responsibility for determining the methods of cultivation most suitable to the area in question, and in securing the adoption of these by farmers, was in his opinion, essentially one for the provincial government.

Opposes Water Table Theory

So far as schemes of forestation and irrigation are concerned, Dean Shaw's remarks did not occasion surprise, for although these ideas have been talked of to some extent in Saskatchewan, they have not gained headway. But principal interest was aroused by his sceptical attitude toward projects for encouraging the formation of small lakes and sloughs, by impounding spring waters through a series of dams. This appears to be the plan which has been recently advocated vigorously by Premier Bracken of Manitoba, and the "water-table" theory on which it is based, has received a good deal of acceptance.

Briefly the idea underlying that theory, to which some engineers have given their adherence, is that prior to the settlement of the south country there was in every district a water table level at which it was possible to find moisture a comparatively short distance underground. From various causes, some of them arising from the cultivation of the land itself, and others from planned or accidental drainage measures accompanying settlement, railway and road building, the water table has been successively lowered until now a given quantity of rainfall is less effective than formerly in producing crop growth.

Whether or not it is possible to do anything toward re-establishing former water table levels is likely to be a matter of continuing controversy in Western Canada.

Lloyd's Making Application In Prairie Provinces

Success of Ontario Application Opens Door — Opposition Thought Unlikely — Quebec Record in 1933 Reviewed

Lloyd's Non-Marine Underwriters have made application for license in the Prairie Provinces, The Financial Post understands. No official announcement has been made concerning these applications, however.

Whether or not the tariff and agency associations will oppose these applications as and when they come up for consideration is not definitely known. Many prominent insurance executives incline to the view that such opposition is unlikely, however, following defeat of representations made in Ontario.

Stress Low Cost

The license obtained in Ontario differs from that under which the group operates in Quebec in that it contains special regulations authorized by order-in-council while the Quebec license is unconditional. The latter is therefore more favorable. The Ontario license is almost identical to the proposal made in the application.

In their application for license in Ontario, the low-cost method of operation of Lloyd's was stressed, The Financial Post understands. It was pointed out that total overhead expense ranged from 3 to 5 per cent, due chiefly to the fact that all Lloyd's business is transacted in Lloyd's room in London. To this must be added local brokerage charges, said to be between 15 and 20 per cent for Lloyd's, with the bulk of business being transacted at the lower rate. This gives a total expense and overhead ratio of 25 per cent as compared with around 50 per cent for other types of insurance companies.

Competing Systems

It was pointed out in their argument that there are four alternate systems of writing insurance, viz: joint stock mutual, reciprocal and Lloyd's. Addition of any further companies to the first three groups means probably higher rather than lower costs as companies are inclined to spend more in an endeavor to maintain volume.

Competing systems, on the other hand, would be more inclined to encourage lower costs, it was argued.

Quebec Business

Study of business written by Lloyd's in Quebec shows that chief progress has been made in the automobile insurance field. In 1933, the first complete year of operation in Quebec, Lloyd's Non-Marine Underwriters wrote a total of $438,142 in premiums, $259,780 of which was automobile business. Loss ratio on an earned basis for all types of business written was 39.30. Premiums for each type of business and loss ratios are shown in the following table:

Lloyd's Non-Marine Underwriters Business in Quebec, 1933

	—Net Premiums—		—Net Losses—		—Loss Ratio—	
	Written	Earned	Paid	Incurred	Written	Earned
	$	$	$	$	%	%
Fire	92,832	89,920	83,124	32,185	89.54	35.79
Automobile	259,780	246,877	118,231	115,862	45.51	46.83
Accident	3,451	2,498	15,550	......	450.59	....
Accident & sickness	200	168	2,580	168	1,290.00	1,535.71
Aviation	2,494	1,496	......	6,000	....	400.96
Burglary	15,606	12,936	2,353	2,393	15.07	18.49
Forgery	755	453	......	......	....	....
Guarantee	5,788	9,726	85	85	1.47	0.87
Inland transp.	1,549	1,933	7	7	0.45	0.36
Liability	13,498	9,428	7	7	0.05	0.07
Livestock	1,326	1,161	......	......	....	....
Plate glass	750	450	......	......	....	....
Property	2,211	1,961	2,839	2,327	128.41	118.71
Steam boiler	569	356	......	......	....	....
Weather	97	97	......	......	....	....
Miscellaneous	37,266	30,602	2,259	2,259	6.06	7.38
Total	438,142	410,062	227,035	161,293	51.82	39.30

Sask. Life Co. Feels Outlook Much Improved

By Staff Editor

REGINA.—After four years of rigorous care and economy, the Saskatchewan Life Assurance Co. of this city is starting again to make purchases of bonds. New insurance volume is showing considerable improvement.

This year, the company has pared something like $1,000,000 from its business in force and now feels that after a rigorous house-cleaning it is in good shape to build for the future.

This fall, the company opened an office in British Columbia and is planning shortly to expand actively in this field. Up until now, its activities have been confined to the three prairie provinces.

HARTFORD CO'S INCREASE RATES ON JANUARY 1

Three Per Cent Increase for Travelers and Aetna Life

On January 1, the three non-par life companies of Hartford, Connecticut, will increase their rates by approximately 3 per cent, it is announced. This is the second increase in recent years. A 5 per cent jump was made in the spring of 1933.

The three companies are Travelers Insurance Co.; Aetna Life and Connecticut General. All companies except the Connecticut General are active in Canada. All companies write exclusively non-participating contracts and have their head offices at Hartford.

The increase is not uniform for all ages but on the whole will average about 3 per cent. Surrender charges will also be increased. In the Travelers, for instance, this increase will be such that the new surrender value does not equal the full reserve until the twentieth year. Maturity values and surrender values prior to maturity on retirement income and pension insurance plans have been increased.

The Travelers has also made important changes in its annuity contract forms and policies. It has also announced discontinuance of its premium reduction, 5-year renewable term, pension insurance 55 and 60, and single premium retirement policies.

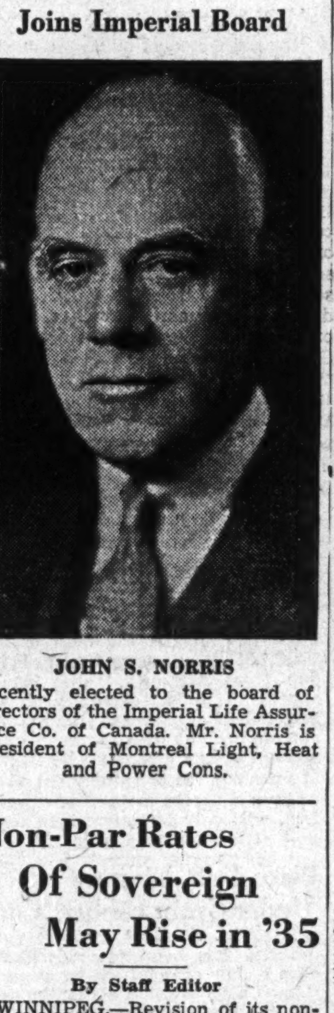
Another change among U.S. companies doing business in Canada, announced recently is the increase in annuity rates by New York Life, effective Dec. 1.

No Dividend Change For Great-West Life

Payment of the same scale of dividends to participating policyholders in 1935 as last year, has been announced by the Great-West Life Assurance Co. These rates will apply this year to paid-up bonus additions and to paid-up policies taken on surrender of participating contracts as announced by the company during 1934.

The other important announcement is that the interest rate on funds left to accumulate at interest with the company has been reduced to 4½ per cent for 1935. This compares with 4¾ per cent for the past year.

Joins Imperial Board



JOHN S. NORRIS

Recently elected to the board of directors of the Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Mr. Norris is president of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons.

Non-Par Rates Of Sovereign May Rise in '35

By Staff Editor

WINNIPEG.—Revision of its non-participating rate schedule after the company's annual meeting early in 1935 is planned by the Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of this city, The Financial Post understands.

In the meantime the company will shortly announce increased rates for annuity contracts, which have already been decided upon.

New business placed in 1935 is reported as very materially higher than the same figure for 1934. Business in force will also show a gain at the end of the year it is believed.

The company plans no change in the scale of dividends to participating policyholders for the coming year.

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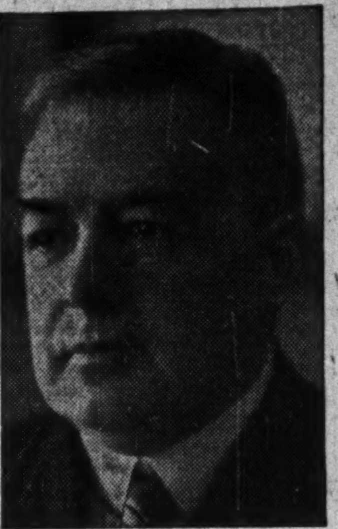
Heads Consolidation



P. R. DuTREMBLAY

Recently appointed president of the Provident Insurance Co. which, on Jan. 1, 1935, will absorb the Trans-Canada and British Colonial.

HAIL LOSS RATIO NOW MUCH ABOVE EARLY ESTIMATES

Over 100 Per Cent Loss in Saskatchewan Affects Aggregate

Heavy hail losses were experienced by companies writing this type of business in Western Canada this year, it is revealed by the annual report of the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association for 1934. Heaviest losses were incurred in Saskatchewan, the loss ratio being over 100 per cent there, while the loss on aggregate business in the three provinces was 78.84 per cent—a figure considerably higher than earlier estimates. Loss experience in Manitoba was excellent, the ratio being 31.3 per cent, while a fair result was obtained in Alberta.

Total premiums written amounted to $392,938 as compared with $494,402 a year ago and $921,183 in 1932. Losses were $309,796 this year as compared with $236,740 and $332,816 respectively. The loss ratio of 78.84 per cent compares with 47.9 last year and 36.1 in 1932.

Comparative Results

Premiums written and losses incurred by provinces were:

Hail Premiums and Losses in 1934

	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
	$	$	%
Manitoba	46,676	14,613	31.30
Saskatchewan	209,113	215,626	103.12
Alberta	137,149	79,557	58.01
Total	392,938	309,796	78.84

Phoenix Chief Writer

Phoenix of Hartford continues the leading group writing this type of business, but their experience this year was very poor. Premiums and losses by company groups are shown below:

Hail Insurance in 1934

	Premiums	Losses
	$	$
Aetna:		
Aetna	7,887	7,275
Ins. of N. A.	11,516	4,509
Springfield	3,272	752
Sentinal	2,067	2,196
World Fire	4,992	2,229
Michigan	9,437	3,909
Alliance of Phil.	16,607	20,416
	55,778	41,286
Canadian Fire:		
Can. Fire	1,991	4,792
Can. Indemnity	4,831	2,916
	6,822	7,708
Continental:		
Continental Ins.	13,837	13,625
Fidelity Phoenix	6,332	6,755
First American	16,138	4,249
Maryland	14,081	4,786
Niagara	11,635	6,268
	62,023	35,683
Great American:		
Gt. American	12,036	6,103
County Fire	3,492	3,008
Rochester U. Agency	2,956	517
	18,484	9,628
Hartford:		
Hartford Fire	19,200	12,773
Citizens of N. J.	26,316	25,508
London Canada	9,664	5,477
N. Y. Underwriters	5,504	5,353
	60,684	49,111
Phoenix of Hartford:		
Phoenix Ins.	9,640	5,310
Connecticut	56,544	75,966
Equitable Fire	1,330	796
Prov. of Wash	......	......
Reliance	13,035	13,281
Westchester	5,048	3,977
	85,597	99,330
Royal Exchange:		
Crown & General	......	......
Roy. Exchange	1,803	425
State	813	709
Car & General	4,088	2,334
	6,704	3,468
St. Paul Fire & M.:		
St. Paul F. & M.	9,800	7,095
Mercury	580	63
	10,380	7,158
Individual Co.'s:		
Alliance Assce.	9,544	5,353
Amer. Alliance	6,791	3,533
Bee	5,586	2,532
Can. Security	6,841	4,123
Gen. Cas. of Paris	35,928	29,434
London Scottish	7,757	4,898
United Ass. U. A.	2,942	2,097
Western U. A.	2,003	731

Licenses Issued

L'Union, Compagnie d'Assurance Contre l'Incendie, les Accidents et Risques Divers was recently licensed to transact in Canada, falling aircraft, earthquake, and riot and civil commotion insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

Criticize Montreal Fire Prevention Plans

Despite the low fire loss record of the past two years, fire protection arrangements in Montreal are severely criticized by the U. S. National Fire Protection Association following a recent survey there. In part, the report states:

"There are some unfavorable factors, including a lack of proper tenure of office provisions for the fire chief. Neither inspection work nor the fire alarm system is under the control of the fire department. The building code is old and out of date and fire prevention ordinances are meagre and inadequate."

Excellent work of the arson squad and general satisfactory conditions are reported in Toronto.

DAD'S JOB

A father's duty is not ended when, through life insurance, he has provided a capital sum for his family in the event of his death.
He should ensure its wise administration, so that the maximum income will be available during the children's dependent years.
The SUN LIFE FAMILY INCOME plan was created for this express purpose. It will guarantee:
An immediate income when it is needed.
The continuance of it while necessary.
The cessation of it when it is no longer required.
AND A capital sum when the responsibilities and anxieties of bringing up the children are over.
Ask for the booklet A Guaranteed Family Income

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Assets — $49,000,000.00
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ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 20% TO 30%

General Foods Pension is 99% Successful

Ninety-seven per cent of General Foods' eligible employees in Canada and the United States applied to participate in the corporation's new co-operative retirement income plan within 8 days after the announcement.

Enrolment in Canadian plants and sales districts totals 99 per cent of eligible employees.

PROGRESSIVE MEN
Will Act on This Signal

Improvements in Great-West Life policy plans and provisions have set the signal "full ahead" to your complete financial security.

Each of the new policies offers that flexibility necessary to meet individual needs and the changing conditions of a lifetime.

Standard policy forms provide a number of attractive ways for payment of proceeds at maturity, including an income for life guaranteed for 10 or 15 years and an income in the form of a refund annuity. These methods of settlement, with their guarantees, are set forth in your contract. They provide you with a thoroughly modern financial security, readily available to meet any and all situations.

Get the full details of these new policies and their application to your individual needs. Write to our nearest Branch Office, or to Head Office, Winnipeg.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE FINANCIAL POST
SECOND SECTION
Vol. XXVIII PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 15, 1934 No. 50

INDUSTRIAL WAGES And RETAIL CODES

Costs Must Come Down To Achieve Balance

THE FARMER'S VIEW

By C. W. PETERSON
Editor, "Farm and Ranch Review," Calgary

The commodity price level should at all times adjust itself to the purchasing power of the consumer. Most nations are now striving by various heroic methods to raise the domestic price level, deeming such a development essential to economic recovery.

For the purpose of liquidating debts incurred under a higher price level and meeting inflexible charges such as interest, taxes etc., a high price level is, of course, desirable. From the point of view of our daily living and operation, however, it matters very little at what point the price level becomes stabilized.

Equilibrium Counts

The all-important question is to what extent the prevailing price level—whether high or low—is fairly adjusted as between the important occupational groups of the nation. We all gain our livelihood by exchanging services with others. Money comes into these transactions purely as a convenient medium of such exchanges and for the purpose of valuing our services or the tangible products of our services. Money has no other significance. Business depressions occur when the purchasing power of one or more large groups becomes demoralized. That most frequently happens when, for any reason, their products are undervalued in terms of the products of other groups so that exchanges of services become unfair.

Condition of Recovery

Such an economic maladjustment descended upon us when agricultural prices were cut in two following 1929, and wages and other commodities failed to speedily deflate in proportion. Our chief national preoccupation today should be to restore reasonable equilibrium in all prices; or rather a set of prices of goods and services, bearing approximately the same relation to each other as they did in any recent period of national well-being, which would indicate fair satisfaction to all groups. This I would regard as the primary condition of business recovery.

Codes are Dangerous

Alberta and Ontario are getting ready to organize industry and commerce under home-made "N. R. A." plans. These proposals are full of political and economic dynamite. Furthermore, they are based on an erroneous conception of the economic problem we face. Civilization must ultimately rest on a foundation of economic balance. The agricultural price level is international. It is based on volume of world supplies of essential food stuffs, which is not subject to general control, and takes no account whatever of cost of production. The price level of urban products of industry, on the other hand, is, by and large, based primarily on production costs and, secondarily, on intensity of demand.

Industrial Wages

Industrial supply is almost automatically controlled by demand at any time. When demand lags, plants close. The agricultural price level, being definitely beyond easy and permanent control, and the urban price level being definitely within such control, it is obvious that the latter must adjust itself to parity with the farm level at all times, if essential, economic equilibrium is to be approximately maintained. If these codes are designed to increase the wages of industrial labor, as they are south of the line, this can only be done at the cost of the consumer. Canadian farmers know how little they are able to stand increased cost of goods today.

In an agricultural country the wages of industrial labor must ultimately come down to parity with agricultural prices; or increased mechanization must reduce the prices of manufactured goods to the purchasing level of agriculture. That is an essential, basic proposition.

Mechanization's Ends

The general experience in industry is, that savings in production costs by mechanization are invariably reflected in correspondingly lower prices for the product within a very brief period. Competition sees to that. There is, in fact, no point to mechanization unless it reduces consumer prices and increases consumption to the extent that more and more people can enjoy a greater variety of products. The spectacular price reduction in automobiles is a case in point. That view, however, is in conflict with the trade union idea, which is, that the mission of mechanization is to increase wages and shorten hours. That is a gross misconception.

Must Wages Fall?

"Sweatshop" wages are always to be condemned. What Canada needs is greater equalization of the hour rate of wages. But the basic rate must be reduced. Higher wages clearly cannot be contributed out of the earnings of capital. Discussing industrial profits during recent years, the "National City Bank" says:

"In the actual experience of the fourteen years all corporations of the United States paid out as operating expenses 97.58 cents of every dollar of gross income received, and had 2.42 cents left as net earnings . . . The table, therefore, refutes the theory that private ownership of capital affords a monopolistic control over the industrial products, also the theory that increasing profits brought on the depression."

Canadian industry could doubtless tell a similar tale if the figures were available.

It has been proven by competent authority, that all the spectacular savings industry has made in cost of production, through increased mechanization and mass output, have been more than swallowed up by the rapidly increasing costs of distribution. Industry today has burdened itself with a fantastic plant investment in order to reduce its production outlay, and the only effect it has had is to create a top-heavy distribution machine, which takes an undue toll from the consumer in terms of highly inefficient services.

High power selling to keep mass-production going, refinements in packing of commodities and the hundred and one services the consumer has been taught to demand, has cancelled all the progress modern production methods have made.

Narrowing the Spread

The vice-chairman of the British Development Commission recently came to the very sound conclusion, that the problem of modern statesmanship is to narrow the existing gap between the earnings of those who live by the land and that of their fellow men. By and large, the world's productive machine—in industry as well as in agriculture—was never more efficient than it is today. A vast army of workers has been displaced in those occupations by machinery. That, however, has caused an impressive shift of population the world over into the distributory and retail fields. These inherently simple services have now been infinitely complicated and enlarged. The present situation is, that they absorb an enormously greater share of the ultimate selling price than production can afford to pay for reaching the consumer and the consumer can afford to pay for this service. This grave and uneconomic tendency has been particularly marked since the war. There has been built up a complex system of distribution: brokers, jobbers, wholesalers, warehouse men and what not.

Reorganized Distribution

Only those who are socially blind can fail to see, that a great percentage of the population of our overgrown, urban communities have developed into mere parasites on the body economic and are sucking the very life out of the primary producer. Employment in wholesale, retail and clerical occupations in the United States more than trebled between 1910 and 1930. Inefficient small-scale retailers clutter up the machinery everywhere and are proving an intolerable burden to the producer and to the consumer, who has the right to demand his goods delivered to him with a minimum of handling cost.

Public investigations into the operations of the distributing systems recently made at Washington and Ottawa, have brought out the unblushing tolls levied by the retail trades in performing the comparatively paltry services of transferring production into the hands of the consumer. They are now of such dimensions that they constitute a public scandal. Gross inefficiency is too mild a term. The development of chain and co-operative stores organizations has brought much needed relief during recent years, with their better facilities for mass-buying and larger turn-over.

Will Consumers Rebel?

Low rentals and food prices have enormously increased the purchasing power of urban wage earners, i.e. they have largely increased real wages. The present trend is toward lower wages and lower prices. Only increased agricultural prices could halt this trend and they are nowhere in sight. When agriculture again functions on reasonable parity with the purchasing power of other groups, unemployment will cease to trouble us, because normal purchasing power, and a fair exchange of products will then prevail, which would speedily end the present state of distress.

Retail distribution is due for a thorough reorganization. The process is at present in full swing. The consumer can no longer stand the imposition of a thirty to fifty per cent gross profit upon the cost of goods. If the codes are designed to stifle competition and arrest the process of reorganization by increasing prices, merely to increase wages and to bolster up an inefficient distribution system, they will fail. The consumer will rebel. The answer will be a rush into co-operative stores, which, in Canada contrive to distribute on a 12½ per cent basis.

Editor's note: Mr. Peterson's article raises many controversal points. Letters of comment are invited.

War On Waste

MAYOR CAMILLIEN HOUDE of Montreal has characterized the report of municipal experts on ways and means of meeting Montreal's $6,700,000 deficit as "stupid and childish." The report recommends that the deficit be made up chiefly from additional real estate taxation.

Close observers of the Montreal situation felt that Mayor Houde wanted the experts to suggest some comparatively painless way of meeting the deficit, probably through income taxation, so that the council could wash its hands of responsibility. Mr. Houde admits that the report "does not correspond with the wishes of the council," and he considers its cost of $6,000 as wasted money. Certainly it is a waste if it was merely intended to obtain a report suggesting the council take steps it wished to take anyway.

On the other hand, the council has obtained the advice of four authorities on municipal affairs, Oscar Morin, Dr. H. L. Brittain, Thomas Bradshaw and Lorenzo Bélanger. If civic officials disregard the report, they may be running the grave risk of failing to eliminate a $6,000,000 waste.

World Wheat Surplus Dependent on U. S. A.

Use of Wheat As Feed Could Wipe Out Surplus, Affect Canadian Price

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—The working out of the present world wheat situation depends to an extraordinary extent upon developments in the United States, and the resolving of uncertainties that now exist on three important points. These are the quantity of wheat carried over in the United States, the quantity of wheat that will be fed to livestock, including poultry during the current year, and the possibility of producing an average crop of wheat next year from lands devastated by drought during the current year.

The wheat carryover of the United States, as statistically recorded, reached a high point of 414 million bushels as at July 1, 1932. There was a very small decline during the succeeding year, followed by a decline of about 100,000,000 bushels during the crop year which terminated on July 1 last. (While the Canadian crop year is taken as beginning on August 1, that of the United States is calculated as beginning a month earlier). That left the United States with 290,000,000 bushels of wheat at the beginning of the current year, that is if the statistics are correct.

Figures May Be High

There is, however, a good deal of doubt whether all that wheat was actually in existence, and whether considerable quantities presumed to be there had not disappeared through spoilage, waste, or unaccounted use. Last year, according to accepted government statistics, United States consumption of wheat was only 600,000,000 bushels. If consumption during the current year should be no greater, the crop of almost 500,000,000 bushels recently harvested would make it necessary to dip into the carryover by 100,000,000 bushels, reducing it to 190,000,000 bushels. But owing to demands for feed, consumption is bound to be much greater, so that the maximum carryover to be expected is from 125,000,000 to 150,000,000.

The minimum carryover, however, is probably not less than 100,000,000 bushels, when the necessity for providing for spring wheat seed (the fall wheat seed can come out of the new crop), stocks of wheat on hand for milling and merchant stocks of flour, and quantities of wheat withheld for use on farms. That is, the United States can be expected to make considerable net imports of wheat before allowing the carryover to drop below 100 million bushels. Consequently the existence or non-existence of 50 million bushels or so of wheat included in the statistical carryover may be a matter of considerable importance before the year is out.

Feed Grains Important

There is still great uncertainty as to quantity of wheat which may be fed to livestock this year in the United States. The possibilities might be calculated as very great from the deficiency in production of feed grains there this year. In corn, oats, barley and other feed grains the deficiency of production as compared with ordinary consumption in the United States is the equivalent of more than 2,000 million bushels of wheat, and would make any world surplus of wheat seem trivial in comparison.

But there is a great elasticity in the consumption of feed grains, for dairy cattle may be allowed to go dry, meat animals may be slaughtered when immature or thin, working horses may be starved through the winter or replaced by mechanical power, and breeding stock of all kinds may be sacrificed. How much feed grain the United States will need to or will be able to import during the year is impossible of calculation, and the probable requirements will change with every change of a cent a pound in the value of meat or butter or of a cent a dozen for eggs.

Corn Chief Feed

Corn is the great feed grain of the United States, normal consumption being something over 2,500 million bushels, as against something less than 1,500 million bushels produced this year. The crop is measured in bushels of shelled corn, even though a large part of it is never reduced to that form, but is fed in various other forms. Many thousand farmers who do not themselves grow corn are accustomed to buy and to feed it, but this year there will not be enough available for usual shipments, for most of the corn is fed on the farms where it is produced.

In addition, corn prices have been run up to as high in comparison with wheat that in many areas a farmer who should sell wheat in order to buy corn would find the corn costing him much more than he would get for wheat. So there will be a tendency to feed wheat instead of corn, a tendency checked by the fact that most farmers do not know much about the technique of feeding wheat. In Canada our poultry are accustomed to use up about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, but in the United States most of the poultry get practically no wheat. Use at anything like the Canadian rate for poultry alone would mean that the United States would consume another 200 million bushels of wheat each year.

Wheat for Corn

Calculations of the possible substitution of wheat for corn are complicated by the way in which the production years overlap. New crop wheat is available in the United States in large quantities in July, while it is November before new crop corn is moving in quantity. The full effects of the short corn crop, therefore, will not be apparent until well on into next summer, when the bulk of available supplies has been used up, and the maximum substitution of other grains will take a long time to develop.

Outlook for New Crop

A third unknown factor in the equation is the production of wheat next year. There has been so far some recovery from the devastating drought which afflicted most of the U. S. wheat belt in 1934, but the recovery has been only partial. In most of the winter wheat area of the southwestern states there has been some recovery from the worst of the drought conditions, but soil reserves of moisture are still inadequate. Some winter wheat has made an excellent growth to date, and is going into the winter in good shape, while there are also areas in which winter wheat is already practically foredoomed to failure because of the poor start it has had.

The whole spring wheat area is still in bad shape so far as moisture is concerned, and such rains as have been experienced during the past eight weeks still leave most of this area in poor shape for next year. The whole situation makes possible a wheat production that is under average, although the picture can change for the better or for the worse both from precipitation received during the winter as well as from the rains of the next growing season.

Need Larger Production

Even if production would be greater than that of 1934 by as much as 200,000,000 bushels it might still be not more than the consumptive requirements of the country considering the quantity of wheat that is likely to be fed to livestock during the early part of the wheat crop year before the new corn crop is yet available.

The present price situation on the Chicago market evidently anticipates some improvement in supplies of wheat from next year's production, inasmuch as cash wheat is worth much more than the July future. December wheat at Chicago has been quoted lately at 98 cents, with cash wheat commanding considerably higher premiums, while July wheat is 7 cents lower. In Winnipeg, however, July wheat has been quoted at about 5 cents a bushel over the December future. Thus while the Chicago December future is quoted at about 20 cents higher than the corresponding future at Winnipeg, the Chicago July is about only 8 cents over Winnipeg.

Alarm May Develop

Evidently apprehension as to next year's crop is not yet reflected in Chicago market quotations to the same extent that it is in discussions of the subject. Sentiment as to next year's production may not change very materially during the next few months, but if the beginning of spring in the southwest shows moisture conditions unsatisfactory a good deal of alarm might develop. A short crop year with reserves down to normal would be an entirely different thing to one in which new production is supplemented by a very heavy carryover.

Use for Canadian

The United States has been buying Canadian wheat for several different purposes. Durum wheat has been bought for macaroni manufacture, and practically all of Canada's durums are likely to go south this year. Milling wheat has been bought for milling in bond to a greater extent than last year, or possibly for keeping in store in the expectation that there may be some relaxation of duty later in the year. There have been limited purchases of low grade wheat for feeding purposes, a business likely to be checked by importations of Argentine and French wheat, if customs authorities will accept denaturing of such wheat by admixture of colored kernels as sufficient reason for allowing the feed rate of 10 per cent instead of the milling wheat rate of 42 cents per bushel.

On the whole it is probably to Canada's interest to see Argentina participate in this feed wheat business, as establishing conditions that will make it possible might result in a very much larger total consumption of wheat there this year, with corresponding reduction of the world surplus. It is somewhat different so far as France is concerned, for the greater the difficulty France finds in shipping subsidized wheat abroad, presumably the more vigorous will be the steps to get France's surplus into consumption within that country itself.

Affect Canadian Price

Import of feed grains into the United States is such a new business that its possible extent can only be guessed at, but succeeding weeks as new channels of trade are opened up may give a clearer view.

The price at which Canada will sell the wheat she now has on hand and also the price of the following crop will depend to a large extent on grain developments within the United States within the next few months.

$120,000,000

This is What Canadian Taxpayers Have Paid in 16 Years For a Merchant Marine

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—With eleven ships left out of 65 and the house flag of the Government Merchant Marine vanished from every trade route save one, the Dominion Government within the next 18 months will have to decide the future of this post-war venture into the business of merchant shipping.

The cost to the taxpayers, to date, cannot be set out with precision—too many essential factors are missing from the official data—but that it will not be less than $120,000,000 is certain.

What of the Future?

The future of the C.G.M.M., already is being discussed in government circles. Should the government attempt to build more ships and carry on the enterprise, or should preparations for complete abandonment of state owned merchant shipping be made?

Complete abandonment of the C.G.M.M., would not infringe upon any existing trade treaty, but would necessitate an extension of the ship subsidy policy and an additional expenditure, under this heading, by parliament.

Antipodes Service Remains

The eleven remaining ships of the fleet are now used to maintain a scheduled service between Canada and New Zealand and Australia. This service would have to be continued but it is pointed out that this would now be possible by the use of not more than six modern, oil burning vessels. Their efficiency would so far transcend that of the Merchant Marine ships that it is probable they could be obtained for a smaller subsidy than the annual operating loss, plus depreciation and interest on investment on the remaining C.G.M.M., fleet.

In any event, it is recognized at Ottawa that the 11 ships must come up for new rating very soon. They are practically obsolete and, for that reason, may have to be retired.

Experiment Nears End

The rapidly approaching end of the great experiment of state owned shipping in Canada enables a near final estimate of the financial result to be made.

Immediately after the war, the Canadian Government decided to build a merchant marine and operate it in co-operation with the newly acquired railway properties. Construction commenced in 1918 and the fleet was complete in 1922, with 65 ships in operation. The capital investment was $77,723,866.

A separate company was incorporated for each vessel. This company obtained the money for the construction of the ship by placing demand notes with the government, at 5½ per cent interest. The government took security in a mortgage on the vessel.

How Losses Developed

The cost of building these ships was $191 per dead weight ton and the tonnage ran to slightly more than 380,000. An idea of the tremendous drop in values can be gathered from the fact that prices of new ships had dropped to $50 per deadweight ton by the middle twenties and the latest sales of C.G.M.M., ships have netted from 66 cents to $4.20 per deadweight ton.

The C.G.M.M., paid the interest due the government on the few ships delivered and in operation in 1919. In 1920, net earnings amounted to but 2.35 per cent on the notes held by the government. Thereafter, there was never an operating surplus. Year after year it cost more to run the ships than they produced in revenue. All told $45,722,000 of unpaid interest has had to be written off.

And as for operation, the line made a profit in 1919 and 1920 of $2,350,393. In the thirteen succeeding years there have been losses on operation, aggregating $13,370,074, leaving a net operating deficit of $11,019,681. This, too, has been paid by the government.

Losses Written Off Gradually

The actual position of the line is difficult to work out because the government adopted the policy of selling ships in 1924. As ships were sold, all indebtedness was written off, including a part of the accumulated operating deficit. The line met depreciation charges in 1919 and 1920 but thereafter failed to make any provision on this head. But full depreciation was set up as part of each year's deficit, and as vessels were sold a part of this depreciation item also was written off.

All the government got back out of its enormous capital outlay was the cash paid by purchasers of the ships. How much this amounted to is not clear but it would appear to be a very minor fraction of the original investment. Twelve ships were sold in 1933 and the net proceeds amounted to $185,928. These ships aggregated 81,447 deadweight tons and, at an average cost of $191 per ton cost the taxpayers $15,556,377 to build. There is a net loss of $15,370,450, plus interest on the total cost as from the date of building, plus the accumulated operating deficits since the ships were put into commission.

WOULD EXPORT SURPLUS BUTTER, BONUS CHEESE

But National Dairy Council's Suggestions Unlikely of Approval

MUCH OPPOSITION

Chairman of New Dominion Marketing Board Going to Proceed Very Cautiously

Approval of a temporary compulsory export scheme for surplus butter, was voiced at the recent annual meeting of the National Dairy Council. Between next January and May it is proposed that a fixed amount of butter be lifted off the domestic market and sold outside the country. What this amount will be is not exactly certain. There are differences of opinion as the extent of the actual surplus but the figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that at the present time there is in cold storage some 15,000,000 pounds more than a year ago.

Compulsory Export

The Dominion Government will be asked to compel export of the surplus quantity but no compensation is planned. It is argued that the loss of say, 10 cents per pound on the 20 per cent exported, domestic prices being well above world levels, will be more than offset by maintenance of the present domestic prices.

Might Increase Surplus

The Financial Post understands that there is very little likelihood of the Dominion Marketing Board approving of this scheme. Butter manufacturers who would take the export loss are opposed. Moreover the plan does not take into consideration the fact that artificially high domestic prices at this time may stimulate production to such a point that a much greater surplus might be developed. It is conceivable, The Post has been informed by authorities close to the Marketing Board, that so long as the level of general farm produce prices remains low, and butter stays up, more and more agricultural producers would turn to butter. In the end the export loss might easily offset any gain in the domestic market.

Following the statement of Hon. Robert Weir, federal Minister of Agriculture, that the dairy industry must be considered as a whole, the council approved of a general levy of around one cent per pound butter fat on all milk or cream entering commercial channels. This levy would be used to supplement cheese prices in an effort to switch more milk and cream from butter factories, urban whole milk markets and condensories, into cheese production. The levy would mean a toll of approximately 3½ cents on every hundred pounds of whole milk shipped and almost a cent a pound on all butter manufactured. The scheme will be submitted for approval to meetings of dairy producers throughout the country this winter.

Agricultural observers interviewed by The Post stated that while such a levy would probably be approved by dairy producers in the cheese sections of Ontario and Quebec and possibly by some of the butter producers in the East as well, they were very doubtful whether Western producers would be in favor. To the butter producers of the Prairie Provinces it would look like a straight cut of one cent per pound in butter prices to foster a cheese industry which is almost entirely located in Ontario and Quebec. To put such a plan across, in their opinion, would require at least two or three years of educational work. As for final Government approval of the scheme, there was also a good deal of doubt expressed.

Barton is Cautious

G. S. H. Barton, chairman of the Dominion Marketing Board told The Post that while hundreds of schemes had been suggested in recent months to raise farm prices and all sorts of interests had been making appeals, it was the intention of the board to proceed with the utmost caution. Frankly he did not believe that much could be done unless farm producers were prepared to do their own police work. Government interference in production matters, he stated, was not always practical nor popular.

In the last few weeks, it is understood opposition to any market control has been developing on an increasing scale. The temporary butter scheme as proposed, it is believed, is doomed, and also probably, a later and at first more popular move, to regulate marketing and exporting of the unusually heavy potato crop in Eastern Canada this year.

Mr. Hanson and Mr. Grote

By GRANT DEXTER

Two new faces have recently appeared at the oval table in the innermost sanctum of the Privy Council. They are those of Hon. R. B. Hanson, of York-Sunbury, who will hang his hat on the peg marked, "Minister of Trade and Commerce," and Grote Sterling of Yale, B.C., who qualifies for the Cabinet as Minister of National Defence. The appointments are only of minor importance in so far as governmental policy is concerned; neither minister is likely to divert the present line of policy. But both are well regarded in political circles and will be able to fill the shoes of their predecessors. Mr. Hanson enters the ministry in place of Hon. Dr. Murray MacLaren, former Minister of Pensions and Health, who now becomes Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. He takes over Mr. Stevens's department. Mr. Sterling replaces Mr. Stevens and begins his cabinet career in National Defence, replacing Col. Sutherland who goes to Pensions and Health.

Source of Strength

The casual reaction to Mr. Hanson's appointment comes in the form of a query—"What, another R. B.?" And the reason is that there is a distinct resemblance between the new minister and his chief. Hanson has all of the force, the tenacity and bluntness of the Prime Minister. He is a good company lawyer and probably will never live to find the political going too hard. He takes his politics neat. The tougher the fight, the better he likes it. He is well equipped to look after himself in the House of Commons and will be no liability to the government on this score. While by no means Mr. Bennett's equal either as a debater, an administrator or a fashioner of policy, Mr. Hanson would be a source of strength to any government.

Curiously enough the New Minister of Trade and Commerce has never been happy in his relations with the press. Ever since he came to Ottawa in 1921 and, for no particular reason, he has carried on a dog fight with the press gallery.

His most notable performance at Ottawa was his sustained attack on Sir Henry Thornton which ultimately led to the retirement of the National Railways head.

Cultured Apple Grower

Grote Sterling is Oxford English, a grandnephew of Grote the historian, a British Columbia apple grower, a refined, cultured man. He is distinctly of the type that one least expects to find in politics, and being so found, the most unlikely timber for a cabinet. Mr. Sterling has fair gifts as debater, none at all as rough and tumble controversialist. His strength of character has yet to be tested in politics but it is more than probable that he would qualify under "Joe" Chamberlain's test of a proper cabinent colleague — "the sort of a chap you'd go tiger shooting with." His talent as an administrator is still to be proved, also his capacity to think along national rather than sectional lines.

Simcoe Refunding Plan Meets Some Criticism

Reeve W. J. Cunningham, of Alliston, Ont., chairman of the finance committee of the Simcoe county council, is advocating a plan for redemption of all outstanding municipal bonds guaranteed by the county and flotation of a county loan at a lower rate to refund the municipal bonds. The charges on the county loan would then be assessed against the individual municipalities.

Criticism of the plan has been forthcoming from rural municipalities in the county. They object to backing a loan to bail out urban municipalities. There is also believed to be some question of the legal authority of the county to make such a move since many of the guaranteed bonds are not callable.

The proposal is made by Mr. Cunningham as a possible solution of the county's problem in relation to its guarantee of the debentures of Midland which recently defaulted. According to Mr. Cunningham, there are other towns whose debentures are guaranteed by the county and which are likely to default.

Posting 6,000,000 Voters' Names Is Grand Patronage Racket

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—With some 200 printing establishments up in arms, protesting unfair governmental competition, and inefficient, patronage-controlled work which has compelled officialdom to abandon the letter of the statute—the Dominion Franchise Act, passed last session, continues to be a storm centre of controversy.

This statute provides for permanent Dominion voters' lists, to be revised and printed each year. The cost in the initial year, 1934, will be not less than $600,000—excluding indirect costs—and thereafter some $300,000 per annum. A new and entirely duplicatory staff of some 250 permanent employees and, in the present year, of thousands of temporarily employed enumerators has been added to the public payroll. This has been done in the name of electoral reform and there is little cause to doubt that public reaction to the measure has proved it to be much more attractive in theory than in practice.

Former Practice Simple

Preparation of voters' lists for the Dominion elections, while controversial in some sections of the country, has never been a subject of national dispute. Prior to this year, the practice was to leave these lists to be prepared after Parliament had been dissolved. The chief electoral officer then took the job in hand, acting through the returning officers in the various ridings. The latest available provincial list was taken (with the exception of Quebec where the women have no vote provincially) and was brought up to date by the usual methods of revision. In rural constituencies it made little difference whether or no an elector was on the list. He could always obtain a ballot by taking his oath in the polling station. In urban seats this privilege was withdrawn in 1930 for the reason that a house-to-house enumeration in city seats was made. This method of preparing lists required some 57 days to complete and the election campaign invariably extended over the full period.

Down to 30 Days

The Franchise Act was enacted with two purposes in view. First, it was held to be in the public interest to shorten the length of election campaigns. By making new lists each year and providing that the latest available one should be used in general elections, it became possible to cut down campaigns to the length of time required by leading politicians on their national tours—say 30 days. Second, it was believed the new statute marked an important forward step in electoral reform.

In point of fact, the original bill introduced by the Government proposed to proceed much farther along lines of electoral reform. Its provisions were greatly modified by the criticism of the opposition parties. Even so, the new Franchise Act definitely indicates a trend toward electoral reform in Canada. Having permanent Dominion lists, revised and printed each year, it now becomes practicable to disfranchise all who fail to exercise their right to vote. This would compel them to go to the trouble of registering anew and, it is believed, would result in a much larger vote being polled. On average, some 65 per cent of the Canadian electorate vote in a general election. And it may be doubted if punitive legislation against slackers would substantially improve the situation. In other countries, legislation has gone to the length of providing a fine for failure to vote, unless good reasons could be advanced, but these penalties have not appreciably increased the percentage of votes cast.

Another reform feature of the new Act is claimed in that the permanent lists, being based upon what amounts to a census of urban seats, will eliminate tens of thousands of "dead" names and thus reduce plugging and impersonation to a minimum. It is a fact that crooked electoral methods have been very rife in a few urban seats, chiefly Montreal, and that candidates have been compelled to spend as much as $75,000 to curb illegalities. But these seats do not exceed half a dozen in number and elsewhere few complaints of election sharping have been made.

To achieve these reforms, Parliament on the invitation of the Government passed the Franchise Act. The Act brought about a very large duplication in personnel. A Dominion Franchise Commissioner was appointed to divide the duties formerly discharged by the chief electoral officer. Revising officers were named in each constituency (245 in all) as well as the usual returning officers. Hereafter a nation-wide organization under the Franchise Commissioner will look after the preparation of lists, while another nation-wide organization under the electoral officer will look after the vote taking.

The Franchise Commissioner, having appointed his 245 revising officers, proceeded last summer to prepare a new Dominion voters' list. This was done by house-to-house enumeration in the cities and by less intensive enumeration in the country. Once compiled, the names were typewritten and nailed up on telephone poles and hoardings, to become the sport of small boys. In due course formal revision took place and the lists, containing six million names, are now ready for printing. When printed, the galleys of type will be preserved for the annual revisions to take place hereafter. Every year, commencing in May and ending July 1, the Dominion lists will be revised and new ones printed.

It follows that a government can go to the country whenever it pleases without a thought for voters' lists. The latest revision will always be used.

Printers Seek Business

The controversy with respect to the printing of the lists has to do with the question of state versus private costs. Hon. C. H. Cahan, secretary of state, announced a few days ago that the lists would be assembled at Ottawa and printed at the Government Printing Bureau. He claimed that the job could be done in this way at a cost of 5 cents per name, or $300,000. To have the lists printed by private firms would cost at least 10 cents per name, or $600,000, and there would also be the bother of storing galleys, etc.

Private printing establishments across the country have challenged Mr. Cahan's figures. They claim that the estimate of 5 cents per name is based upon an unfair calculation. Mr. Cahan is counting in only wages and materials and allowing nothing for overhead, capital investment, taxes and the like. They contend that this kind of business ought legitimately to belong to them; that the work should be awarded on the tender system.

Their statements have not been disputed, but there seems little chance of a change in government policy. Almost certainly the new lists will be printed at Ottawa and, this being so, it follows that there cannot be a general election before next spring. By having the printing done at private establishments, the Government could get delivery of the lists within one month, making an election possible almost immediately. But the Printing Bureau cannot deliver the lists before the end of February at the earliest. The decision means that a winter election is out of the picture.

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DOM. BAKERIES REVENUE BELOW INTEREST CHARGES

All Plants Rented—Deficit of $658,340 at End of August

Aside from certain changes in the capital structure there was little change in the report for the year ended Aug. 31, 1934, of Dominion Bakeries Ltd. which is under the management of Maple Leaf Milling Co.

"No improvement has taken place in the company's position," states Geo. A. Scrimger, secretary, in his report to shareholders. "While all the bakeries are now rented, revenues for the year were less than sufficient to meet interest charges before provision for depreciation."

No report was published in 1933.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended August 31

	1934 $	1932 $
Net earnings	*6,585	*91,740
Less: Deprec.	23,637	38,498
Bad debts, etc.	......	35,821
Loss on equip.	......	19,773
Net loss	30,222	185,832
Add: Prev. deficit	673,414	110,822
Misc. revenue	......	356
Less excess on com. shs.†	46,023	......
Add adjust (pr. yr.)	726	4,673
Deficit forward	658,340	300,971

*Loss or deficit.
†Transfer of amount formerly attributed to no par value common shares in excess of the stated value thereof.

The company had a net loss of $30,222 which represented a very considerable improvement from the $185,000 loss in 1932 which was attributed to excessive competition when the company was actively engaged in the baking field. The deficit carried forward at the end of the last fiscal year amounted to $658,340.

The excess of current liabilities over current assets showed a further increase to $260,100.

Working Capital

	1934 $	1932 $
Current assets	4,198	†65,085
Current liabilities	264,298	278,051
Working capital	*260,100	*212,966

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.
†Before deduction of reserve for bad debts.

DIVIDEND INCREASED BY CANADIAN CANNERS

Total Quarterly Payment on Convertible 15 Cents Per Share

Dividends on the second preferred convertible shares of Canadian Canners are being stepped up sharply for the Jan. 2, 1935, payment to shareholders of record Dec. 15, 1934. The company has declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, plus a bonus of 2½ cents on these shares. The previous dividend was 7½ cents.

The regular dividend of 1½ per cent was declared at the same time on the first preferred stock.

During the current year, The Financial Post understands, conditions have materially improved for Canadian Canners and other large firms in this industry. Excessive carryovers have been largely liquidated and the short crops of last summer and fall have resulted in firmer prices.

Real Estate Loan Reduces Dividends

Dividends have again been reduced by Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada with the declaring of $1 per share semi-annual dividend, payable Jan. 2, 1935, to shareholders of record Dec. 17, 1934.

This represents a decline of 50 cents per share from the payment last July.

In 1933 the annual rate was $5 per share and for years previous to that it was $7. Net profits of the company in 1933 amounted to $32,641 as against $44,081 in 1932.

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BROKER IS AGENT, SUMS WHOLE LAW RE STOCK EXCH.

J. E. Day, K.C., Tells Employees Client's Interests Stand First

The whole law with regard to stock exchanges and to brokers could be summed up in the words. "The broker is an agent," according to James E. Day, K.C., speaking at the annual dinner of staff employees of the Toronto Stock Exchange and of broker members. The duty of an agent was to do what he was hired to do, and that was all. Whether the order was to buy or to sell the broker's duty was to execute that order to the best advantage of his client promptly, to record the transaction promptly, to report promptly to the client and to disclose promptly to the client any moneys held for him.

Only if a broker acted for an undisclosed person did he assume responsibility himself. As a broker he had no right to sell securities owned by himself or to buy from his client for himself. If there was delay in delivery the broker had to get his client's permission for delay or take the consequences of permitting another broker to delay. He must not have an interest different from his principal.

Many might think it was unfair to require a license for a broker when a real estate man and others who were agents did not have to do so. A discovery of the time, however, was that "the average man is just a plain, ordinary fool." To save him from his folly was an almost impossible job. Mr. Drew had worked heroically to that end while he was Ontario Securities Commissioner and Mr. Godfrey was working day and night to the same end.

The difference between pledging stock and stock sold on margin is that the identical pledged security has to be returned. It would be well for brokers to keep separate accounts for pledged stock and stock sold on margin. It would save a lot of trouble.

BANK ENVISAGES SPREAD OF RISE IN GOV'T BONDS

Royal Bank Letter Says Other Securities Must Follow

Marked rise of gilt-edged bonds "cannot be an isolated phenomenon," states the current monthly letter of The Royal Bank of Canada in an analysis of the Canadian bond market. "The same causes must tend to improve the value of all classes of securities and to continue to stimulate general business," the letter concludes.

Canada is participating in a world wide trend to lower short term interest rates, says the analysis. It cites the decline of rates on short term Dominion bonds from 4¾ per cent to less than 2½ per cent since April, 1933, and the rise of Dominion 4½'s of 1959 from 90 to 108 in the same period. "The impetus of this movement has spread into municipals and industrials," the letter points out.

"There seems to have been general agreement throughout the world that a monetary policy designed to produce low interest rates would be constructive," as a governmental move to speed recovery, the letter states. In Great Britain, the downward movement of interest rates as a result of such policies has restored confidence and revived business to a point where it includes a building programme "which has practically assumed boom proportions," it is stated.

"In its early stages recovery in value of Dominion bonds was undoubtedly influenced by improved optimism abroad and by the general advance which was taking place in the highest grade foreign securities. Later easy money conditions in Canada gave fresh support to the upward trend," states the bank's letter.

Dominion Note Expansion

Expansion of the Dominion note issue is assigned an important responsibility for the advance of Canadian gilt-edged bonds as follows:

"As a result of liquidation of loans, Canadian banks as a whole had achieved an entirely comfortable basis so far as cash reserves were concerned in the early part of 1934. but pressure of redundant reserves only became a feature of the situation after July 1 when the effects of the change in the Dominion Notes Act, as passed at the last session of Parliament, began to be effective. It is only now that the type of monetary pressure which occurred in Great Britain early in 1932 and in the United States in the middle of 1933, has become an outstanding factor in the Canadian situation. Clearly, the improvement in the gilt-edged market tends to reduce surplus cash reserves of the banks, but a further improvement sufficient to exhaust present surplus reserves is manifestly impossible.

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10

Range 1934 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Y'ld in % Dec. 8		Sales	Close Dec. 3 (or last)	Week Ending —Dec. 10— High	Low	Close
				A					
2.50	.75	.	...	Abitibi	2735	1.10	1.25	1.05	1.25
10½	3	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	695	3½	5½	4	5½
7¾	2	.	...	Do. cert. dep.	68	4	4½	4	4½
4¾	3	.	...	Acme Glove	5	4	4¾	4¾	4¾
31¾	25	3.25	...	Do. pref.	30	25	31¾	31¾	31¾
8½	5½	20c		Agnew Surp.	100	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞
95	72	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	95	..	..	..
7	3		...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	3	..	..	..
23	14½			Do. pref.	160	15	17	16	17
2½	1½	.	...	Amal. Electric	100	1⅞	1½	1½	1½
15½	10	.	...	Do. pref.	50	15	15½	15½	15½
15⅞	15⅞	.	...	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	15⅞	..	..	..
x3½	3½		...	Anglo. N. Hold.					
13½	5	.	...	Asbestos, v. t.	584	5½	6½	5⅞	6½
14¾	9½	25c	...	Assoc. Brew.	180	13	14	13½	14
107	85	7	6.5	Do. pref.	10	101	107	107	107
4½	3	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	3	..	..	..
				B					
58½	55⅞	.	...	Bank of Canada	568	56	56⅞	55½	55½
145	125	8	6.2	Bk. Can. Nat.	58	130	130	130	130
205	167	8	4	Bk. Montreal	178	203	203	200	202
280	247	12	4.3	Bk. N. Scotia	108	276	279	277	279
218½	161½	10	4.6	Bk. Toronto	13	217½	218½	218½	218½
16⅞	15	50c		Barcelona		15			
8½	3			Bathurst Pr.	895	5½	6	5⅞	6
3.50	.75	.	...	Do. (B)	96	1.35	1.50	1.40	1.50
1½	1	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	1			
20	7	.	...	Do. pref.	18	19	19	19	19
4	2	.	...	Beath & Sons		2			
10	6½			Beatty Bros. A	10	8	8	8	8
88½	69	6	6.8	Do. pref.	....	88	..	..	..
9⅞	3½	.	...	Beauharnois	1246	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
85	65	4	4.9	Belding Cort.	....	82	..	..	..
105	97	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100½	..	..	..
128	110	6	4.7	Bell Telephone	1074	123½	128	123½	127
14	7½	50c	...	Biltmore Hats	53	13	14	10	10
93	85	7	7.5	Do. pref.		93			
6	2			Bissell, T. E.	....	4	..	..	..
29	18	.	...	Do. pref.	5	18	25	25	25
6	4			Blue Ribbon	....	4	..	..	..
32	25	2	7.2	Do. pref.	12	28	28	28	28
28	22	2	7.4	Brant. Cord. pf.	20	26	27	27	27
14⅞	7½			Brazilian Tr.	6463	10½	10½	9⅞	10
2.95	.55	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	869	.70	.75	.65	.65
11	3½	.	...	Brewing Corp.	4991	4½	4½	3⅞	3⅞
32⅞	15½	3	...	Do. pref.	2389	20½	22½	20⅞	21½
12	10	30c	2.5	Bright, T. G.	265	11⅞	12	11	12
75½	75½	6	8	Do. pref.	....	75½	..	..	..
15⅞	12	80c	5.3	Brit. Amer. Oil	8288	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞
3.87	1.10	.	...	B. C. Packers	30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
20	10	.	...	Do. pref.	200	18	18	18	18
32⅞	22⅞	1.50	5.6	B. C. Power (A)	807	26½	27½	26⅞	27½
8½	4½	.	...	Do. (B)	525	4½	4½	4½	4½
22	12½	$1+5c	7.5	Bruck S. Mills	890	14	14	13⅞	14
23½	16½	1+25c	5.5	Building Prod.	182	22⅞	23½	22½	22½
34	27	2	6.7	Burt, F. N.	186	30	30	29	30
				C					
x125	125	6	...	Calgary Pr.					
5½	2	.	...	Canada Bread	858	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞
64	23	.	...	Do. pref. A.	230	57	63	58	63
21	8	.	...	Do. pref. B.	29	15	20	18	20
12	7	.	...	Canada Bud	505	7½	8	7	7½
12	4⅞	.	...	Canada Cement	4582	7½	8½	7½	7½
61	32	.	...	Do. pref.	2830	55½	61	55	57
b29½	12½	1	6.1	Canada Dry	4300	16½	17½	16½	16½
6⅞	2½	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	105	2½	4	4	4
4	4	.	...	Do. (B)	4	4	4	4	4
20½	18	.	...	Canada Iron	....	20½	..	..	..
60	50	3	6	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
‡*425	425	20		Canada Life					
35⅞	26⅞	1.50	5.1	Can. Malting	490	29	29½	29	29
22½	16½	1	5.5	Can. Nor. Pr.	292	18	18½	18	18½
105	88½	7	6.7	Do. pref.	49	102	104	104	104
50	50	.	...	Can. Paper, pf.	50	..	50	50	50
.10	.10			Can. Paving	....	.10	..	..	..
4	1½		...	Do. pref.	10	1½	2½	2½	2½
140	117	8	6.2	Can. Perman.	63	125	130	130	130
3.75	.70			Can. Steamships	500	1.50	2.80	1.75	2.00
9	2½			Do. pref.	570	4½	5	4½	4½
29	21½	1.60	5.9	Can. Vinegars	275	28	28½	27	27
25	20	.	...	Can. W. Cable	....	20	..	..	..
13½	5½			Do. (B)	....	12	..	..	..
4	2½			Can. Bakeries	25	2½	2½	2½	2½
12	8	.	...	Do. pref.	101	9	12	8	12
166	127	8	4.8	Can. Bk. Com.	328	164½	166	163	165
27	17	60c	2.3	Can. Bronze	675	26½	26	26	26
112	95	7	6.3	Do. pref.	210	110	112	110	110
8½	5			Can. Canners	2464	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞
93½	75	6	6.5	Do. 1st pfd.	53	91½	92½	91	92½
10½	6⅞	50c + 2½		Do. 2nd pfd.	1505	8½	9	7⅞	9
9⅞	5½	.	...	Can. Car & Fdy.	2530	6⅞	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞
16	11½	.	...	Do. pref.	1175	13	15	13	14½
22½	15½	.	...	Can. Celanese	50	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
120	104	7	6	Do. pref.	85	115	117	117	117
45	30	2	6.7	Can. Convert.	71	30	30	30	30
72	41	4	6.8	Can. Cottons	15	56	59	59	59
95	70	6	6.4	Do. pref.	98	93	93	93	93
34½	17	50c	2.2	Can. Dredge	258	21⅞	22½	22	22½
106½	106	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	106	..	..	..
70	65	6	8.6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	70	..	..	..
29½	9	$1+25c	4.3	Can. For. Inv.	540	27½	29½	28	29½
107	80	8	7.5	Do. pref.	48	107	107	107	107
160	124½	3	1.9	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	156	..	..	..
67	39	3.50	5.5	Do. pref.	148	63½	63½	62⅞	63½
46½	4	40c		Can. G. Inv					
76	54½	6	8.6	Can. Hyd. El. p.	393	67½	70	67½	70
20½	5½	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	16055	7½	7⅞	6⅞	7
19⅞	5	.	...	Do. (B)	1410	7½	7	6½	6½
181	148	4	2.2	Can. Indust. B.	....	179½	..	..	..
142	128	7	5	Do. pref.	....	140	..	..	..
†5.00	3.95			Can. Int. I. Tr.					
20	20			Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
40	19	1	5	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	20	..	..	..
2½	1½			Can. Locomo.	....	2	..	..	..
b4½	1½			Can. Marconi	4200	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2
18	10	50c	2.8	Canadian Oil	25	12½	13½	13½	13½
120	92	8	6.8	Do. pref.	44	117	118	117	117
18½	10½	.	...	Can. Pacific	6058	11⅞	12½	11⅞	11⅞
3.00	1.25	.	...	Can. Vickers	25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
6½	4½			Do. pref.	25	5	5½	5	5½
§49	46	2		C. West'ghouse					
11½	4½	20c	3.6	Can. Wineries	465	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½
16½	13	1°	7.2	Can. Wire Box.	10	14½	14½	14	14
9½	7	.	...	Catelli Mac (A)	....	8½	..	..	..
2⅞	1	.	...	Do. (B)	5	1	1	1	1
‡245	245	8		Cent. Can. Loan					
9	7	60c	8.6	Champ. Oil, pf.	610	7	7½	7	7½
3.50	1.10			Chem. Research	22987	1.85	2.55	1.82	2.15
14⅞	2	.	...	City Gas & Elec.	....	2	..	..	..
.80	.30	.	...	Claude Neon	125	.30	.30	.30	.30
11	5⅞	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	3075	7	8½	6⅞	7½
1.50	.30	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	420	.75	.80	.65	.80
2	½	.	...	Conduits	....	½	..	..	..
60	50	.	...	Do. pref.	4	50	50	50	50
12½	7	20c	...	Cons. Bakeries	1068	11½	11½	11	11
1.50	.40	.	...	Cons. Indust.	....	.50	..	..	..
3.50	1.00	.	...	Cons. Paper	1618	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.50
11½	5½	.	...	Cons. Press	30	7	5½	5½	5½
30	22	.	...	Cons. Sand, p.	....	22	..	..	..
170½	118	1+1	...	Cons. Smelters	2018	135	139	135	139
200	165	10	5.3	Consumers' Gas	282	191	191½	190	190
41½	23			Corr. P. Box, p.	....	41½	..	..	..
10½	5⅞			Cosgrave Brew.	....	6	..	..	..
13⅞	7½	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	271	13	13⅞	12½	13⅞
100	80	7	7	Do. pref.	275	99	100	99	99
4½	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	2	..	..	..
28	14	4	...	Crow's N. Coal	35	25	23	23	23
				D					
1.10	1.00		...	David & Fre. B	....	1.05	..	..	..
2½	2	.	...	Do. (A)	....	2½	..	..	..
4½	1			De Havilland	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	22		...	Do. pref.	....	24	..	..	..
†9	5		...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
8½	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	8½	..	..	..
26⅞	8½			Distill-Seagram	67960	15½	16½	13½	13½
198	133	10	5.2	Dom. Bank	35	193	195	194	194
37	25½	2	6.2	Dom. Bridge	1770	32	32½	31⅞	32½
116	10	.	...	Dom. Coal	1267	108	116	109½	114
28	18⅞			Dom. Engineer	140	22	22	20½	20½
100	81	5	5	Dom. Glass	1	99	100	100	100
135	113	7	5.4	Do. pref.	....	130	..	..	..
.90	.05	.	...	Dom. Motors	....	.05	..	..	..
1½	1			Dom Pr Stubs	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
80	80	7	8.7	Dom. Rubber p.	....	80	..	..	..
5⅞	2½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	21225	5½	5⅞	5	5½
23	11½	1.20	10.2	Dom. Stores	2458	12⅞	12⅞	11½	11⅞
5½	1½	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	5815	3½	3⅞	3	3½
42	15	.	...	Do. pref.	1051	34⅞	42	34	39
88	67	5	5.9	Dom. Textile	432	84	84	83	84
140	112	7	5.2	Do. pref.	45	135	136½	136	136½
7½	3	.	...	Dryden Paper	305	4	4½	4½	4½
4	2			Duff. Paving	....	2	..	..	..
40	18			Do. pref.	15	23	25	24	25
				E					
3	3	.	...	East. Koot. Pr.	....	3	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Do. pref.	....	3	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	East. Dairies	....	3½	..	..	..
13	6			East. Steel	40	10	10	10	10
80	72	7	9.7	Do. pref.	....	72	..	..	..
‡34	34			East. Theatres					
75	60	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
5½	1½	.	...	Easy Washer	30	1½	1½	1½	1½
15	10	18¾c	..	Economic Inv.	....	13½	..	..	..
†15	15			Edmonton D'y					
†80	78½	6.50		Do. pref.					
3½	1			Enam. & Heat.	....	1	..	..	..
16	5½	.	...	Eng. Electric	10	5½	6	6	6
6	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2½	..	..	..
				F					
18	10			Fam. Players	60	12½	12½	12½	12½
17	10			Do. Vot. Tr.	....	12½	..	..	..
8½	7	6½ + 6½c		Fanny Farm., n	1937	8½	8½	8	8½
32½	11½	1	...	Fanny Farmer	....	29½	..	..	..
38	28	2.40	...	Do. pref.	....	36⅞	..	..	..
25½	15	75c	...	Ford Motors A.	14798	24½	25½	24½	25
3⅞	1	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	1	..	..	..
16⅞	10	25c		Foundation Co.	10	12	13	13	13
12½	3			Fraser Cos.	36	4½	4	3½	4
9	2	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	30	3½	3½	2½	3½
63	60	6	9.5	Freiman, pf.	40	60	63	63	63
3	2	.	...	Frost Steel	7	2	2	2	2
50	30	1.75	...	Do. pref.	97	45	50	45	48½
				G					
6	3	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	515	4	4⅞	4	4½
46	14½	.	...	Do. pref.	310	40	40	38	38
141	90	5	3.6	Goodyear Tire	55	141	138	137	137
116	106	7	6.2	Do. pref.	547	113	114½	111	114
3½	1	.	...	Gt. W Saddlery	....	1	..	..	..
21½	11	.	...	Do. pref.	....	19	..	..	..
11½	5	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	135	6	6½	6	6
‡100½	100			Do. pref.					
8½	4½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	940	5½	5½	5½	5½
				H					
9½	4	.	...	Ham. Bridge	265	4½	4⅞	4	4½
37	21	.	...	Do. pref.	45	23	24	24	24
24½	14	.	...	Ham. Cot. pf.	125	23	24½	23½	24½
2⅞	1	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	15	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
56	46	7	...	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
‡50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.					
‡91	91	.	...	Do pref.					
9½	5⅞	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	735	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞
12	12	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	12	..	..	..
50	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	39	..	..	..
1.80	.25	.	...	Honey Dew	100	.30	.50	.35	.50
11	2	.	...	Do. pref.	....	7	..	..	..
11	4	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	500	9½	10	8½	9
84	33	.	...	Do. pref.	380	79	84	80	80
28½	24	2	7.2	Humberstone S.	10	27½	28½	28	28½
18	9	50c	5.3	Hunts (A)	....	9⅞	..	..	..
16	8½	50c	4.5	Do. (B)	....	11	..	..	..
95	70	6	6.9	Huron & E. Mt.	101	82½	87	80	87
15	13		...	Do. 20% pd.	58	14	14	13⅞	14
8	4	.	...	Hydro Electric	10	4½	4	4	4
				I					
200½	141	10	5.1	Imperial Bank	35	200	200	195	197
17⅞	12½	50+15c	4	Imperial Oil	14028	16½	16½	16	16⅞
12⅞	10½	52½c	4.3	Imperial Tob.	4241	12½	12½	12½	12½
17⅞	14	.	...	Inter. City Bak	....	17	..	..	..
15½	15	4	...	Inter'c Coal	....	15½	..	..	..
100	100	8	8	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
b9½	2⅞	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	3400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6	3½	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	235	5⅞	6	5	5
40	40	.	...	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
110½	99	7	6.4	Inter. Mill., pf.	10	110	110	110	110
100	94	6	6.2	Do. Series A.	17	100	100	97	97
29	21½	15c		Inter. Nickel	14579	22½	23½	22	22⅞
5	3			Inter. Paints	....	4	..	..	..
b6½	2	.	...	Int. Pa. & P. A	1800	2½	2½	2½	2½
b3½	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
b2⅞	⅞	.	...	Do. (C)	1500	1	1	⅞	1
b24⅞	8½	.	...	Do. pref.	6100	10	11½	10	11½
32⅞	19½	1.56	5.1	Inter. Pete.	13846	30½	30½	29⅞	30
4	2			Inter Power	....	4	..	..	..
45	14	.	...	Do. pref.	200	35½	38	36	37
13½	13	.	...	Inter. St. Rly. A	....	13	..	..	..
2⅞	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2½	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	Inter. Util. (A)	310	2½	2½	2	2½
1.50	.30	.	...	Do. (B)	425	.45	.40	.30	.30
				J					
20	20	1	5	Jam. Pub. Ser.	25	..	20	20	20
110	97	7	6.4	Do. pref.	100	110	110	110	110
				K					
5½	4	.	...	Kelvinator	180	5	5½	5	5
102½	80	7	6.8	Do. pref.	5	102½	100	100	100
				L					
15	9⅞	.	...	Lake of Woods	1505	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13
85⅞	56	.	...	Do. pref.	35	80	82	82	82
82	75	4	4.9	Landed Bank	....	82	..	..	..
5	1			Langley's	....	2½	..	..	..
63	25	7	14	Do. pref.	15	45	50	45	50
59	47½	3	5.2	Laura Secord	250	58	58	58	58
3½	1½			Lindsay, C. W.	20	2	2	2	2
40	35			Do. pref.	....	38	..	..	..
18½	14	1	5.8	Loblaw (A)	1891	17⅞	17½	17	17½
17⅞	13½	1	5.8	Do. (B)	420	17½	17½	17½	17½
				M					
8	3½	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	5	..	..	..
†95	90			Do. pref.					
4	1½	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	1½	..	..	..
1.75	1.00	.	...	Maple Leaf, n.	1087	1.00	1.35	1.00	1.35
14½	11	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	14½	..	..	..
102	60	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101	..	..	..
8½	3½	.	...	Massey-Harris	16785	3⅞	4⅞	3⅞	4½
14⅞	10½	80c	6.2	McColl Fron.	4421	13½	13½	13	13
96	71½	6	6.3	Do. pref.	108	92	96	94	94
17	9½	50c▲	..	Melchers (A)	70	10½	10½	10	10½
11	3	.	...	Do. (B)	30	3½	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
‡35	35	.	...	Mercury Mills					
18	15			Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
16	15	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	16	..	..	..
100	100	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
10½	3			Mitchell, Robt.	85	3	3½	3½	3½
8	5	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	5	..	..	..
72	45	1▲	...	Do. pref.	15	70	70	70	70
45	25			Montreal Cot.	....	30	..	..	..
87	67	7	8.7	Do. pref.	10	80½	80	80	80
½	½	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	....	½	..	..	..
4	3⅞	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	4	..	..	..
39½	26⅞	1.50	4.9	Mont. L. & Pr.	7266	30½	30⅞	30	30⅞
47	38	2.50	5.8	Montreal Loan	....	43	..	..	..
5½	5	.	...	Mtl. Ref. & S. P.	....	5	..	..	..
1½	1½	.	...	Do. Vot. Trust	....	1½	..	..	..
55	50	3.20	5.9	Montreal Tele.	20	53½	55	55	55
125	73	9	11.2	Montreal Trams	33	77	80	79	80
17½	11	50c	3.3	Moore Corp.	697	15	15½	15	15½
120	96	7	6	Do. pref. (A)	16	116	117	117	117
130	109½	7	5.5	Do. pref. (B)	35	127	128	127	127
3	2			Muirheads	....	2	..	..	..
6½	5⅞	.	...	Do. pref.	....	5⅞	..	..	..
				N					
31	23½	1.60	5.1	Nat. Breweries	4066	30½	31	30½	31
38	31	1.75	4.7	Do. pref.	155	38	38	37½	37½
120	90½	7	5.8	Nat. Groc., pf.	50	120	120	120	120
20⅞	14½	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	100	19	19	18½	18½
18½	12½			Nat. Steel Car	1065	16	17½	15½	17
185	140	8	4.9	National Tr.	19	166	164	164	164
14	8	.	...	Niag. W. Weav.	....	14	..	..	..
43	31	3	7	Do. pref.	10	40½	43	43	43
1.50	.50	.	...	North Star Oil	100	.60	.70	.70	.70
3.00	1.00	.	...	Do. pref.	....	1.50	..	..	..
				O					
209	165	8	4.3	Ogilvie Flour	....	185	..	..	..
140½	125	7	5	Do. pref.	27	135	140	140	140
9	5½	.	...	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	95	7	7	6½	6½
106	102	6	5.7	Ontario Loan	....	106	..	..	..
8	2½	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	8	..	..	..
61	31	.	...	Do. pref.	65	58	61	60	60
10	10			Ont. Steel	....	10	..	..	..
.90	.15	.	...	Orange Crush	275	.15	.15	.15	.15
9⅞	4	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	5	..	..	..
1.10	.30	.	...	Do. 2nd pfd.	....	.35	..	..	..
5	5	.	...	Ottawa Car	....	5	..	..	..
92	79	6	7.5	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	25	80	80	80	80
104	90	6.50	6.3	Do. pref.	10	103	103	103	103
20	5	50c		Ott. Traction	....	15	..	..	..
				P					
77	55	3	4.1	Page Hersey	329	71⅞	74	70	73½
30	24			Paton Mfg.	....	24	..	..	..
95	90	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	95	..	..	..
63½	47	3	4.8	Penmans	95	61	62	60	62
105	90	6	5.7	Do. pref.	2	105	105	105	105
20½	14	1	5	Photo Eng.	130	20	20½	20½	20½
85	60	7	8.2	Porto Rico P. p	40	82	85	85	85
15	7½			Power Corp.	305	8½	8½	8	8
85	51	6	7.6	Do. pref.	50	79	79	79	79
2.00	.50	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	100	.75	.90	.90	.90
20½	10	.	...	Pressed Metals	98	10½	10½	10½	10½
6.00	.95	.	...	Price Bros.	1275	2.00	2.00	1.90	2.00
37½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	70	17	18	18	18
				Q					
30	15	1	6.2	Quebec Power	175	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
				R					
55	55	2	3.6	Real Estate L'n.	....	55	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	Regent Knit.	75	3½	3½	3	3½
5	3			Reliance Grain	....	4	..	..	..
25	19	1●	4	River. S. Mills	395	24½	25	24½	25
9½	5½	.	...	Rogers Majest.	5612	8½	8⅞	8	8⅞
90	80	6	6.7	Rolland Pap., p	40	80	90	90	90
170	129½	8	4.8	Royal Bank	121	168	168	166	166½
18½	17	.	...	Russell Motor	....	18½	..	..	..
65	40	5	7.7	Do. pref.	151	60	65	62½	65
				S					
3	2½			Sarnia Br. (A)	....	3	..	..	..
1⅞	1⅞			Do. (B)	....	1⅞	..	..	..
24½	15½	50c	3.1	Shawinigan	3255	16	16½	15⅞	16½
21	12	.	...	Sher. Wms.	590	13⅞	15	13½	15
90	56	1½▲	...	Do. pref.	....	89	..	..	..
10	6⅞			Simon & Son	5	7	7	7	7
100	65	.	...	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
85	42½	2	...	Simpson, Ltd.	500	84½	85	84	85
17	9½	.	...	Do. (A)	100	14	12	11⅞	12
8	4	.	...	Do (B)	73	7	7	6½	7
101	80	6	5.9	Simpson, R., pf.	45	100	101	101	101
16	10	80c	6.9	So. Can. Pr.	305	10⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
92	72	6	6.7	Do. pref.	282	91	90	89⅞	90
2.50	1.00	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	445	1.35	1.95	1.35	1.50
11½	5½			Do. (A)	185	6	6½	5½	6
45	33	2	5	St. Law. Flour	25	42	40	40	40
101½	96	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101½	..	..	..
28	10	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p	272	12½	13½	12	13½
9	4	.	...	Stand. Chem.	....	4	..	..	..
4.50	.85	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	630	1.00	1.50	1.15	1.50
25	10	.	...	Do. pref.	35	15	15	15	15
11½	5			Stand Steel	....	5½	..	..	..
‡30	30			Do. pref.					
41½	28	1.75	4.4	Steel of Can.	2307	40	40½	38⅞	40½
39½	21	1.75	4.5	Do. pref.	1245	38½	39½	38½	39
3	1	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	1	..	..	..
9	4	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	5	..	..	..
‡483	483	.	...	Sun Life Assur.					
2⅞	2			Supersilk H.	....	2½	..	..	..
65	50	3.50	6.6	Do. pref.	....	53	..	..	..
29⅞	16	1	4.1	Sup. Pete. ord.	235	23	24½	22½	23½
28	16½	1	3.8	Do. com.	....	26	..	..	..
114	99	7	6.4	Do. pref.	10	114	109	109	109
				T					
28	20			Tamblyn	5	22	23	23	23
110	98	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	110	..	..	..
7	5½	25c	...	Thayers	3	6½	6	6	6
42	18	3.50	8.7	Do. pref.	55	38⅞	40	40	40
11½	3			Thrift Stores	70	3	3	3	3
25	11	1.62½	12.4	Do. pref.	175	13	13	11	13
13½	6½			Tip Top Tailors	25	7½	8	8	8
80½	63	7	8.7	Do. pref.	20	72	80	73	80
†22	10			Tooke Bros.					
15	12			Do. pref.	....	12	..	..	..
39	17	1	2.6	Tor. Elevators	1080	33	39	31½	39
115	89½	7	6.1	Do. pref.	65	110	115	113	115
120	98	6	5.9	Tor. Gen. Tr.	21	102½	102	100	102
112	100	6	5.6	Toronto Mtge.	31	112	112	108	108
1.00	.10	.	...	Traymore	....	.15	..	..	..
4½	1			Do. pref.	....	1	..	..	..
132½	116	7	5.3	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	132½	..	..	..
8½	1⅞			Twin City	....	4½	..	..	..
b39	6			Do. pref.	....	24½	..	..	..
				U					
6½	3	.	...	Union Gas	2919	3⅞	4	3½	3⅞
3.50	.75	.	...	United Distill.	10	.95	.80	.80	.80
3	3			United Fuel	....	3	..	..	..
20½	9½			Do pref.	612	18	20	18	20
12⅞	4½			Un. Amuse. A	....	12½	..	..	..
17½	7½			Do. (B)					
33	17	.	6.9	United Secs.	....	28	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	United Steel	2455	2½	4½	2½	3½
				V					
23	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	1½	..	..	..
5	1	.	...	Viau Biscuit	....	12	..	..	..
				W					
37	20			Wabasso Cot.	60	20	20½	20	20½
57⅞	21	.	...	Walker-Good.	3602	25⅞	27⅞	25⅞	26½
17⅞	13½	1	6.2	Do. pref.	1562	16½	16⅞	16½	16½
10.05	3.90			Walkerville Br.	835	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.60
4.00	.85			Waterloo Mfg.	165	1.00	1.90	1.25	1.90
8½	6			West C Flour	250	6	6	6	6
62	48	3	5.3	Do. pref.	....	56	..	..	..
34	30	50c		West. Grocers	....	31	..	..	..
100	85	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	98	..	..	..
100	100	7	7	W. Koot. Pr. pf.	....	100	..	..	..
47⅞	28	1	2.3	Weston Ltd.	615	45½	46½	45½	45½
110	88½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	20	107½	110	107½	110
5.00	.75			Whittall Can	....	2.00	..	..	..
66⅞	35	6.50	10	Do. pref.	75	56	66⅞	63	66⅞
2½	2	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	2½	..	..	..
18	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	7	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	70	2	2	2	2
12	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
24½	24			Wood, A. & J. p	....	24	..	..	..
50	20			Woods Mfg. p.	22	45½	50	46½	50
				Z					
6½	3			Zimmerknit, c.	....	4	..	..	..
80	80	7	8.7	Do. pref.	....	80	..	..	..

‡ Quotations for 1933. No sales recorded in 1934 to date.
x Quotations for 1932.
† Quotations for 1931.
§ Quotations for 1930.
b New York Quotations.
* See "Unlisted Stocks" also.
● Plus 25c. on arrears.
▲ On account of arrears.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)
December 11, 1934

	Bid	Asked
Industrial Stocks:		
Acadia Sugar com.	2.75	3.00
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.70	5.00
Adirondack St. c.	....	1.00
Allens College p.	48.00	....
Allens London pfd. bonus com.	....	55.50
Allens St. Cath. pfd. bonus com.	38.00	....
Allens Toronto pfd. bonus com	20.50	....
Acme F. Dairy pf.	14.00	....
Andian Nat. (Can. Funds)	38.50	39.50
Atlantic Sugar pf.	94.00	....
B. C. Pulp pfd.	6.75	10.00
Burns & Co. B	1.35	1.75
Can. Dom. Sugar	55.50	56.50
Can. Mach. com.	1.25	2.00
Can. Packers com.	46.00	47.00
Can. Packers pf.	109.50	110.50
Can. Paperboard pfd. bonus	4.25	....
Can. Starch com.	10.50	....
Can. Starch pfd.	85.00	....
Canada Tea pfd.	45.50	55.00
Can. W. & Cable pfd. WW	58.50	59.50
Can. Indust. A	182.00	....
Can. Indust. B	181.00	184.00
Can. Indust. pfd.	143.00	145.00
Can. Westing.	45.00	46.50
Chase pfd. bon. c.	24.00	28.50
Dom. F. & St. c.	7.00	8.50
Dom. F. & St. pf.	70.00	73.00
Dom. Manuf. pfd.	70.50	....
Dom. Woollens c.	.50	1.00
Dunlop Tire pfd.	68.00	71.00
East. Dairies pfd.	6.25	9.00
Fed. Grain com.	1.50	2.75
Fed. Grain pfd.	33.75	35.50
For. Power Sec. p.	5.25	7.00
Goderich Elevator	7.00	7.85
Greening Wire p.	72.00	....
Guelph Carpet pf.	90.50	93.00
Guelph Carpet c.	13.00	14.00
Harding Carpets c.	1.50	3.00
Hayes Wheels pfd.	....	9.50
Highland Dairy c.	3.50	4.25
Highland Dairy p.	69.25	71.00
Ind. Accept. A	4.00	4.50
Inter City Bak. c.	17.00	18.25
Int. Met. Ind. A p.	25.00	33.00
Inter. Paints pfd.	15.00	16.00
Loew's London pf.	3.85	4.15
Mans. Theat. pfd.	27.00	30.00
Massey-Harris pf.	26.50	27.25
Mercury Mills pf.	8.00	9.25
Morrow Screw pf.	89.50	....
Nat. Grocers com.	4.95	5.15
New Meth. Ldry. pfd.	49.50	....
Para. Oshawa pfd.	47.00	52.00
Perf. Pet. pfd.	20.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	93.00	95.00
Rel. Grain pfd.	62.00	65.00
Rob. Cons. Cone	8.00	9.00
Rolland Paper c.	9.00	10.50
Ruddy pfd.	10.25	....
St. Fuel pfd. bon.	100.00	....
Supert. Pet. B p.	24.25	25.50
United Grain	11.35	....
United Steel pfd.	5.75	7.00
West. Grain p. bon.	8.50	11.00
Insurance Stocks:		
British America	32.50	....
Canada Life	445.00	....
Can. Fire	66.00	....
Can. Ins. Sh. com.	8.00	10.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	124.00	130.00
Cont. Life 20% pd.	37.50	40.00
Crown Life	104.00%	....
Insurance Stocks: (Continued)		
Dominion Fire	96.50	....
Dom. Life 50% pd.	186.00	....
Dom. Can. Gen. Ins.	95.00	100.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	9.00	9.75
Excel. Life 30% pd.	70.00	75.50
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	33.50	36.00
Gt.-West Life	405.00	425.00
Guar. of N. A. fully pd.	221.00	....
Guar. of N. A. 20% pd.	40.50	....
Imperial Life	290.00	....
Manuf. Life	240.00	250.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	18.75	21.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	....	59.00
Sov. Life 25% pd.	12.00	15.00
Sun Life	325.00	340.00
Tor. Gen. Ins.	4.00	4.25
West. Assur. com.	32.00	35.00
West. Assur. pfd.	38.00	43.00
West. Empire Life	8.25	12.50
West. Life 20% pd.	9.00	12.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Chartered Trust	69.50	....
Comm. Fin. new c.	2.25	....
Guelph & Ont. Inv.	40.00	....
London & West.	30.50	....
Security Loan	98.00	102.00
Sterling Trust	....	39.50
Traders Fin. pfd.	47.00	50.00
Trusts & Guar.	33.50	36.00
Victoria Trust	120.00	125.50
Waterloo Trust	79.50	83.00
Sherbrooke Trust	110.00	....
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	5.95	6.20
Can. Investors	4.25	5.00
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	20.50	22.00
Can. Inv. Fund	3.15	3.45
Cons. Div. St. Sec. Units	10.25	11.50
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	22.00	....
Dom. Anglo Invest. Units	171.50	....
Dom. Scott. Inv. Units	21.50	....
Inv. Found. Units	41.00	42.00
Sec. Holding Units	10.00	11.50
United Corpns. A	13.00	14.00
United Corpns. B	4.00	4.75
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power pf.	92.00	93.00
Can. L. & P. com.	20.25	22.00
Can. W. N. G. pfd.	94.25	95.50
Gr. Lakes Pwr. pf.	39.00	45.00
Maclaren P. com.	16.00	17.00
Marit. T. & T. pf.	13.75	14.50
N. B. Tele. com.	9.85	10.60
N. S. L&P com.	40.50	44.00
N. S. L&P pfd.	92.00	93.00
Recent London Quotations:		
Brit. Col. Tele., pfd.	$105	
Brew. & Distillers	3s.	
Canada Company	7s. 6d.	
Can. & For. Secs.	3s. 6d.	
Can. Collier, $1 com.	3d.	
Do., pref. $10	3d	
Can. N. W. Land	25s.	
Can. West. Lumber	1s. 6d.	
Hudson's Bay	25s.	
Do., pref.	105s.	
Imp. Tob. (Canada) 6% pfd.	27s. 6d.	
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	6s.	

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this pay'mt	Date payable	Date of record
Acme Glove, pref.	6½%	1½%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Agnew Surpass, pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Associated Breweries	...	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
American Cyanamid, A & B	...	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Brit. Amer. Oil (No. 19)	80c	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Building Products, A & B	$1	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Do., extra	...	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Bell Telephone	$6	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 22
Brazilian Traction, pfd.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
B. C. Power (A)	$1.50	37c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Biltmore Hats, pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Bruck Silk Mills	$1	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., extra	...	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Bank of Nova Scotia	$12	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Belding-Corticelli, pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Bulolo Gold Dredging	...	*90c	Dec. 29	Dec. 8
Bright, T. G.	30c	7½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Bralorne Mines	60c	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Bralorne Mines, extra	...	20c	Dec. 17	Nov. 30
Canadian Oil, pfd.	$8	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Canadian Canners, 1st pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	50c	12½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., bonus	...	12½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Cottons	$4	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Consolidated Bakeries	...	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Foreign Inv., pref.	$8	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. Celanese, pref.	$7	$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Canada Malting	$1.50	37½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Permanent Mtge.	$8	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Foreign Invest., com.	$1	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do., extra	...	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. Northern Power	$1	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Gen. Electric	$3	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. Wirebound Box A	$1	†25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Consumers' Gas	$10	$2.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Calgary Power, com.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Central Can. Loan	$8	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Coniagas Mines	...	‡12½c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Canada Trust	$10	$5	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cons. Mining & Smelting	...	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., bonus	...	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Can. Indust., A & B	$4	$1	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Do., extra	...	$1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Dome Mines	$2	50c	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
Dominion Glass	$5	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dominion Bank	$10	$2.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Dominion Textile	$5	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Eastern Steel Prod. pfd.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Empire Natural Gas	—	‡½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Frost Steel & Wire 1st pref.	$1.75, Dec. 17; last paid, $1.75,			
Freiman, A. J., pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Falconbridge Nickel	..	7½c	Dec. 20	Dec. 11
Ford Motor A & B	...	75c	Dec. 17	Nov. 30
Fanny Farmer Candy (new)	...	●6½c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., extra	...	6½c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Goodyear Tire	$5	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Hamilton Un. Theat., pref.	$7	$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Hollinger Gold	65c	5c	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Do., extra	...	5c	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Huron & Erie Mtge.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Investment Foundation, pref.	$1.50	38c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., on arrears	...	12c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Imperial Tobacco, c	35c	8½c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
International Nickel, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
International Nickel, c.	...	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
International Mining	...	●15c	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Lake Shore Mines	$2	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., extra	...	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Landed Banking & Loans	4%	1%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Marcus Loew's Theat., pref.	$7	$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Mitchell, J. S., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Monarch Knitting, pref.	...	†$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Montreal Loan & Mtge.	$2.50	62½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Melchers Distilleries A	...	†50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Montreal Cottons, pref.	$7	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
McColl-Frontenac, c.	80c	20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Noranda Mines	...	‡$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Northern Canada Mining	...	‡2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
National Breweries	$1.60	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	43c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Northern Ont. Power	$2	50c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
National Trust	$8	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Ogilvie Flour, c.	$8	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Ontario Loan & Deb.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ottawa Traction	...	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Page-Hersey Tubes	$3	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pioneer Gold (B.C.)	80c	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Premier Gold Mines	12c	3c	Jan. 15	Dec. 14
Porto Rico Power, pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Real Estate Loan (96)	2%	1%	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Riverside Silk Mills	$1	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., on arrears	...	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Reno Gold	...	●3c	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Reliance Grain, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Standard Fuel, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Siscoe Gold Mines	12c	3c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., bonus	...	2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Sylvanite Gold	20c	5c	Dec. 31	Nov. 20
South Amer. Gold & Plat.	..	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
San Antonio Gold	...	7c	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Securities Holding, pref.	...	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Sherwin-Williams, pref.	...	†$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Supertest Petroleum, com. & ord.	$1	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do., A pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do., B pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Thrift Stores, 1st pref.	$1.62½	40⅝c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	70c	17½c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Teck-Hughes	40c	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Thayers, pref.	$3.50	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Toronto Mortgage	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Toronto General Trusts	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
United Gold Equities	10c	2½c	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
West Kootenay Power, pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
West Can. Flour, pref.	$3	75c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Western Grocers, pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., com.	...	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
H. Walker-G. & W., pref.	$1	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 23
Whittall Can, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Wright-Hargreaves	40c	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., extra	...	5c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10

* For the year ending May 31, 1935. ●Initial.
‡Interim. †On arrears.

Dividends Resumed—
Frost Steel & Wire 1st pref., $1.75, Dec. 17; last paid, $175, Feb. 1, 1932.
Sherwin-Williams, pref., $1.75 on arrears, Jan. 2; last paid $1.75, Dec. 31, 1932.
Melchers Distilleries, Class A 50c. on arrears Dec. 15; last

Active Corporation Bonds

(Furnished by Royal Securities Corp., Toronto)
December 11, 1934

	Int. Rate	Due	Dec. 11 Bid	Asked	Dec. 4 Bid
Public Utility Issues:					
Avalon Telephone	5½%	1948	98	...	97½
Beauharnois L. H. & Power	5½%	1973	100½	101½	100
Beauharnois Power Corp.	6%	1959	72½	...	71
Beauharnois Power Corp.	5%	1973	59	61	56
Bell Telephone	5%	1955	108	110	103
Bell Telephone	5%	1957	109½	111	109
B. C. Power	5%	1960	101	102½	101
B. C. Power	5½%	1960	105	106½	105½
B. C. Telephone	5%	1960	103½	105	103½
Calgary Power	5%	1960	99½	101	99
Calgary Power	5%	1964	97	99	97
Canada Northern Power	5%	1953	97	99	96½
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power	5%	1953	110	111½	110
Dominion Gas & Electric	6½%	1945	64	66	63
Duke-Price Power	6%	1966	98	100	98
Gatineau Power	5%	1956	95½	97½	95
Gatineau Power	6%A	1941	94	95½	91½
Gatineau Power	6%B	1941	93½	95½	91½
International Hydro-Electric	6%	1944	48	50	45½
International Power	6%	1957	87½	...	87½
International Power	6½%	1957	89½	...	89
Jamaica Public Service	5%	1950	100½	102½	101
Maclaren-Quebec Power	5½%	1961	101½	102½	100
Manitoba Power	5½%	1951	53½	55½	53
Montreal Island Power	5½%	1957	101½	103	102
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1951	104½	106	106
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1970	105	106½	106
Montreal Public Service	5%	1942	105½	...	104½
Montreal Tramways	5%	1955	71	73	70
Montreal Tramways	4½%	1955	68	69	67
Montreal Tramways	5%	1941	96½	99	96
National Light & Power	6%	1949	86	89	85½
N. B. Power	5%	1937	72	...	71½
Newfoundland L. & P.	6½%	1949	102	...	102
Newfoundland L. & P.	5½%	1971	100	102½	99½
Newfoundland L. & P.	7%	1949	101	...	101
Northwestern Utilities	7%	1938	105	...	103½
N. S. Light & Power	5%	1958	98½	100½	98
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power	5%	1957	103½	105	103½
Ottawa Valley Power	5½%	1970	105½	107	105½
Power Corp.	4½%	1959	84	86½	83½
Provincial Light & Power	5%	1946	104½	...	104½
Quebec Power	5%	1968	100½	102½	100
Rio de Janeiro T. L. & Power	5%	1935	100	...	99½
Shawinigan Water & Power	6%	1937	101	102½	101
Shawinigan Water & Power	4½%	1970	95	96½	93½
Shawinigan Water & Power	5%	1970	101½	103	101½
Southern Canada Power	5%	1955	103	105	103
United Securities	5½%	1952	66	68½	65
West Kootenay Power	5%	1956	105	106½	105
Western Power Co.	5%	1949	104½	106	104½
Winnipeg Electric	5%	1935	96	98½	96
Winnipeg Electric	6%	1954	52½	55	52
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Power & Paper	5%	1953	32	34	30
Abitibi Pwr. & Paper C.O.D.'s	5%	1953	28½	31	27
Acadia Sugar	6%	1946	102½	104	102½
Alberta Pacific Grain	6%	1946	88	91	87½
American Sales Book	6%	1939	102½	...	102½
Asbestos Corp.	5%	1942	99	...	99
Atlantic Sugar	5%	1941	97	...	96
Balfour Building	6%	1934	43	...	42½
Belding-Corticelli	5%	1936	103½	...	103½
Bloor-St George Realty	7%	1946	48½	...	48½
Booth Buildings	6½%	1937	99	...	99
Brandram-Henderson	5%	1936	93½	...	93½
British American Oil	5%	1945	104½	106	104½
British Columbia Pulp & Paper	6%	1950	74½	...	74½
Burns & Co.	5½%	1948	38	...	38
Canada Biscuit	6½%	1946	18½	21	18
Canada Bread	6%	1941	101½	...	101½
Canada Cement	5½%	1947	99½	101	99
Canada Paper	6%	1945	96	...	94
Canada Steamship	5%	1943	93	...	92½
Canada Steamship	6%	1941	30	32	28½
Canadian Canners	6%	1950	105½	...	105½
Canadian Consolidated Felt	6%	1940	100	...	100
Canadian Copper Refiners	6%	1945	105½	107	105½
Canadian Cottons	5%	1940	102	...	102
Canadian Goodrich	7%	1943	48	...	48
Canadian International Paper	6%	1949	70	73	66½
C. P. R.	6%	1942	107	108½	106½
C. P. R.	4½%	1944	94	96	93½
C. P. R.	5%	1954	99½	101	99
C. P. R.	4%	1949	93	95	91½
Canadian Rail & H. Terminals	6½%	1951	21	23	19½
Canadian Vickers	6%	1947	59½	61	...
Consolidated Investment	4½%	1959	83	...	78½
Consolidated Paper	5½%	1961	17	19	15½
Cosmos Imperial Mills	6½%	1944	103	...	102½
Debenture & Security	4%	1936	77	...	76½
Dominion Canners	5%	1940	107	...	107
Dominion Coal	5%	1940	102	104	102
Dominion Square Corp.	5%	1948	51	...	50
Dominion Tar	6%	1949	93	95	92½
Dominion Textile	6%	1949	105	106	105
Dominion Woollens (with stock)	6%	1948	18½	22½	44
Donnacona Paper	5½%	1948	44	47	...
Eastern Dairies	6%	1949	72½	...	71½
Eaton T. Realty	5%	1949	101	102	101
Famous Players	6%	1948	98½	100	98
Famous Players	6½%	1948	91½	...	89
Federal Grain	6%	1949	92½	95	91
Firestone Tire	7%	1937	100	...	100
Fraser Companies	6%	1950	43½	...	42
Galt Brass	7½%	1941	40	...	40
General Steel Wares	6%	1952	91	93	89
Godfrey Realty	6%	1942	44	...	44
Great Lakes Paper	6%	1950	31	33	28½
Great Britain and Cda. Invest.	4½%	1959	65	67	64½
Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine	5½%	1948	84	87	83
Hamilton Cottons	5½%	1948	95	...	94½
Hamilton By-Products Coke	7%	1943	100½	103	100½
Hinde & Dauch	5½%	1948	95	...	94½
International P. & P. Nfld.	5%	1968	97	99	98
Inter City Baking	5½%	1948	92	...	90
London Can. Invest.	4½%	1948	75½	...	75½
London Realty	6%	1950	80	83	80½
Massey-Harris	5%	1947	83½	86½	80
McColl-Frontenac	6%	1949	104	105½	103½
McKinnon Industries	6½%	1945	103½	...	103½
Metropolitan Building	7%	1944	100½	...	100
Minnesota & Ontario Paper	6%	1945	15½	17½	15
Montreal Coke	5½%	1957	102½	104	102
Montreal Cottons	5%	1947	98	...	98
National Grocers	6%	1948	104½	106	104
Northern Electric	5%	1939	104½	...	104½
Northern Ontario Building	6½%	1939	99	101	98½
Ontario Building	6½%	1943	39	42	38½
Penmans	5½%	1951	109	110½	109
Price Bros. (Co'D.)	6%	1943	85½	88	84½
Provincial Paper	5½%	1947	100	101½	100
Queen's Hotel	6%	1947	72	...	72
Reliance Grain	6%	1948	95½	...	95½
Richmond Bay Building	6½%	1947	96	...	94
Riordon Pulp & Paper	6%	1942	103½	...	103½
Ritchie Cut Stone	6½%	1946	75	...	75
Rolland Paper	5½%	1948	100	102	100
Ruddy & Co., E. L.	6½%	1948	77½	...	77½
St. Lawrence Flour	6%	1941	103½	...	103½
Simpsons Ltd.	6%	1949	100½	102	100½
Smith, Howard	5½%	1953	99½	101	99
Steel Co. of Canada	6%	1940	109½	...	109½
Stop & Shop	6%	1947	87½	90½	87½
Toronto Carpet	6%	1944	100	...	99½
United Amusement	6%	1942	93	96	92½
United Corpns.	5%	1953	83	...	81½
United Grain Growers	5%	1948	93	...	93
United Grain Growers	5½%	1949	97	...	97
Wabasso Cotton	6%	1947	101	...	101
Wabasso Cotton	7%	1942	102	...	102
Woods Mfg.	6%	1943	91	...	91
Zimmerknit Co.	6%	1951	97	...	97

Unlisted Mining Stocks

December 11, 1934

	Bid	Asked
Afton	.27	.31
Alschbach	.06	.07
Ardeen	.23	.25
Arntfield Gold	.59	.63
Arntfield Synd.	..	.63
Atnel Mines	.20	.25
Bailor Gold	.02	.03½
Bankfield Gold	.57	.59
Bathurst	.02⅞	.03½
Big Long Lac	.07	.09
Bousquet Gold	.14	.16
Bur-Ley Long Lac	..	.20
Bidgood Cons.	..	.01½
Brennan Kenty	..	.30
Can. Pandora	.10	.12
Canusa Mining	.05	.07
Casey Summit	..	.13
Cent. Porc.	..	.30
Chromium M. & Smelt.	.50	.55
Cochenour Will	..	100.00
Columario	..	.09
Continental Kirk.	..	.05
Crown Reserve	.02	.03
Cuniptau	.25	.30
Dunlop Cons.	.01	.01½
El Bonanza	.14	.16
Forty-Four Gold	10.00	11.00
Goldside	.13	.15
Gold Eagle	.23	.26
Gr. Bear Lake M.	.17	.26
Gabrielle	.60	.63
Grierson Stur.	.21	.25
Hardrock Un.	30.00	35.00
Hardrock	.38	.41
Hislop	.16	.20
Herbin Lake Un.	..	17.00
Hudson Pat.	.13	.15
Horseshoe	.02	..
Johnson Nip.	.07	.08½
Karl Springer	1.50	2.00
Kirk. Gold Belt	..	.11
Keyroc Gold	..	.06
La Roche	..	.13
Lafayette L. Lac.	.03	.03½
Langmuir	..	.35
Long Lac Lagoon	.13	.15
Lamaque Gold	1.08	1.12
Lake Caswell	.40	.44
MacFarlane L. Lac	.03½	.05
MacL. Cockshutt	.09	.09½
Magnet Lake	.13	.15
Barbuan	.58	.61
Matachewan Can.	.12	.14
Metals Devel.	.02½	.03½
Murwood	.19	.22
Mosher Gold	.03½	.05
N. A. M. E.	6.00	8.00
Normetal	.20	.30
Normont	..	.09
North Shores	.10½	.11½
Oklend	.33	.36
Payore Mines	.33	.36
Pontiac Rouyn	.26	.35
Queen Lebel	..	.09
Red L. Goldshore	.25	.26
Rice Lake	.05	.07
Sakoose	..	.19
Scullers Gold	13.00	14.00
Shawkey	.27	.30
Sigma	..	1.50
Smith Cobalt	..	.10
Smelter Gold	.16½	.17½
Springer Sturgeon	..	.10
Sturgeon River	..	4.00
Tashota Goldfield	.42	.47
Thom.-Cadillac	.03⅞	.04½
Tiblemont Island	.40	.45
Toburn	1.22	1.27
Wendigo	..	.60
Wells L. Lac	.12	.14
West Red Lake	..	.15
Wingold	.27	.30
Young David	.18	.20
Ymir Y. Gold	.41	..

Source of quotations on application. Not guaranteed.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions from Dec. 3 to Dec. 8)

Div. rate in $	yield in %		Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Dec. 8
..	..	Beaver Lumber	500	3.00	3.00	3.00
..	..	Do. pref.	10	63.00	63.00	63.00
..	..	Forty-Four	10	11.00	11.00	11.00
..	..	Gold Lake	500	.38	.38	.38
..	..	Gabrielle	700	.56	.55½	.55½
..	..	Island Lake	7,500	.07	.03½	.06½
..	..	McLeod Cockshutt	2,100	.12	.11	.12
..	..	Oxford Lake	50	2.50	2.50	2.50
..	..	Rice Lake Units	80	3.00	3.00	3.00
1	..	United Grain Gr.	2	12.50	12.50	12.50
..	..	Western Grain, pfd.	10	8.50	8.50	8.50
..	..	Wingold	1,150	.20	.14	.20
..	..	Wallace Lake	5,000	.04	.04	.04

Bank Chat on Current Topics

Depositors Legion

THERE are some 4,700,000 savings depositors in Canada, according to Sir Charles Gordon's address to the annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Montreal. Possibly this should be cut down by 25 per cent to allow for persons who have more than one account. Perhaps it should be reduced even more. But a 25 per cent allowance would still leave 3,500,000 depositors. The Bank of Montreal alone has over 1,000,000 depositors.

Calculating on the basis of the $1,912,000,000 of deposits in Canada at Oct. 31, the average deposit account is $406.81. It would be higher, if duplications were eliminated.

In the United States there are nearly 40,000,000 savings depositors. Savings accounts total about $22,000,000,000. So the average American savings account would be about $575. This calculation does not include demand deposits which totalled over $16,000,000,000 at June 30, 1934, making total deposits of about $39,000,000,000.

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Bankers' Hockey League

TORONTO Bankers' Hockey League opened its season on Dec. 7. Champion Imperials chalked up a 5-1 win over Montreal. Dominion and Commerce played a 1-1 tie. Royals beat Nova Scotia 2-1, but lost the services of one player, Hayward, who had his thigh gashed. Eight stitches were required. This is getting into bank figures with a vengeance.

B. L. Mitchell, Toronto supervisor of The Royal Bank of Canada, and E. Crockett, assistant-general manager of The Bank of Nova Scotia officiated at the opening ceremonies.

Bank hockey has been played intermittently in Toronto since 1881, and some of the foremost professional players of the last decade were on bank teams before they left the amateur ranks. The present league was started in 1927, and was won by Royals for the first four years, then by Nova Scotia for two years, and last year by Imperials. Last year's Imperial Bank team won the Bogart Cup for competition between all bona fide bank teams in Canada and the Toronto Bankers' Hockey Cup, open only to Toronto bank teams.

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Another "Saw-off"

OKOTOKS, Alta., branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been closed and the deposit accounts were taken over by The Royal Bank branch at Okotoks. Originally a branch of the Merchants Bank, the Okotoks office of the Bank of Montreal was opened in 1909 and taken over by the Bank of Montreal in 1922.

Managers of the branch have been: H. R. Mimms 1909-13; C. G. Dunning 1913-15; C. R. Wickson 1915-17; W. C. King 1917-19; M. MacGougan 1919-24; O. C. Smith 1924-33; F. A. Pain 1933-34.

There is as yet no indication that the closing of bank branches is halting. "G.M.'s" predict that it will continue because of the gradual loss of the circulation privilege and limitation of interest rates on loans.

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News of Bank Men

A. M. Pinard, manager of The Bank of Nova Scotia at Hawkesbury, Ont., for the last 14 years, was recently tendered a farewell dinner by members of the Rotary Club on the eve of his departure for Hull, Que., where he will be manager. Mr. Pinard was given an honorary life membership in the club.

Gordon Bayne Irvine, formerly of Ottawa, has been appointed to the managership of the London, England branch of The Royal Bank of Canada.

A tablet in memory of the late B. B. Manning, manager of The Dominion Bank at London, Ont., was recently unveiled at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, London. Mr. Manning dropped dead in the church while attending divine service Dec. 10, 1933.

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Staff Changes

Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

A. S. FERGUSON, formerly manager at Bromhead, Sask., to be manager at Kisbey, Sask.

W. L. HURST, formerly manager at Kisbey, Sask., to be manager at Lake Lenore, Sask.

H. S. LANGFORD, formerly manager at Seigneurs and Notre Dame, Montreal, to be manager at University and St. Catherine, Montreal.

D. C. MORRISON, formerly manager University and St. Catherine, Montreal, to be manager at West End branch, Montreal.

Winnipeg Bankers Hear First Lecture

Winnipeg Bankers' Lecture Club opened its winter lecture meetings with a dinner at the Fort Garry Hotel on December 7.

Dr. J. P. Day, professor of economics at McGill University, was the guest speaker, and his subject was "The Bank of Canada." S. L. Cork, supervisor, Manitoba branches The Royal Bank of Canada, acted as chairman.

Guy Vanier Joins Board Montreal Savings Bank

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Guy Vanier, K.C., has been elected a director of the Montreal City and Districts Savings Bank. Mr. Vanier is a member of the legal firm of Vanier and Vanier, and a director of several important financial companies. He is vice-president of the Société Nationale de Fiducie and president of the Caisse Nationale d'Economie. The latter is the richest pension fund in Canada with a membership of nearly 100,000.

Insurance Inklings

W. PRESTON GILBRIDE has been appointed London branch manager for the Great-West Life.

W. L. PHELAN was recently elected president of the Life Underwriters Association of Ottawa.

Current Events in Banking World

GRAVE PUZZLES IN CENTRAL BANK BOARD ELECTION

Eligibility Inadequately Defined in Bank of Canada Act

Some problems of interpretation of the act creating the Bank of Canada promise to create difficulties in connection with the eligibility of candidates for the seven directorships.

One provision of the act reads: "No person shall be elected or shall continue to hold office as a director who is employed in any capacity in the public service of Canada or of any province of Canada or holds any office or position for which any salary or other remuneration is payable out of public moneys."

This provision covers a multitude of Canadians. It might even be interpreted to mean that a municipal alderman, employee or even a pensioner could not be a director of the bank. The status of a school teacher appears to be questionable under this clause.

Occupational Doubts

Then the occupational qualifications are in some doubt. The Bank of Canada's by-laws state:

"At the first general meeting the following persons shall be declared elected as directors,

"(a) the two persons receiving the greatest and the next greatest number of votes among those candidates whose chief occupation is in primary industry; (b) the two persons, etc., etc., whose chief occupation is in commerce or manufacturing; (c) the three persons etc., etc., whose chief occupation is in other than primary industry, commerce or manufacturing."

Difficulty Acknowledged

The point is: Who is qualified under (a)? Graham F. Towers, governor of the bank, has given his view of who is a person engaged in primary industry, as follows:

"It is going to be frightfully difficult to make a specific definition of 'a primary producer' within the meaning of the Bank of Canada Act dealing with categories of potential directors.

"Generally, my idea is that a determining factor should be the main source of a man's livelihood. A president of a gold mining company, if devoting most of his time to the corporation he heads, might qualify as a primary producer, as well as an ordinary miner. I would say that the same thing might apply to a farmer. If he does a fair amount of work on his land, even though not as actively engaged as he was once, he could qualify as a primary producer within that category."

Importance of Definition

This doesn't answer the question as regards a packer of fish, whose firm handles, say, salmon from the moment it is caught. Is he in the primary industry of fishing or is he a manufacturer of canned fish?

Labor leaders have apparently been told that they do not come under industry but in the general class.

One of the important phases of the matter of occupational qualification is that definition of an individual's chief means of livelihood could deprive him of a directorship. For instance, a salmon canner might amass sufficient votes to head the poll in the category of primary industry; but if his occupation had been defined as manufacturing, he might be just another also-ran in the poll for that section of the directorate. He might even be annoyed, and call on the courts to define himself.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Dec. 6 1934 $	Change year ago %	Nov. 29 1934 $
Halifax	2,383,283	+1.7	1,945,684
Saint John	1,949,933	+8.9	1,472,616
Moncton	904,146	+14.6	947,806
Sherbrooke	636,850	+0.2	513,292
Quebec	4,359,803	—8.9	3,431,696
Montreal	121,703,312	—3.1	94,275,604
Ottawa	5,313,739	+45.0	4,340,555
Kingston	646,891	+5.3	463,035
Peterborough	674,161	+9.7	555,145
Toronto	146,239,609	+36.0	106,795,820
Hamilton	4,259,968	+6.9	3,398,761
Kitchener	1,176,928	+13.5	850,682
Brantford	819,088	—7.1	589,882
London	3,358,748	+32.3	2,224,190
Chatham	541,887	+15.4	500,366
Windsor	1,898,571	—5.2	1,841,731
Sarnia	501,553	+8.9	331,044
Sudbury	691,366	+17.9	737,763
Fort William	750,488	+9.9	529,235
Winnipeg	67,766,993	+41.4	48,622,760
Brandon	367,612	+3.7	272,659
Regina	4,517,879	+19.6	3,535,031
Moose Jaw	637,660	+13.7	400,564
Saskatoon	1,726,253	+15.9	1,257,583
Prince Albert	353,245	+20.9	332,300
Edmonton	5,062,673	+13.4	3,786,296
Calgary	6,061,006	+18.1	5,296,922
Medicine Hat	258,166	+3.6	181,090
Lethbridge	596,218	+37.2	393,780
N. W'minster	540,217	+10.2	497,986
Vancouver	16,187,970	+4.6	13,599,653
Victoria	1,629,777	—1.7	1,222,722

Secretary-Treasurer

H. G. HESLER

Who was recently appointed secretary-treasurer of The Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Hesler also holds the position of a general inspector.

GEORGE DOLLAR WILL ONLY USE LITTLE SILVER

Canadian "Cartwheel" to be Coined in May to Honor King

First silver dollar ever minted in Canada will be coined in May, 1935. to commemorate the accession to the throne of King George V on May 6, 1910. The dies for the approved design of the "George dollar," as the coin will be known, have been ordered in England.

Since the paper dollar has proved much more convenient in the United States than the silver "cartwheel," it is expected that the new Canadian coin will depend for its popularity on its esteem as a curio. A profit will probably accrue to the Government on the 100,000 coins that are to be minted at Ottawa from the English dies. In this way a small portion of the extra silver bought by the Dominion under the London silver agreement of 1933 will be used. But less than six per cent of the annual purchases of silver will be absorbed in the first minting of silver dollars. The coins will be 800/1,000 fine and will contain less than one ounce of silver each.

War Authority

Since the war there has been authority for minting silver dollars in Canada, but it has not been used. The "George dollar" will be slightly larger in circumference than the present 50-cent piece, but will be considerably thicker. Like all Empire coins, it will bear His Majesty's picture.

If the coin proves heavy, cumbersome and inconvenient in use, as did the U. S. silver dollar, past history would indicate that many of those placed in circulation will flow back to the coffers in Ottawa. Technically this would be termed "piling up" of unwanted coinage. This monetary phenomena has occurred several times in the United States, and results from the fact that the public will not maintain in use coinage beyond what is necessary for business purposes.

AUSTRALIAN CUT IN DEPOSIT RATES EFFECTIVE NOV. 1

Comparison With Canada — Commercial Banks' Profits Drop

Commonwealth Bank of Australia, government-owned central bank of the Antipodean Dominion, has decided to make a further reduction of ¼ per cent per annum in the rate of interest allowed on fixed deposits for 6, 12 and 24 months. The new rates for 3, 6, 12 and 24 months will be respectively, 1½ per cent, 2 per cent, 2¼ per cent and 2½ per cent.

These rates are effective Nov. 1. The trading banks, with which the Commonwealth Bank competes for commercial business, followed the central bank's lead.

Comparison With Canada

While the two per cent rate paid on Canadian savings deposits appears somewhat lower than the Australian rates, it must be remembered that in Canada savings deposits are virtually demand deposits. The Australian fixed deposits are definitely tied up with the bank for the specified period. The fixed deposit was once popular in Canada.

The Commonwealth Bank's overdraft rate, which corresponds to commercial loan rates in Canada was reduced from 4½ to 4¼ per cent on Nov. 1. Rate on treasury bills dropped from 2½ to 2 per cent. For some time, the maximum rate charged by the Australian banks to producers of primary products, something like section 88 advances in Canada, has been 5½ per cent.

Central Bank's Position

Continued upward tendency of deposits was shown in the statement of the Commonwealth Bank for the quarter ended Sept. 30, while advances were almost stationary. Deposits amounted to £41,353,685, an increase of £389,875 over the total for the June quarter, and £3,072,636 more than the aggregate a year earlier. Over the 12 months, current account money was up £4,109,951 and fixed deposits down £1,037,315.

Apparently bank interest rates are not proving attractive enough to justify the tying up of money for fixed terms, customers preferring to hold it in a more liquid form. To a less extent the movement may also indicate the desire of traders to have more till money on hand for business purposes. Balances due to other banks in the September quarter were maintained at a high level, the total of £36,558,607 showing an increase of £13,946,686 over the 1933 figure. These balances earn no interest for the trading banks, and they are kept at the Commonwealth Bank as part of the central banking system.

Bank Profits Drop

Australian banks' earnings have dropped sharply as a direct consequence of the reduction of interest rates, and more particularly of the spread between rates on deposits and on advances. This is illustrated in the characteristic experience of the Commercial Bank of Australia, one of the trading banks, corresponding to a Canadian chartered bank. Comparative earnings and dividends follow:

Commercial Bank of Australia

Year to June 30:	Gross profit £	Net profit £	Com. div. %
1934	879,998	209,154	5
1933	881,077	213,634	5
1932	893,792	199,670	5
1931	1,078,773	308,450	11¼
1930	1,157,784	389,841	15

Delinquency of U. S. Borrowers Thwarts Cheap Housing Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Why President F. D. Roosevelt is turning against the grandiose proposal of Secretary Harold Ickes, head of the federal public works administration, to launch an enormous programme of building, low cost houses for workmen, financed directly by the federal government at 3 per cent is disclosed in the unhappy experience to date of the government's Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

H. O. L. C. was formed by the government to save home owners faced with foreclosure of mortgages carried through closed banks. It was advanced three billion dollars with which to take over and refinance these mortgages at lower terms of interest.

Borrowers 20% Delinquent

To date, it has loaned two of the three billion dollars. Recently its loaning operations were halted by the government. Reasons given were that there were sufficient approved applications on hand to absorb the remaining billion and that the crest of the emergency had passed. But it now develops that in the short space of time it has been operating, the H. O. L. C. is actually receiving only about $6,486,000 a month of the $7,910,000 a month due in interest and amortization payments, on approximately half of the two billion in loans. In other words, 20 per cent of the borrowers classed as reliable risks are not keeping their word to pay regular installments to the government.

On the other half of the two billion dollar loans, only interest is payable under the terms of the law providing an optional moratorium. But even here, about 18 per cent of the borrowers are delinquent, failing to pay even the lower interest. Now Chairman John H. Fahey of the H. O. L. C. is threatening severe measures against the delinquents.

Foreign Exchange Markets

GOLD is flowing to the United States in a steady stream. The American dollar is above its statutory gold par, despite being at a discount in Britain and Canada. The gold flow to New York is indicative of the greater flow that would be expected if currencies were definitely stabilized.

Before it would be considered safe to stabilize sterling, it may be necessary for the pound to be at a discount in New York. The alternative is for American price levels to rise materially, or for sterling prices to fall, to equalize the potential transfers of funds to the United States. A major problem of stabilization is that the United States is still a large international creditor and that either some means may have to be found to arrange payments to the U. S. in goods, or the American debts may become uncollectible. While resumption of a gold standard is a favorite proposal for stabilization of currencies, exports as well as imports of gold by the United States may be a requisite to satisfactory operation of the standard.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	Par $	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 10
U. S. dollar, High	.5906	.98⅛	.98 1/32	.97⅞	.98	.98	.97 11/16
Low	.5906	.98 1/16	.97⅞	.97¾	.97 15/16	.97 15/16	.97⅞
1933 High	1.000	.99¼	.98⅞	.98⅞	.98 15/16	.98⅞	.98⅞
Low	1.000	.98½	.98 1/16	.98½	.98¾	.98⅝	.98⅝
U. K. pound	4.8665	4.85¾	4.84½	4.85½	4.85	4.85	4.86
Argentina	.4246	.2463	.2432	.2454	.2435	.2438	.2432
Australia	4.8665	3.8621	3.8522	3.8592	3.8581	3.8562	3.8625
Austria	.1407	.1859½	.1855	.1854	.1856	.1857	.1859
Belgium	.1392	.2297	.2288	.2287½	.2289	.2289	.2288
Brazil	.1963	.0672	.0660	.0655	.0666	.0679	.0666
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0410	.0409	.0410	.0409	.0410	.0409½
Denmark	.2680	.2169	.2162	.2168	.2166	.2165	.2167
France	.0392	.0646½	.0645	.0645	.0645½	.0646	.0645
Germany	.2382	.3944½	.3934	.3933	.3938	.3940	.3938
Greece	.0130	.0093	.0092½	.0092	.0092	.0092	.0092¼
Holland	.4020	.6637	.6616	.6614	.6624	.6625	.6623
Hungary	.1749	.2919	.2912	.2910	.2914	.2915	.2914
India	.3650	.3709	.3695	.3692	.3698	.3699	.3674
Italy	.0526	.0836½	.0835	.0834	.0835	.0835	.0836
Japan	.4985	.2870	.2858	.2856	.2860	.2861	.2860
Jugoslavia	.1929	.0224	.0223	.0223¼	.0223	.0223½	.0223
New Zealand	4.8665	3.8775	3.8676	3.8746	3.8735	3.8715	3.8779
Norway	.2680	.2441	.2434	.2440	.2438	.2438	.2440
Poland	.1122	.1864	.1860	.1858	.1862	.1862	.1864
South Africa	4.8666	4.8449	4.8325	4.8413	4.8399	4.8375	4.8454
Spain	.1929	.1340	.1337	.1336	.1339	.1339	.1338
Sweden	.2680	.2506	.2500	.2504	.2503	.2500	.2506
Switzerland	.1930	.3183	.3173	.3172	.3176	.3176	.3171
Hong Kong	.5422	.4111	.4120	.4167	.4158	.4155	.4178

MONTREAL EXCHANGE VALUES ARE LOWER

Victory Loan Redemption Has Effect on Listings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Stocks and bonds traded on the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market had a total value of $6,326,638,486 at the end of November as again $6,717,248,084 at the end of October, a decrease of $390,609,598, brought about chiefly by the redemption of the 5½ per cent Victory Loan 1934, which originally amounted to $511,910,650.

The value of industrial listings and of bank stocks on the whole was higher than at the end of the previous month, reflecting an improved trend. The value of mining stocks, on the other hand, reflected a further drop of market prices in this group.

VALUE OF LISTINGS

Montreal Stock Exchange

	November 30 $	October 31 $
Industrials	1,643,902,268	1,502,821,644
Banks	266,210,000	254,020,000
Govt. bonds	2,310,297,160	2,734,025,172
Indus. bonds	238,010,858	268,584,139
	4,458,420,286	4,759,450,955
Montreal Curb Market		
Listed stocks	1,073,290,358	1,165,368,953
Listed bonds	168,686,412	166,055,630
Listed mines	403,945,729	405,473,537
Unlisted mines	50,398,504	55,402,745
Unlisted stocks	171,890,197	165,496,264
	1,868,218,200	1,957,797,129
Grand total	6,326,638,486	6,717,248,084

MANY PROBLEMS RAISED BY PLAN TO AID DEBTORS

Average Debt About $5,000 — Reach Second Stage

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Business under the Farmers' Creditors Relief Act is developing so quickly that the headquarters staff is scarcely able to keep abreast of developments.

Important changes in the past week are:

1. About three thousand applications for debt composition have been received by official receiver. Average debt is $5,000, indicating that $15,000,000 of debt has so far come under review.

Reach Second Stage

2. Second stage of administration has been reached with the appointment of the Boards of Review in the three Prairie Provinces. These boards will begin hearing appeal cases from official receivers next week. Their findings, if they choose to make them so, are binding upon debtor and creditors.

3. A disinclination on the part of secured creditors such as loan companies, banks, other corporate interests to write down principal, either in the form of the original loan or interest arrears, is being reported from all sections of the country by official receivers. Loan officials have been in consultation with M. E. MacPherson at Ottawa on this phase of the statute.

Heavy Write-downs

4. Average write-down of secured principal debt is running from 8 to 10 per cent. There is a great deal of surrendering of capital assets in return for the cancellation of mortgages, where the mortgage is held by private persons, retired farmers, etc. Interest rates, where they exceed 8 per cent are being rapidly scaled down.

5. About one third of applications received are being settled by official receivers. The other two thirds will go to the Boards of Review.

6. Complaints that the new statute is "tying up credit" and preventing merchants doing business with farmers are roundly denied. The statute, it is contended, is improving credit, not injuring it.

Two of these points merit elaboration.

Principal Sum Snag

With respect to the disinclination of corporations holding mortgages to reduce the principal sum of indebtedness owing them by farmers, the new statute, according to scores of reports from official receivers in all sections of the country, has encountered a snag.

Conferences between representatives of these companies and M. A. MacPherson have revealed the difficulties but failed to find the solution. Not all loan companies are held to be halting the progress of debt composition. With those who are so held, one difficulty lies in the fact that they have loaned money to farmers which they obtained by sale of debentures. Their interest income is calculated to meet their interest outgo and to cut principal might, conceivably, impair their solvency. In other cases, the apparent lack of co-operation is the result of no general policy. Official receivers have been dealing with local representatives who have no power to act and have not yet been instructed from headquarters. It is believed the general policy of companies in this category will soon be worked out and this obstacle removed.

Have no Credit

The views of those in charge of the statute with respect to complaints that credit is being tied up are clear cut. Farmers who come to official receivers for debt composition are completely lacking in credit: they are insolvent. They come under the act as bankrupts—this being the constitutional authority for the statute — not as persons who are temporarily embarrassed. If this type of farmer seeks to do business with merchants for seed, fencing, coal, feed, etc., on the basis that he will honor their accounts while defaulting other debts, the purchase is dishonest and no reputable merchant should do business on this basis. If he does he deserves to lose.

The moment a farmer makes an application for debt composition, all his assets are tied up for a period of 60 days and his business passes under the supervision of the official receiver handling the case. If the case is not setted within that period, an extension may be made, but the intention is to expedite hearings and settlements to the greatest possible extent.

Not A Moratorium

As to the effect of the statute on a farmer's debt, officials explain that it has no resemblance to a moratorium. All the farmer's debt comes under the act, whether contracted before or after the enactment of the law. There is no limitation on the debt covered—all of it comes under the act.

INTER. LOAN CO. COLLECTIONS UP FIFTY PER CENT

Present Rate, Exclusive of Dry Areas, Equals 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — After coming back from a 12,000 mile automobile trip through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and northeastern Alberta, Dr. George Argue, managing director of International Loan Co. is greatly cheered with conditions as he found them.

The company's funds are almost entirely invested in farm mortgages in the areas visited by Dr. Argue and although the company was able to pay a dividend last year, its receipts both for 1933 and 1932 showed a large falling off.

Big Improvement

September of this year, Dr. Argue said showed an improvement of fifty per cent over the same month of a year ago. October of this year doubled October 1933, while receipts on mortgage payments during November were three times as great as in November 1933. The first week in December indicated that the November average would be maintained.

"I really believed," Dr. Argue said, "that it would take five years for our western farmers to recover. I have changed my mind. In many cases this fall farmers have paid off all their arrears and are even with the board. In a number of cases they have retired their mortgages altogether. Given another good crop or two and prices equal to those they are now receiving and the west will be well on its feet again, excluding of course, those sections known as the drought area.

Equal to 1929

"To equal our collections of this year we have to go back to 1929 and even comparing November of this year with November 1929, our collections this year were greater."

OTTAWA REFUSES TO ALLOW SASK. OPERATE F.C.A.A.

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA, Sask.—An offer by the government of Saskatchewan to provide machinery to administer the federal Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, has been refused by Ottawa.

Act Ultra Vires

The Saskatchewan government has sought co-operation with federal authorities over debt legislation despite the fact that it believes the federal law to be ultra vires. It desires to avoid any form of friction between the two governments but has given notice that if the federal act does not give necessary debt relief the government would reserve the right to object and step into the field and provide methods to cope with the situation.

The Saskatchewan government's basis for considering the federal law ultra vires is that it encroaches on the provincial jurisdiction of property and civil rights. The federal jurisdiction includes bankruptcy and insolvency but the Saskatchewan view is that the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act contains neither as a specific performance. An agreement or order concerning adjustment of debts can be made under the federal act without resorting to either bankruptcy or insolvency. Another point raised is that the legislation covers one class, the farmer, and excludes the province from legislation along similar lines for other classes.

No Litigation Desired

In taking up the matter with Ottawa Hon. T. C. Davis, attorney-general, stressed the desire to co-operate to the fullest extent in the matter of alleviating the debt burden in Saskatchewan. He pointed out the province did not desire to start any litigation but would rather allow present legislation to perform its function.

Duplication is regarded as being undesirable because of the inevitable clash over jurisdiction, overlapping of effort, staff and expense.

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News of Canadian Mining Investments

The Week in Mining

Lippmann on Gold Prices

OUTLINING a programme which he believes to be "the most promising way to bring about a substantial rise in depressed prices, to open markets that are artificially closed, and to make less probable revolution and war in Europe," Walter Lippmann, in his column, "Today and Tomorrow," appearing in the New York Herald-Tribune issues an impressive plea for a currency stabilization agreement between Great Britain and United States, at the old parity of $4.86 and the new gold price of $35 per ounce.

To his well reasoned arguments for such a move, the famed U.S. observer might have added one more, of particular interest to Canadian mining men. The definite assurance that gold prices would not be changed from $35 an ounce would unquestionably give the Canadian mining situation the stability it so sorely needs. Most mining men would certainly rather hear that gold was going to remain at $35 per ounce, than to be faced with some uncertainty as to whether gold is going lower or going higher. The result of such uncertainty is now apparent, and can be chiefly blamed for the overbought position which featured Canadian mining markets during the summer.

In his article, Mr. Lippmann argues that gold is being hoarded in the world today chiefly because it is still the safest speculation offered to the capitalist. As a result, gold prices have not risen above $35 an ounce, despite the fact that the value of the world's gold supply, measured in terms of the two chief international currencies is now about twice what it was at the beginning of the depression.

"This is due," states Lippmann, "in part to the large supply of newly mined gold, in part to the sale of gold that was hoarded in India, but in the main to the revaluation of the dollar and of the sterling currencies. Such an increase . . . . by all experience of the past must produce a great rise in gold prices and with it a period of economic expansion."

Mr. Lippmann's reference to "gold prices" is not to the price of gold but to the price of commodities measured in gold currencies.

* * *

What Holds Them Down?

YET the fact is that gold prices have not risen. Mr. Lippmann asks: what holds them down? The answer is . . . that gold is still the safest speculation offered to the capitalist. If a man holds gold or some kind of money which can be converted into gold, he cannot lose his principal. He knows that it will never be worth less than $35 an ounce anywhere in the world. On the other hand he stands a fair chance of its being worth more if the dollar and sterling are devaluated further. So if he hoards gold, and keeps his funds liquid so that they can be converted into gold, he cannot lose and he may profit.

"For the French, the Belgians, the Dutch, the Swiss, the Italians the incentive to hoard gold or gold values is even greater. If they can convert their funds into gold they have an absolutely safe investment of their capital, with much more than an even chance of a very large capital gain if their currencies are revalued.

"Thus by hoarding men take no risk and have a chance at great profit. What inducement is there to take the risk of investing in productive enterprises? It is no wonder that the capital markets of the world are stagnant, or that the immense increase in the monetary gold supply does not raise world prices."

With everybody believing that gold may fetch higher prices, which is the same thing as saying that currencies may be devalued further, gold will still be the safest speculation of the world, Mr. Lippmann continues. If men were convinced that gold will not bring them more dollars, francs, or pounds than it does today, gold would become a dead and unattractive form of investment, since it pays no interest. The immense volume of purchasing power which is now being hoarded in Europe and America would be released.

"It is now clearly to our interest," the article continues, "especially to the interest of agriculture and debtors generally to break up the gold hoarding, and let the doubled monetary gold supply of the world work its effect. Because there is more monetary gold than there was two years ago, stabilization, which alone can release it, is the most inflationary step that can be taken. It is, in fact, so inflationary that the most careful precautions would have to be taken to prevent an uncontrollable boom . . . .

"I am convinced from what I learned abroad that a practical stabilization on gold of the dollar and sterling is the only way to bring about a prompt and orderly solution of the European crisis. If it can be achieved, the gold countries will be compelled to face the issue, and either deflate or devalue. The alternative, as I see it, is the misery of partial and unsuccessful deflation ending, in some countries, in a general financial and monetary breakdown."

* * *

Market Stronger

THE mining section of the Toronto Stock Exchange has recently displayed a much firmer tone than has been noted for some weeks, and while price action is still somewhat erratic the sharp decline of recent weeks seems to have been stopped. During several sessions the trend has been in an upward direction and in others the market has been steady. Sales volume, however, has not shown improvement, touching a low point for the year on Tuesday when the turnover amounted to only 215,000 shares.

Gold issues generally have moved to a better position and a few have shown evidence of accumulation. The absence of liquidation of weak holdings has been an important factor in the improvement of the market and the assumption that the market was ready for an advance following weeks of slow trade and sagging prices has resulted in a slight expansion of buying of some stocks.

Little Long Lac has been the trading feature. Compared with other stocks on the board its advance has been spectacular. Under a steady stream of buying orders the stock was pushed to $6.25 mark. Reports from the mine have been very encouraging. The mill was brought into production at the end of November and latest reports state that milling rate has been stepped up from the initial tonnage of 100 tons daily to 174 tons per day.

Copper issues have been stronger, traders being of the opinion that the outlook for the metal is somewhat brighter. Noranda has supplied the leadership for this group. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting also registered a gain.

Silver issues have been erratic, showing a buoyant tendency one day and a soft trend the next. White Eagle sold off as result of the official report that development at the mine has been disappointing while Eldorado has remained just above the $1 level.

* * *

Index of Mining Stocks

THE weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 121.9 for the week ending December 6th, as compared with 120.7 for the previous week.

Nineteen gold stocks rose from 120.2 to 121.5, and four base metals stocks from 126.3 to 127.1.

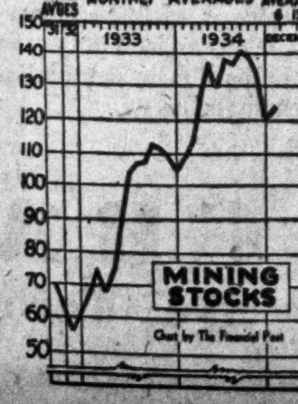

Chart by The Financial Post

Canada's Coal Reserves Victimized by Ballyhoo Charge of B. C. Engineer

Misrepresentation and Optimism Seen as Harmful to Industry

"FACTS SUPPRESSED"

Claims Canadian Mining Men Paralleling Course of the Home Bank

By C. M. CAMPBELL

"It's a damn farce," said Mr. McGovern, one of Glasgow's representatives in the British house, in reference to a certain matter with which he was disgusted. I am indebted to the honorable member for this most apt phrase which also characterizes Canada's 21-year-old coal estimate. It is on the basis of this and other similarily inflated inventories that Canada has been carrying on an unsuccessful business for many years.

"Canada's coal resources are second only to those of the United States." "Canada has one-sixth of the world's coal supplies." These are typical statements and they are based on the claim that the Dominion possesses 1,234 billion tons of coal in reserve. This is an easy number to remember and that is the only good thing that can be said about the estimate.

There are three chief producing areas in Canada: Vancouver Island, Alberta, and Nova Scotia, and the total coal in these areas makes up about 90 per cent of the total reserve and they are responsible for about the same percentage of the coal produced.

Vancouver Island

The official estimate gives 5,793 million tons for the producing areas of Nanaimo and Comox. These figures were checked over in 1922 by J. D. MacKenzie, then in charge of the Geological Survey office in Vancouver. "It is necessary," he said, "in the interests of national economy that the amount of coal available be estimated with some precision," and he cut the reserve to 26 million tons of real, recoverable coal. Precision, however, is not wanted in Canada and the authorities suppressed the report by the simple method of confining the issue to a few multigraph copies and announcing, for the benefit of enquiries, that the report had not been published. MacKenzie died from war wounds soon after completing his report, otherwise it would have been properly published, or MacKenzie would have known the reason why. He was not the kind of man who would tolerate continued misrepresentation.

Report "Ignored"

The tonnage in reserve is given as 1,072 billion tons. These figures were checked by the Alberta Coal Commission about 1925 and this report has been published. Its finds have never been questioned yet they have been ignored by all hands. I have space to make only two quotations. The first reads:

"The Alberta coals are Cretaceous in age and as compared with Carboniferous coals are much less regular, being composed of a different kind of plant material. Many Carboniferous coals are made up of large trees but the Cretaceous coals originated from smaller types of vegetation which grew along the shore lines where conditions were changing very rapidly. Therefore coal seams in Alberta vary from place to place and in the distance of a few miles in a certain direction a workable seam may change into an area where there is no coal at all."

This means that the geologists who made the original report not only did not know how to take an inventory but they were not familiar with elementary coal geology. The Commission therefore recommended:

"Since the bulk of the world's coal in the estimates quoted occurs in the United States and Europe, where conditions are better known, and moreover consists of the more uniformly occurring Carboniferous coals, it is hardly possible to expect similar shrinkage in the estimates. This Commission, therefore, believes that even on the definition of seams one ft. and over to a depth of 4,000 ft. the present state of knowledge demands a reduction of the Alberta estimates, both as to area and quantity, to almost one-fifth of the 1913 calculations. Even allowing something for similar reductions elsewhere, it will more nearly represent the latest information to say that Alberta probably has three per cent and not 14 per cent of the world's resources. Certainly there appears no warrant for continuing to make the statement that Alberta has one-seventh the known coal deposits."

The Commission also went into further detail and, eliminating all coal not known to exist, found a tonnage of 57,512,320,000 tons, half of which is recoverable. The real inventory, therefore, is as follows:

Kind of Coal:	Short Tons
Bituminous	15,708,672,000
Sub-bituminous	7,297,216,000
Lignite	5,750,272,000
Total	28,756,180,000

That this tonnage is great is true and that more coal may be found is also true. Great, however, as this tonnage is it would last the world only about 20 years. Assuming an appreciable increase in our prairie population, the production of oil from coal, and a long life ahead for this world, it is quite conceivable that every ton will be needed.

Nova Scotia

Official reserves, to quote an authority, are "estimated at approximately 10,000 million tons, second only to the coal deposits of Alberta in extent." This should mean cheaply mined coal, lots of it, and a life so long that there should be no occasion for worry. We find, however, that there has been reorganization after reorganization in the industry, that it now has important support from public taxation and even then one of the two leading companies is reported in receivership.

Here again ballyhoo dominates the situation. In this case I quote F. W. Gray, well known authority, on the reserves in this area. In "Maclean's" for July 1st, 1931, he is quoted as stating that "They dare not mine more than 10,000,000 tons per year else the accessible deposits will be exhausted in less than 40 years." This means only 400 million tons, enough to last England less than two years. In 1932 he stated to the members of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy that in the Nova Scotia area, "There have been no discoveries of concealed coal-seams. They are a series of limited deposits, and they have been mined for a century and a quarter, during which period the 'crop' areas and the best seams have been depleted."

Mr. Gray's summary of the situation has been endorsed by operators in that area. In fact none of the quotations I have used have been questioned. The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, whose members are responsible for the estimates of our mineral wealth, has, however, adopted the policy that the dissemination of exaggerated information is in the interests of the Dominion. The coal estimate, which is typical, is only one instance of a widespread campaign of gross misrepresentation. At an important meeting of the Institute held in 1933 in Vancouver the statement was featured that people would lose confidence if any debunking process is started. Nothing has therefore been done to give the public the facts in regard to the limited nature of our mineral resources. Men who feature inconceivably great mineral wealth are the men who receive the honors in mining organizations and, generally, make the front page in the daily press. If this article sees the light it will be an exception to the rule.

World Still Flat?

Mining men still consider that the world is flat. The policy referred to is not only out-of-date and farcical but it is fraudulent. No business is conducted successfully along these lines. The Home Bank officials when they announced reserves of $27,000,000 were taken to task by the Crown. The estimate was shown to be too high by about $10,000,000 and the directors were brought into court. Canada is paralleling the course of the Home Bank, and unless we set a new course, the end will be the same—disaster.

Sudbury Holds Own In Precious Metals

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY.—This district is well known as a producer of 90 per cent of the world's nickel and as a big factor in Canada's copper output, but not for its precious metals.

The Ontario Department of Mines' report on mineral output for the first nine months of 1934 shows the nickel-copper industry contributes over $6,000,000 annually to the precious metal output. For the nine months, gold, silver and platinum minerals valued at $4,674,324 were produced.

Minerals of the platinum family which come mostly from the Frood mine of International Nickel were worth $2,678,678, totalling 89,804 ounces. Silver in nickel-copper refining amounted to 1,286,594 ounces, or $589,219, and gold 40,766 ounces, or $1,406,427.

WILTSEY-COGHLAN TO RAISE MONEY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Believe Preliminary Work Warrants Extensive Programme

In a progress report issued over the signature of H. S. Denny, president, directors of Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines recommend that No. 1 shaft be sunk to a depth of about 800 ft. and that lateral development at various horizons along the contact from this shaft be executed. It is expected that this programme would cost about $150,000.

Admitting that to date no massive commercial ore bodies have been encountered, the report itemizes various favorable features in the property which lead directors to conclude that in the proximity of present workings there is a concentrated source from which the mineral already indicated, emanated.

In concluding his report Mr. Denny states, "From a previous report it was clear that the company would require further capital before it could launch out on an extended underground development policy, but the treasury still holds 412,650 shares and the company can afford to await favorable opportunities for raising the necessary funds. In the meantime the properties are safe and the most stringent economies will be observed in maintaining that position indefinitely."

$15,000 in Treasury

In conversation with The Financial Post, Mr. Denny pointed out that when this development work was started, the directors had in mind accomplishing two objectives; first to complete the patenting work, and secondly to collect data to support the daily promise which preliminary development work gave.

"These two goals have been achieved," Mr. Denny told The Financial Post. "We have struck something which we believe to be very interesting. When we started, we had about $36,000 in the treasury. Now we have between $12,000 and $15,000, so that the work has been done very cheaply. The next step in development work will cost about $150,000, and we don't intend to jeopardize our present treasury position by dissipating our present cash reserves. Accordingly, our next step will be to raise funds for the work which we believe to be warranted. In the meantime we are in a watertight position."

Current Chatter From Manitoba

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—J. H. Parkhill, president of the Parkhill Bedding Co., and C. G. K. Nourse, former banker, have been elected to the board of Beresford Lake Mines, formerly the Oro Grande Development Co. Other directors include C. M. Wiggins, S. T. Jones and R. H. Little.

A small crew has been engaged for the past month in putting the camps into shape for winter and it is the intention of the company, according to Mr. Little to push mining operations early in the new year.

* * *

Poundmaker Closed

Poundmaker Gold Mines has temporarily shut down, according to C. B. Dawson, director and resident engineer for the company. The mine has stopped active work awaiting more complete financing. Developments during the past season, Mr. Dawson says, were quite satisfactory and he believes the property well worth spending a considerable sum of money in further development.

* * *

San Antonio Dividend

The news that San Antonio was paying its second dividend was not unexpected. Some time ago J. D. Perrin, president of the company said that he felt confident the directors would do so, notwithstanding the large capital expenditures being made and which were being paid for out of revenue. The first dividend declared, about a year ago was one of five cents per share while the dividend now announced and payable February 1 is seven cents per share.

The mill is now handling steadily increasing tonnage and can put through close to 300 tons per day. Mine developments below ground are declared to be satisfactory and there is ample tonnage ahead.

* * *

Gabrielle's Results

Underground work on the Gabrielle property immediately west of San Antonio is disclosing some interesting looking ore bodies, according to a report recently issued by G. H. Salton, mine manager. Gabrielle is pushing work on two levels and driving cross cuts to intercept what is known as No. 5 vein on the surface. On both levels cross cuts have encountered new zones and though not much work has yet been done on these they give indications of becoming important ore bodies.

* * *

Vanson Manitoba Mines is confining its mine work to deepening the shaft to the 350-ft. level. With electric energy now being used three shifts are working and good progress is being made on the shaft. As soon as the 350-ft. level is reached, drifting and cross cutting on both the 225-ft. and the 350 will be carried on simultaneously.

* * *

Ranger to Drill

Ranger Gold Mines in the Rice Lake area held a meeting of directors this week, with Moritz Rothenberger, New York, attending. Ranger made a spectacular find late in the fall and work on the surface has been carried on continuously since under the direction of Dr. W. C. L. Greer. The company plans to diamond drill the property but has made no definite announcement, pending a consultation with the consulting geologist, Percy Hopkins.

San Antonio Gold Second Dividend 7 Cents a Share

Directors of San Antonio Gold Mines have announced the declaration of an interim dividend of seven cents per share payable Feb. 1, 1935, to shareholders of record Jan. 1, 1935. This is the second dividend to be paid by Manitoba's pioneer dividend paying gold mine, an initial payment of five cents per share having been made in March of this year. The February disbursement will involve the distribution of $156,191.

Steady progress has been made during the current year in improvement of operations at the mine. Milling facilities have been increased from 150 tons to 275 tons per day, and a new central shaft is now below the 1,000-ft. level, which is to be the lowest production level for some time. A development programme is planned for 1935 which is expected to be productive of such information as will disclose the extent of the mine above the 1,000-ft. level.

RICHSTRIKE PLANS OUTLAY OF $50,000 ON NEW PURCHASES

To do Underground Work at Boswell and Yankee Jack

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA. — Announcement is made by Richstrike Gold Mines of the appointment of Reginald C. Dempster, M.E., as superintendent in charge of all the company's California operations.

Mr. Dempster, who has already assumed his duties, is a graduate of McGill University and a member of a Rossland mining family, his brother being Chief Field Engineer for Noranda. He has had a number of years experience in lode and placer mining in North and South America. Mr. Dempster will have complete charge of both the Coffee Creek placer operation of Richstrike and its Boswell and Yankee Jack mines near Redding.

Company officials state that a shipment of 12 tons of concentrate and about 40 ounces of bullion went forward to the American Smelting & Refining Co.'s plant at Selby at the end of November. Returns from this shipment are expected to be available in a few weeks.

Following the acquisition by the company of the Yankee Jack two weeks ago, A. J. Gaul, the company's consulting engineer, recommended certain additions to equipment on both the Boswell and Yankee Jack properties, together with 1,000 ft. of underground work on each property and 300 ft. of sinking at the Boswell. This, it has been estimated, will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000 and this is being covered by an additional stock issue to shareholders. William Niven, secretary of the company, states that response has been good and that almost the entire amount has already been pledged.

Jellicoe Gold Drilling Shows Two Zones, Claim

In a progress report for the period ending November 30, K. F. MacLaren, President of Jellicoe Gold Mining Co., incorporated in May of this year, states that during the summer a total of about 4,500 ft. of drilling has been done. Mr. MacLaren points out that drilling has necessarily been slow owing to the immense amount of overburden and other problems. In addition to the drilling, about 30 men have been engaged in surface trenching and stripping, several thousand ft. of trenching having been done through very deep overburden. As a result of this work, it is stated, two distinct zones have appeared on the property. The North zone, being an extension of the "Bankfield North Zone," crosses the property and has been tested by means of three drill holes.

The following intersections have been obtained; $12.60 across 3 ft., $29.05 across 1 ft., and $35.35 across 1 ft.

Three drill holes were also put down along the south zone, cutting in each case low grade ore over considerable widths, the report states. Values encountered run from a few cents to $3 per ton across widths ranging from 8 to 71 ft. Further drilling is to be undertaken on this zone.

Operations have been conducted under the management of Oro Plata Mining Co.

Nova Scotia Gold Expects Power for Tangier Jan. 30

Henry Moore, president of Nova Scotia Gold Mines has returned from a visit to the Tangier, Nova Scotia, development and reports that at the present time 63 men are at work. Dams being built in connection with power development should be completed, and power turned on, toward the end of January, Mr. Moore states. Practically all the equipment and machinery for milling and mining is installed and will be ready for operation when power is ready. The present programme of the company aims to have Tangier in production about the middle of March or the first of April. Mr. Moore states that the company has approximately 2,000 tons of ore already broken up underground ready for hoisting and milling. In addition there is another 18,000 tons of ore already blocked out and another 24,000 tons partially blocked.

Hollinger Dividends Reach New High Level

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines has announced its regular year-end dividend payment of five cents per share plus a bonus of five cents, payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 13.

With the declaration of the above payment Hollinger's disbursements for the year reached a new high level, totalling $1.40 per share, an increase of 63 per cent over 1933 when 85 cents was paid. During the current year the company has distributed $6,888,000 to shareholders. This compares with $6,396,000 distributed in 1927 when the previous high was established.

HEADS CONFIDENT THOMP.-CADILLAC STILL HAS CHANCE

Believe Small Mill Justified at Property — Faith in Turner

Testifying at the Ontario Securities Commission enquiry into the affairs of the bankrupt Thompson Cadillac Mines, C. G. Williams, the mining engineer on whose recommendation the mine was closed down, declared that in his opinion there was no justification for the issuance of favorable reports and no justification for building a mill on the property. In arriving at this conclusion Mr. Williams examined the property and the reports and assay plans of the company.

The enquiry which opened on Friday, Dec. 7, and on Saturday, was adjourned until Dec. 17, is aimed, according to J. M. Godfrey, Ontario Securities Commissioner, at investigating a charge that there was a fraud committed by building a mill, which led the public to believe that the mine was in production stage.

Trusted Mine Manager

Evidence of officers and directors of the company to date indicates that the board of directors placed implicit faith in the reports of the company's mine manager and took whatever action he advised. Both W. J. Bell, president, and Sir Thomas Tait, director, testified that they had had absolute faith in the reports of the late E. S. Turner, former mine manager. It is about his glowing reports that the investigation centres.

Mr. Bell and Sir Thomas Tait are large shareholders in the company, the former holding 247,000 shares and the latter 291,854 shares. In addition Mr. Bell has loaned the company $28,471 and Sir Thomas $28,814. Both told the Commission that they had not sold any of their stock.

While admitting that Thompson-Cadillac was not justified in building a 150-ton mill, and stating that he had protested against such action to the late E. S. Turner, R. P. Teare, the company's present mine manager, stated that a 50-ton mill would have been justified.

Optimistic Reports

Evidence before the enquiry revealed that two weeks before Thompson-Cadillac went into voluntary liquidation, a Toronto paper received a letter from G. S. Andrews, secretary-treasurer of the company, stating his conviction that the ore reserves of the mine were increasing daily. Under cross-examination Mr. Andrews stated that his report had been written after he had been told by R. P. Teare, mine manager, that such a report was justified.

Shareholders of the company may derive some consolation from the statement of Sir Thomas Tait that despite the fact that the mine is no longer in operation and despite the unfavorable report of C. G. Williams, M.E., he still considers the Thompson-Cadillac property a valuable one, and that the property only needs a comparatively small expenditure on underground operations to develop sufficient ore to justify re-starting the mill.

Sees Hope for Property

Sir Thomas's faith in the property is substantiated somewhat by a report made last week by Douglas A. Mutch, M.E., northern mining engineer, following an independent examination of the Thompson-Cadillac property. While declaring that he believed that a serious mistake had been made in erecting a mill having a capacity of 150 tons per day, Mr. Mutch in his report states that a mill with a capacity of from 40 to 50 tons, initially, would have been, and is fully justified.

He states that his inspection of the 150 and 300-ft. levels showed what he considered to be five shoots of commercial value, with lengths from 50 to 100 ft. and with widths from 18 inches to over eight ft., with the average being around two ft. It is impossible to determine the grade of this ore in places, but the sections referred to, according to the report, contain considerable visible gold, and grade should vary from $15 to $20 per ton. These sections, Mr. Mutch states, have to be carefully mined and sorted before milling. No attempt was made at sorting the Thompson-Cadillac ore and if this practice had been followed Mr. Mutch believes that the present condition would not have arisen. His report in part follows:

"On the Thompson-Cadillac property development has been carried to a depth of only 600 ft., with by far the greater part of underground work confined to the 150 and 300-ft. levels. The known gold-bearing zone extends across this property for a length of some 5,000 ft., while the underground workings have been carried on the farthest developed level for a length of only some 800 ft. The remaining 4,200 ft. in length, together with the possibilities for paralleling vein structure north and south of the present partially developed veins, holds out very important possibilities for the steady proving of important ore deposition.

Shut-down Not Justified

"In summing up the whole Thompson-Cadillac situation, we arrive at the conclusion that the action taken by the directors, following the report of the examining engineer, was not justified and was wholly unfair to shareholders. We conclude also that no engineer, no matter how capable he may be, can in the course of two or three days, without careful channel and bulk sampling, with due allowance made from the necessity of sorting before milling, unless he be very familiar with the ore deposition in the Cadillac area, justify a report which results in the drastic action which has been taken and the serious financial loss incurred by shareholders."

Four Inspectors

Four inspectors to report on the action of Thompson-Cadillac going into voluntary liquidation were appointed by creditors of the company at a meeting held in Montreal on Dec. 7. The inspectors are F. J. Dabell, G. M. Clement, Charles F. Dale and D. H. R. Bush. At the same meeting creditors chose the following as receivers: Vincent Lamarre, Alberta Lamarre and H. J. Innis.

N. C. URQUHART & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
15 King Street West Toronto, Ont.
Adel. 6028

Godfrey Seizes Books and Assets Of Reade & Co

The Ontario Securities Commission, The Financial Post is informed, has cancelled the license of J. C. Reade & Co., Toronto mining brokers, and seized the books and assets of the company. This action was taken because the company was short in deliveries of stock and an investigation by the Commission disclosed that the company was not solvent and therefore not in a position to carry out its obligations.

A private enquiry will be held late this week, Col. D. F. Pidgeon of the Ontario Securities Commission informs The Financial Post, with a view to ascertaining the position of J. C. Reade & Co. with regard to Olga Gas & Oil Co., Frontier Red Lake Gold Mines and McCuaig Red Lake Gold Mines stock and any other stocks which the company was active in selling.

At the same time matters turning on the underwriting agreement between J. C. Reade & Co. and Olga Gas will be subjected to an investigation. In September last, J. C. Reade & Co. underwrote 730,880 shares of Olga Gas on a sliding scale and for some time was active in selling this stock. Lately, however, marketing of the stock has been difficult due to its decline in price on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

CONS. SMELTERS SPRINGS SURPRISE PAYS $2 A SHARE

$1 Dividend Plus $1 Bonus Reflects Improved Earning Position

Improvement in the earning position of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada is reflected in the announcement made on Monday of the declaration of a four per cent dividend, or $1 per share, plus a bonus of $1 per share, both payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 15. This brings disbursements for the current year to $3 per share, a dividend of $1 per share having been paid in July for the six months ended June 30.

Compared with the payment of $1.50 per share in January, 1934, for the 1933 fiscal year the above declaration indicates that the company has done remarkably well and that earnings have been considerably better than estimated. While it was expected that Smelter would pay another dollar dividend at this time the declaration of a bonus of a similar amount came as a complete surprise.

The company's annual report for the current fiscal period will show in all probability that higher earnings have been largely due to an increased production of silver and to the higher price of the metal. As result of the rise in the price of the white metal its output has received considerable impetus. During the first nine months of the year the company's silver production amounted to 5,567,355 ounces as compared with 4,234,393 ounces in the corresponding period of 1933. On this basis revenue from silver should exceed the $3,000,000 mark since the average price of silver has been much higher than in 1933. The average price in 1933 was 37.8 cents per ounce while in the first six months of 1934 the average price was 45 cents. In recent months the price has been climbing steadily, until it now is quoted just over 54 cents an ounce.

Distribute $1,302,950

Revenue from the sale of lead and zinc should also show an increase although current prices are lower than the average price of 1933. During the first six months of 1934, however, the average price of lead was 2.57 cents per pound as against 2.14 cents in the corresponding period of 1933. The average price of zinc in the same period was 3.33 cents per pound as compared with 2.85 cents in the first six months of last year. In addition the increase in the production of these metals has been more than sufficient to offset the loss of revenue through lower prices. In the nine months ended Sept. 30 last, Consolidated Smelters' production of lead showed an increase of 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933 and zinc, 74 per cent.

The current disbursement will involve the distribution of $1,302,950, making a total of $2,930,232 that shareholders of Smelters have received since the first of the year. Of the current disbursement $673,000 will go to the coffers of the Canadian Pacific Railway. As at Dec. 31, 1933, the Canadian Pacific held 336,500 shares of Consolidated Smelters' stock.

MODEL PRODUCES SUDDEN REVIVAL IN NORTH TURNER

After Long Neglect, Two More Wells to be Drilled in Area

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—While the success of Carleton Royalties in attaining good naphtha production at a depth of 6,125 ft. in south Turner Valley has boosted confidence in the south end of the field, interest is also being revived in the north end of the field, particularly in the vicinity of the Model No. 1 well, claimed to be the largest crude producer in Canada.

For years, the north end of the field has been neglected as far as the spudding in of new wells was concerned, but within the past two weeks preparations have been made for the drilling of two more wells to the crude horizon in the limestone. Royalite No. 26 is rigging up preparatory to drilling near Model No. 1, while John Phillips and associates of Calgary have actually spudded a well about a mile southwest of Model No. 1.

The reason for the sudden interest in the area surrounding the Model well is the lack of crude oil being produced in Alberta. All producers in the Valley are yielding naphtha from the limestone with the exception of Model, and oil men believe that more wells yielding a product similar to Model could be drilled profitably.

Carleton Royalties during the week-end was still under test, a quantity of rotary water still being blown from the well. When all the water is forced out by the gas pressure, officials of Carleton Royalties, who financed the well, believe it will become one of the outstanding naphtha producers of the field. Under the unfavorable conditions of last week, the well produced an average of 125 bbls. daily, according to field reports. The gas is said to be unusually wet.

Spooner-Anaconda Next

Spooner-Anaconda No. 5 is expected to be the next well to come into production in the south end of the field. Located not far distant from the new Carleton well, Spooner-Anaconda was being drilled with cable tools at a depth of more than 368 ft. in the limestone during the week-end. The gas flow was estimated at 3,000,000 cubic ft. daily.

At the Ranchmen's wildcat on the Aldersyde structure, preparations were still being made to give the well a production test. Casing, constituting the longest string in the British Empire, it is claimed, was lowered to bottom at 6,263 ft. after months of effort.

Renfrew Royalties, close neighbor to Carleton, is getting close to the limestone in the south end of the field. The next important stage in the progress of the well will be the landing of ten inch casing to around 4,700 ft.

The following production report has been issued by the provincial department of lands and mines; giving the yield from Alberta wells since oil was first produced in 1914:

Year	Bbls.
1914 to 1921	56,590
1922	15,853
1923	10,003
1924	14,049
1925	168,643
1926	219,598
1927	332,133
1928	489,531
1929	999,152
1930	1,433,844
1931	1,455,195
1932	917,622
1933	1,013,040
1934 (10 months)	1,061,497
Total	8,186,759

At a conservative estimate of $3 a barrel this total production is valued at $24,560,277.

Bullion Movement in United Kingdom

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day Nov. 19, to mid-day Nov. 26:

Imports	
Netherlands	£ 10,415
Belgium	5,750
France	149,498
Switzerland	135,536
British West Africa	153,047
British South Africa	45,809
British India	1,235,229
Hong Kong	46,058
Australia	306,243
New Zealand	48,904
Venezuela	14,327
Other countries	17,482
	£2,168,298

Exports	
Netherlands	£ 12,343
Belgium	84,225
France	31,158
U. S. A.	542,221
Central & South America (Foreign)	396,174
Venezuela	59,500
Other countries	811
	£1,126,432

Tashota Goldfields, Limited
(No Personal Liability)
Kowkash Holdings, Limited
(No Personal Liability)
formerly
Tashota Gold Mines, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

An interim report has been received from Mr. E. K. Fockler, Geologist of Minefinders, Limited, Toronto, containing a description of the work accomplished since March, 1934, and of the extent and value of the vein system so far determined on this property. This report also contains an important announcement in connection with the further development of the property. It has been issued to all shareholders of record of the above companies and any holders of shares not registered in their own names may obtain a copy by writing to the Secretary, Room 804, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

COMPANY REPORTS NAMES IN DETAIL BAILOR HOLDINGS

Manitoba Concern Reveals Extensive Holdings in Prospects

A report outlining in some detail the present position of Bailor Gold syndicate has been forwarded to unit holders, over the signature of F. H. H. Smith, secretary, on behalf of the board of directors.

Earlier this year, the properties of the syndicate in Beresford Lake area, known as Bailor No. 1 and Bailor No. 2 were sold to Trans-Canada Mining Corp. As a result of this sale officials of the company state $19,946 and 950,000 shares in Bailor Gold Mines, the company incorporated by Trans-Canada, was handed the syndicate. These shares are in escrow, half to be released in April, 1935, and the balance a year later. Since there are 23,329 syndicate shares outstanding, the 950,000 shares in Bailor Gold Mines represent 40 shares for each issued share in the capital of Bailor Gold Syndicate. These shares will be distributed as they are released from escrow.

Bailor Gold Mines, in addition to doing development work on the property has also purchased under option the Midway group adjoining and consolidating the Bailor No. 2.

With the funds received for the sale of properties, the directors of the syndicate have acquired an interest in numerous properties and stock as follows:

Bailor Holdings

Fifty-one per cent interest in eight claims known as the Telliride group in the Copper Lake area in The Pas mining district, Manitoba.

Seventy-five per cent interest in nine claims in the Rice Lake mining district, Manitoba, just east of Rice Lake Gold Mines.

Seventy-five per cent interest in 17 claims in the Rice Lake mining district, Manitoba, adjoining the Poundmaker property.

Seventy per cent in nine claims in the Hole River area comprising the two groups known as the Gold Stone group and the Miner group.

Sixty per cent interest in 22 claims in the Hole River district adjoining Lake Winnipeg and known as the Lake Shore group.

A substantial interest in Kingfisher Gold Mines in the Rice Lake mining district on which an intensive diamond drilling campaign is at present being carried out. Bailor Gold Syndicate has acquired 44 units in the Kingfisher Mining & Development Co., representing 88,000 shares in Kingfisher Gold Mines, and in addition 78,000 shares of stock in Kingfisher Gold Mines. The average cost to the syndicate of these holdings is about 10 cents per share.

Five hundred shares in Juno Gold Mines in the Rice Lake mining district of Manitoba at $1 per share.

In regard to these extensive holdings, shareholders are informed that: "Your directors feel that each of the above mentioned properties shows merit as a development prospect and believe that further development work is justified in the hope that this will enable us to prove up one or two or more of these properties and warrants their sale, or bringing into production by your company."

B.R.X. Gold Reports Option in Default

B. R. X. Gold Mines have advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that the option dated July 30, 1934, on 100,000 shares $2, good until November 15, 1934, has been terminated by default.

As at June 30, 1934, this company had 2,350,000 shares outstanding of its 2,500,000 no par value shares capitalization. The same date the company officials reported current assets of $123,798 and current liabilities of $23,600.

Opeepeesway Lake Area Initial Report Issued

The Opeepeesway Lake area, Sudbury district, was practically devoid of prospectors during the past season according to the preliminary report by H. C. Laird, who was in charge of the Ontario Department of Mines geological party in that area last summer. The area includes the townships of Benton, Mallard, Osway, Huffman and parts of Esther, Fingal, Arbutus and Eric, and lies between the Three Duck Lakes and Swayze areas, both of which have been prominent in the public eye of late years.

The only property on which exploration work was done during the past season, according to the report, was that of the Woman River Gold Syndicate. This syndicate, representing New Liskeard interests, holds a group of 14 claims in the northwestern section of Mallard township. The mineralized zone on the property has been exposed by a series of trenches and test pits for a length of 140 ft. and an average width of 10 ft.

With regard to future prospecting in this area the report states that "it should be pointed out that the apparent lack of porphyry intrusives of the type usually observed in close relationship to gold bearing quartz veins should not too seriously militate against further efforts on the part of the prospectors. Not that intrusives are unimportant, but rather there is reason to believe that the porphyry masses underlie the greenstones and sediments at probably no great depth."

The report also includes notes on activity in the Swayze, Horwood Lake and West Shiningtree areas, all of which were visited in the course of the summer. In the Swayze area no discoveries of importance were made and only two properties are being actively developed, namely, Halcrow-Swayze Mines and Lee Gold Mines. Surface exploration work has been carried out on a number of properties which were staked in the Horwood Lake area in 1933 and in the West Shiningtree area a number of old properties are being reopened.

Little Long Lac States New Mill On 175 Ton Basis

Unusually free of the petty ills which usually beset a new producer, Little Long Lac Gold Mine's brand new mill starts the third week of production treating an average of about 175 tons per day, Joseph Errington, president, informs The Financial Post.

Mr. Errington would give no recovery figures, pending an official statement expected toward the end of the week, but it is unofficially reported that mill heads are running in the neighborhood of .60 ounces, certainly better than the official predictions of early operations.

A large part of this ore is still being obtained from the dump, to be mixed with that from below. Owing to an unexpected widening out of the ore bodies, indications are that first estimates of profitable tonnage were under the mark. Mr. Errington stated that the grade was "better than we had predicted," which would indicate that there has not been the drop in grade which is usual when ore bodies widen out, as have those on this property.

While the natural uncertainty of first month operations precludes any definite estimate of December tonnage, present indications are that the mill, which has a capacity of 200 tons per day, will treat over the 5,000-ton mark by the end of December, the first full month of production.

Officials of the company plan to pour the first brick on Dec. 20, one month from the date the mill went into production.

As this new property grooms itself for its debut as a producer, mine officials estimate that ore reserves, under present development, are alone sufficient for two years.

Anticipating good news from the property, shares of Little Long Lac have been steadily climbing, and at time of writing had hit $6.25.

Trail Smelter Treats 411,609 Tons of Ore

Ore receipts at the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada during the eleven months ended Nov. 30 totalled 496,457 tons. Of this amount 411,609 tons were shipped from the company's own mines. During the week ended Nov. 30 receipts totalled 14,865 tons. A detailed statement of receipts for the week follows:

Name of Mine:	Tons
Black Colt	42
Blaine Republic	110
Bosun	29
Boulder City	33
Evening Star	29
First Thought	56
Great Eastern	6
Highland Lass	50
Kilo	40
Knob Hill	111
Lone Pine	164
Midnight	6
Morning Star	330
No. 7	39
Privateer	58
Sally	50
Silverine Lease	10
Sunnyside	4
Venus-Juno	20
Wellington	47
Dentonia (concentrates)	58
Reno (concentrates)	32
Superior (concentrates)	28
O'Brien	43
	1,395
Company's mines	13,470
	14,865

Haldane Long Lac Gets Funds for Winter Work

Funds for a development campaign during the winter are being provided by New York and Canadian interests, R. F. Hardy, syndicate manager of Haldane Long Lac Syndicate informs The Financial Post. The syndicate holdings consist of a group of claims in Wild Goose Lake, between National Mines and Oro Plate Mining Co.

Haldane Long Lac Syndicate is capitalized at 5,000 units of $10 par value each. Each unit is exchangeable for 300 shares in a $3,000,000 company to be formed when results warrant.

Central Temagami Shaft Started on Number 2 Vein

Over the signature of P. G. Fergusson, manager and trustee of Central Temagami Gold Syndicate a progress report from this company states that the shaft is being sunk on number 2 vein which it is stated has a width of four feet on the surface. Developments a few feet below the surface showed the width at this point was 18 to 20 ft. Permanent camps have been erected and plans laid for work during the winter.

High-grade Values Secured on Wingold's Second Level

Latest channel samplings from the second level of Wingold Mines, adjoining San Antonio in the Rice Lake district of Manitoba, give, over 13 inches, 2.62 ounces of gold per ton, or $91.70 at the present price of gold, officials of the company state in the first progress report to be issued since the freeze-up. The downward continuation of the No. 1 vein has been cut on this level, and shows an average width of five ft. of solid quartz. The total length of this drift on Nov. 19 was about 65 ft. and drifting has continued steadily since that date.

On the 150-ft. level, No. 1 vein has been drifted on for about 200 ft. with widths from four to six ft. of solid quartz, the report states. This vein is showing medium-grade ore, channel sampling on Dec. 1 giving $16.10 per ton. Development on the No. 2 vein on the 150-ft. level has opened up an ore shoot of commercial importance for over 50 ft., it is stated. Two lateral diamond drill holes are being laid out east and west of the crosscut on the 275-ft. level, to prove the downward continuation and length of No. 2 vein at that horizon.

McMILLAN MILL BOOSTS TONNAGE TO 3,477 IN NOV.

Low Recovery Blamed on Diluted Ore—Difficulties Mastered

With mill heads running at about .254 ounces, McMillan Gold Mines treated a total of 3,477.21 tons of ore during November, which compares favorably with 2,165.87 tons milled, with mill heads of .219 ounces in October.

The gold output for this company, according to a report from James G. MacGregor consulting engineer, amounted in November to 702.83 ounces. To this figure must be added an additional 62.50 ounces representing the gold content of 1.25 tons of concentrates taken from the grinding circuit. Tailing losses for the period amounted to 50.51 ounces.

In concluding the report, Mr. MacGregor states:

"The mine is gradually assuming shape to supply a more normal grade of ore. The early difficulties resulting from the backward condition of underground development are now being overcome, and by the beginning of the year mine conditions should be attuned to the mill. A considerable proportion of the ore treated during the past month—approximately 35%—has been derived from development work and diluted stopes, and once the mine situation permits of drawing ore from the stopes exclusively the grade will be substantially higher."

The following tabulation covers production at this property to date:

Period	Tons milled	Total recovery (ozs.)	Rec. per ton (ozs.)
August	818.29	212.81	.26
September	2,465.70	517.76	.21
October	2,165.87	438.32	.20
November	3,477.21	831.69	.24

Abco Starts Active Mining Under Power in Early '35

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA. — Announcement is made by Abco Mines of the appointment of J. Pardoe Wilson as superintendent in charge of their property at Herbert Arm, Vancouver Island. Mr. Wilson, who has had many years experience in British Columbia, and particularly in the Kootenay, has been in charge of operations at the Utica mine until it closed down a few weeks ago. He will be in charge of Abco operations under the supervision of B. W. W. McDougall, the company's consulting engineer.

The one mile road at tidewater from the floating dock to the camp is now almost completed, and preparations are being made for the erection of a compressor house at the camp site and building of an aerial tramway from camp to mine several hundred ft. above. Active mining with power drills is expected to be under way shortly after the beginning of the New Year.

Central Malartic Mines Announces Full Board

In accordance with the wish of shareholders, expressed in midsummer, Central Malartic Mines has been formed to acquire the properties and assets of Central Malartic Syndicate, and development work is proceeding under the direction of the company, with the same management, officials of the company inform The Financial Post.

The new company is capitalized at $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares. It is stated that 1,144,855 shares will be issued to the syndicate holders and pooled until October 27, 1935. No vendor stock will be offered to the public and, it is claimed, arrangements have been completed with a Toronto financial house for treasury financing.

The new company, which holds properties of 400 acres in Malartic Township in Quebec, has the following directorate: H. R. Bissell, pres. and general manager; Dr. L. H. Holmes, vice-pres.; E. C. Garner, sec.-treas.; L. J. Siebert and L. E. Stringer, all of Toronto, directors. The company's head office is at 350 Bay St., Toronto.

Bulolo Gold Net Higher in November

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Bulolo Gold Dredging reports production for November of 10,742 ounces of fine gold compared with 11,200 ounces in October and with 6,764 ounces in November, 1933. Recovery last month was from 835,800 cubic yards of gravel with four dredges in operation.

Estimated working profit in November amounted to 7,545 ounces. With gold at $35 an ounce in Canadian funds, this represents $264,075, compared with $279,300 in October and with $152,880 in November last year.

Mining Concerns Newly Formed

Banner Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp., Nov. 2; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., 3,000,000 shs., n.p.v.

Canadian Leviathan Exploration Co. Ltd.—Ont. Incorp., Nov. 5; H.O. Toronto; Author. capit., $100,000, par $1.

Matheson District Gold Mines — Ont. Incorp., Nov. 9; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., $3,000,000, par $1.

Monarch Mines — Ont. Incorp., Nov. 3; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., $5,000,000, par $1.

Pershing Gold Syndicate Ltd. — Ont. Incorp., Nov. 8; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., 25,000 shs., n.p.v.

Porphyry Gold Mines — Ont. Incorp., Nov. 9; H.O., Rouyn, Que.; Author. capit., $200,000, par $10.

Sweet-Sturgeon Syndicate Ltd.—Ont. Incorp., Oct. 30; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., 25,000 shs., n.p.v.

Williamson Mines—Ont. Incorp., Nov. 5; H.O., Timmins, Ont.; Author. capit., $2,000,000, par $1.

Merged

The Harkness-Hays Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp., July 6, 1934; name changed from Harkness-Hayes Gold Mines by order issued Nov. 5.

Charter Surrendered

Mid-Continent Goldfields, Ltd.—Ont. Incorp., June 17, 1932; Charter surrendered Dec. 3, 1934.

Ore Shoot Widens With Same Grade God's Lake Says

H. R. Drummond-Hay, vice-president of God's Lake Gold Mine, informs The Financial Post that during the week ended December 1, the ore shoot known as 2-3 was widened from 4.6 ft. to 5.2 ft. with the same grade, .64 ounces. A new ore shoot, Number 2-5, has been opened up on the second level west with a value of .51 ounces over a width of 3.7 ft. and a length of 39.8 ft.

During the week a large number of logs were delivered at the power site and twenty-eight miles of transmission line right-of-way has been cleared to date.

CONIAGAS DECLARES 2½% DIVIDEND

Payment Made as Return of Capital, Not from Current Profits

Coniagas Mines has declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share payable on Jan. 10, 1935, to shareholders of record Dec. 31, 1934. This is in keeping with the policy of the company in recent years of declaring a year-end liquidating dividend. In announcing the dividend the company stated that the payment had been declared from funds derived from prior years' operations, not from current profits, and, therefore, should be considered, in part at least, as a return of capital.

The January dividend will be the sixty-first dividend payment to have been made by the company. During the period from 1907 to 1924 when Coniagas was an important silver producer at Cobalt it made 58 dividend disbursements totalling $11,440,000. With the suspension of operations in 1934 dividends were also stopped. In 1933 dividends were resumed with the payment of 12½ cents per share out of capital and this was followed by a similar payment in 1934.

Meridian Mining Reports Lower Working Capital

The annual report of Meridian Mining Co. which is developing a gold property on the slopes of Lexington Mountain, near Camborne, B.C., for the year ended Oct. 31, 1934, shows a decline in working capital from the previous year of over $100,000, current assets totalling $115,899 as against current liabilities of $7,696. As at Oct. 31, 1933, current assets amounted to $214,913 and current liabilities $1,869.

Exploration and development expenses during the year under review amounted to $102,002 while administration and general expenses were $19,282. The value of mill site and buildings, carried in the balance sheet at cost, is shown at $57,287 as compared with $45,878 in 1933. Considerable expenditure was made on plant, machinery and equipment during the year, increasing their value $72,279. Cost of tramway construction to Oct. 31 was $5,780.

Mill Construction

J. C. Calhoun, managing director, in his report to shareholders states that the tramway was completed on Nov. 24 and construction of a mill, which was recommended by B. W. W. McDougall, consulting engineer, is proceeding. At the present time a ball mill and crushers are on the ground and all machinery necessary for the completion of the mill has been ordered. "The mill," Mr. Calhoun states, "is designed throughout for a 200-ton daily operation but will start at the rate of 100 tons daily. The first unit will cost approximately $70,000 and when sufficient ore has been developed to justify a second unit, this will be installed at an added cost of approximately $16,500."

A total of 4,769 ft. of underground development work was completed in the period from Jan. 1, 1934, to Nov. 15, 1934. This includes footage in drifts, crosscuts and raises.

Lamaque Contact Option Terminated by Default

According to a report made to the Toronto Stock Exchange by Lamaque Contact Gold Mines, the option dated July 10, 1934, on 1,266,266 shares at 15 cents to 30 cents a share has been terminated by default. The Financial Post understands that this will leave the company with 2,734,330 shares outstanding, of an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 no par value shares. Of this total 1,496,000 shares were issued for the Lamaque Contact Gold Syndicate undertaking, 554,000 shares were Herbin Lake Syndicate claims and services and 50,000 shares were Mosso claims. 634,330 shares have been sold for cash, netting the company $88,152.

Report Vidette Output $17,800 for November

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA. — Production at Vidette Gold Mines in November amounted to $17,800 according to well authenticated reports. Officials of the company state that 819 tons of ore were milled during the month with a total recovery of 496 ounces of gold and a further 27 ounces tied up in the Dorr thickener. Production is slightly better than that of October.

The policy of following the vein down instead of attempting to locate it on the third level where it was lost, is proving highly satisfactory, it is stated. So far the vein has been followed down to the third level showing strongly all the way and maintaining its values.

Development at the Monashee, which is controlled by Vidette, is also progressing satisfactorily, according to company officials. Three levels are being driven here, all of them reported to be in ore of about $16 grade.

Movements of Mining Men

Charles McKnight—of the International nickel Co. was elected, at a recent meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, chairman of the committee on ferro-alloys. Mr. McKnight is already a member of several other committees for this society.

Silver

While silver mining stocks showed some signs of increased interest during the week under review, trading in silver futures was quiet.

World production of silver fell during the month of October when 14,795,000 ounces were produced. The following table shows the monthly production figures of the three major producing countries, together with the world figures, in thousands of ounces:

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Mexico	5,432	6,536	6,098	6,200
United States	1,853	2,087	1,787	2,099
Canada	1,359	1,378	1,512	1,039
World	13,687	15,481	14,974	14,795

The favorable balance in American foreign trade, which is growing roughly at the rate of $40 millions to $60 millions per month, should be of interest to silver supporters. Exports are maintaining an advance of approximately 45 per cent over 1933, while imports show comparative decreases during the months of September and October.

Trading in Montreal

(Dec. 4-10.)

	High	Low	Close	Contracts
Dec.	54.20	54.00	54.00	8
Feb.	54.70	54.60	54.50	12
Mar.	55.45	54.75	54.70	36
May	56.15	55.20	55.30	37

London spot — High 24 7/8d. Low 24½d.

New York spot—High 55 Low 54¾.

Metal Prices

New York—Dec. 11—

Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, 9c.

Silver: 54⅛c.

London—Dec. 11—

(Long Ton)—

Copper: Electrolytic spot, £31; future, £31 10s. Standard spot, £28; future, £28 7s 6d.

Tin: Spot, £228 7s 6d; future, £228 12s 6d.

Lead: Spot, £10 2s 6d; future, £10 10s.

Zinc: Spot, £11 15s; future, £12.

Silver: 24⅝d. per ounce.

Gold: 140s 4½d.

Canada—Dec. 11—

Gold: $34.06.

At the Mines

Domestic Gas Syndicate—T. E. Black, manager of this company announces the blowing in on Saturday Dec. 1, of another well on the Seneca twp. leases. This is the sixth producing well brought in by this company.

* * *

Greene-Stabell Mines—November production of Greene-Stabell from cyanide precipitates and amalgum totalled 448 ounces, an increase of 118 ounces over October. The figures for the amount of gold in concentrates are not available as yet, but, as no change has taken place in bullion practise it can be assumed that gold in the concentrates will be proportionately greater also.

* * *

Grull-Wihksne — W. C. Ditmars, president of this company, states that no further expenditures are to be made on this property situated in the Bridge River area between Bralorne and Bridge River Consolidated. Mr. Ditmars states that "there is no likelihood of finding commercial ore bodies on the property." Some other property will likely be taken up, details of which will be given to shareholders in course of time.

* * *

Kootenay Belle Gold Mines—The Hardinge-Hadsel mills and classifier recently installed in this property have operated successfully on a two-shift basis since a week ago, officials of this company inform The Financial Post. The tonnage averages two and one half tons an hour. A concentrate will be shipped to the Trail Smelter. It is stated that the mine continues to develop satisfactorily.

* * *

Mayflower Mining Co.—Claiming that affairs of the company have taken an upturn, officials of Mayflower Mining Co. which was struck off the list three years ago because of failure to file annual statements, has been restored once more to the British Columbia active company list following an application made to the Supreme Court. A few years ago the company was developing properties near Stewart, B.C., under the presidency of H. P. Gibson.

* * *

Minto Gold Mines — Officials of this company report that the mill has been placed on full production. It is stated that capacity has proven ten to twenty tons in excess of the 50 ton rate of capacity. Two shifts are now at work stoping.

* * *

Nicola Mines & Metals — An injunction restraining J. A. Russell, appointed by the attorney-general to investigate this company under the Securities Act, from continuing with his investigation has been granted by the Supreme Court. Suspension of operations at the property, pending a conclusion of the investigation was put into effect Dec. 1.

* * *

Pioneer Gold Mines — November production for this company totalled $267,000 with expenses, $61,500, leaving a net profit, before taxes and depreciation of $195,500. During the eight months to November 30, production amounted to $2,051,500, with a net profit before taxes and depreciation of $1,521,180.

* * *

Stadacona Rouyn Mines—At a recent meeting in Montreal, directors passed a resolution setting the annual meeting for Tuesday, January 22. A special general meeting to submit to shareholders a proposal to increase the present capital stock of the company by 2,000,000 shares is also called for this date. Directors state that several financing proposals have been given further consideration and study.

* * *

Tashota Goldfields — Directors of this company have decided to install a 50-ton mill immediately in place of erecting the pilot mill shipped to the property this spring, it is stated in an interim report just issued by this company. An issue of 100,000 treasury shares at 50 cents per share has been underwritten, and will be offered to shareholders at this price, to raise funds for the mill. Of this offering, 50,000 shares will be offered shareholders of Kowkash Holdings Ltd., the vendor company, and 50,000 to Tashota Goldfield shareholders.

JACKSON BROS.
GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
HURON & ERIE BLDG. — WINNIPEG, MAN.
STOCKS — BONDS — GRAIN
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange — Winnipeg Stock Exchange
Head Office 512 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Orders executed over private wires on
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Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending December 10.

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Dec. 3 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 10
1	.06	.00¼	Aconda	......	.00⅞	.....	.....	.....
No	.33	.06½	Aldermac	9,755	.07½	.08½	.07½	.08
1	.10	.01½	Alexandria	11,000	.02	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
No	.18	.02½	Algoma	1,854	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.04	.01	Amity Copper	10,000	.01	.01	.00¾	.00¾
No	4.51	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	1,140	3.57	3.75	3.60	3.75
1	.08½	.01½	Area	10,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
No	.20	.01½	Arno	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	1.25	.15	Ashley	3,400	.17	.16	.16	.16
1	.18	.02	Astoria Rouyn	20,900	.03	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.60	.04	Bagamac	45,700	.05½	.06½	.05½	.07½
1	.04½	.00¼	Baldwin	16,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.22	.07	Barry Hollinger	10,900	.07½	.08½	.07	.07½
1	2.05	.60	Base Metals	26,400	.64	.63	.60	.61
1	.91	.16	B.E.A.R.	140,800	.18½	.25	.18	.24½
No	2.45	1.90	Beattie Gold	2,475	1.95	2.00	1.90	1.99
1	.51	.26½	Big Missouri	7,575	.30	.30½	.29	.30
1	.75	.23	Bobjo	59,572	.26	.29½	.25	.26½
1	3.72	1.70	Bradian	170	2.25	2.20	2.20	2.20
No	17.00	9.90	Bralorne	4,620	12.50	12.75	12.30	12.40
1	1.50	.10	Brasil Gold	5,800	.25	.32	.26	.30
1	.16	.02	Brett Trethewey	3,500	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
50c	1.41	.16	Bridge River Ex.	4,600	.26	.25	.22½	.23
1	.09	.01½	Brownlee	90,900	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	.02½	.00¾	Buckingham	......	.00⅞	.....	.....	.....
1	3.98	1.90	Buffalo Ankerite	5,900	2.90	3.20	2.85	3.00
No	.14	.01½	Buffalo Can.	4,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
5	37.50	23.50	Bulolo Gold	550	33.60	33.50	32.50	33.50
No	.11	.03	Bunker Hill	2,200	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
5s	1.20	1.00	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.02½	Canam Metals	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.20	.02½	Can. Kirkland	13,053	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.78	.38	Can. Malartic	9,150	.50	.58	.52½	.58
1	.02½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	7,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	2.85	1.00	Cariboo Gold	1,500	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40
1	.09	.01	Cartier Malartic	26,500	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.81½	.49	Castle Trethewey	19,400	.65½	.67	.65	.65
1	.16	.05	Cen. Manitoba	10,100	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
1	1.25	.54	Cen. Patricia	26,670	.90	1.02	.90	1.00
No	.16½	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	15,750	.07	.08½	.07	.08½
No	.15½	.03	Church. M. & Mill.	5,000	.04½	.04½	.03	.03
No	.14	.02½	Clericy	5,450	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03½	.00½	Clifton Cons.	3,000	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
5	5.75	1.60	Coast Copper	495	1.80	2.15	2.00	2.15
1	.06½	.02	Cobalt Contact	8,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.94½	.12	Columario	18,000	.13	.14	.13	.13
5	2.80	1.35	Coniagas	......	2.25	.....	.....	.....
No	2.05	.97	Coniaurum	5,500	1.92	2.05	1.90	2.00
25	170.25	118.00	Cons. Smelters	2,018	135.00	139.00	135.00	139.00
25c	.53½	.31	Crown Cons.	67,240	.49	.53½	.48	.53½
No	45.50	32.00	Dome Mines	993	36.50	37.50	36.55	36.75
1	.14	.06	Dom. Explorers	......	.06½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.00¾	Dominion Kirk	32,000	.01	.01¾	.01½	.01¾
1	.17½	.01	Duparquet	87,550	.09½	.09½	.08½	.08½
1	4.35	.86	Eldorado	38,495	.90	1.09	.86	1.07
No	4.15	3.00	Falconbridge	2,495	3.65	3.65	3.35	3.50
1	.11½	.01½	Federal	6,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	.07	.01½	Gilbec	500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	4.30	.70	God's Lake	92,465	1.63	1.69	1.47	1.62
1	.30	.08	Goldale	6,400	.15	.17	.15	.17
50c	.47	.28½	Gold Belt	4,400	.30	.32	.29	.30
10	.57	.12	Goldfield	500	.16	.20	.20	.20
1	.43	.07½	Goodfish	750	.12	.10	.10	.10
1	.18½	.02	Graham Bosquet	4,500	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	1.09	.10	Granada Gold	58,050	.13	.18	.12½	.14
No	.53	.08	Grandora	13,100	.08	.10	.08	.09
1	1.22	.20	Greene Stabell	64,250	.23½	.35	.21½	.30
1	.18	.04½	Grozelle	......	.04½	.....	.....	.....
1	.48	.05	Grull Wihksne	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	2.50	.44	Gunnar Gold	56,940	.46	.59	.49	.56
1	.53½	.04	Halcrow Swayze	9,200	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.15	.03½	Harker	5,600	.05	.06	.05	.06
1	.02½	.00½	Hilltop	9,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
5	21.65	11.40	Hollinger	9,402	18.20	18.90	18.25	18.85
1	1.40	.93	Howey Gold	15,525	.99	1.05	.99	1.02
No	15.00	9.00	Hudson Bay	2,364	12.00	12.25	11.40	12.00
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	......	13.75	.....	.....	.....
1	6.25	4.00	Do., Pur. Warr.	......	5.25	.....	.....	.....
No	29.00	21.15	Int. Nickel	14,579	22.25	23.12	22.00	22.75
1	.48	.17	J. M. Cons. Gold	23,410	.17	.23½	.17	.23
1	.03½	.00¾	Keora Mines	4,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
1	.39½	.08	Kirkland Cons.	3,200	.11	.12	.10	.10
1	.73½	.33	Kirk. Hud. Bay	......	.33	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.79½	.29	Kirkland Lake	13,825	.56	.57	.55	.55
1	.40½	.15	Kirk. Townsite	9,600	.20	.20	.18	.18
20c	.02½	.00¾	Koot. Florence	3,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.23	.01	Lakeland	10,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
No	.18	.03	Lake Maron	39,200	.04½	.05½	.04	.04½
1	58.50	42.00	Lake Shore	1,660	52.00	53.00	52.00	52.15
1	.48	.03	Lamaque Contact	24,100	.03½	.04½	.04	.04
1	.26	.03	Lebel Oro	15,800	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.22	.03	Lee Gold	20,700	.03½	.04	.03	.03½
No	7.75	4.05	Little Long Lac	43,780	4.80	5.90	4.70	5.80
1	3.05	1.85	Macassa	27,532	2.28	2.49	2.25	2.45
1	.08½	.01½	Malrobic	12,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
No	.17	.05	Mandy	1,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
No	.40	.15½	Man. & Eastern	24,400	.18	.17½	.15½	.15½
1	1.00	.07	Maple Leaf	28,800	.08	.08	.07	.08
5	50.00	39.00	McIntyre	1,158	40.50	41.05	40.25	40.75
1	1.74	1.01	McKenzie Red L.	30,250	1.15	1.26	1.13	1.22
1	.75	.50	McKinley	25	.60	.70	.70	.70
No	.06½	.01½	McLeod River	11,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.75	.34	McMillan	17,100	.38	.40	.37½	.39
No	.55½	.25	McWatters	15,500	.34	.35	.33	.35
1	1.21	.24	McVittie	8,925	.27½	.35	.27	.30½
5	1.50	.50	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	......	.50	.....	.....	.....
No	2.47	1.01	Mining Corp.	1,460	1.06	1.10	1.05	1.08
No	.21	.16½	Minto Mines	......	.16½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	11,000	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
1	.20	.08	Moneta	6,700	.11	.12	.09½	.11
1	.04	.01	Murphy	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	.09½	.01½	Newbec	2,000	.01½	.02	.02	.02
1	.06½	.02½	Night-Hawk Penn.	2,000	.03	.03	.02½	.03
5	2.88	2.00	Nipissing	4,100	2.41	2.50	2.29	2.32
No	45.05	29.75	Noranda	11,378	31.80	32.75	30.50	32.75
No	.54	.22	Nor. Canada	1,800	.28	.28½	.28	.28
1	.27	.06	Osisko	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.72	.18	Parkhill	15,675	.20	.23	.20	.20
1	.06	.01	Pawnee Kirk.	1,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
1	.31½	.16½	Paymaster	30,840	.18½	.21	.18	.21
1	1.40	.40	Pend Oreille	1,250	.41	.45	.40	.42
1	.06½	.01½	Peterson Cobalt	25,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
1	1.95	1.26	Pickle Crow	81,060	1.62	1.65	1.40	1.59
1	14.15	10.30	Pioneer Gold B.C.	1,465	11.15	11.50	11.20	11.50
1	.08½	.01½	Porcupine Crown.	15,500	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½
1	.03	.00½	Potter Doal	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.75	1.02	Premier Gold	50,450	1.26	1.45	1.24	1.39
1	.06½	.01½	Preston E. Dome	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	1.05	.30	Prospectors Air's.	100	.81½	.90	.90	.90
1	.70	.10	Quebec Gold	8,400	.10	.10	.10	.10
No	.15	.02	Quemont	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.73	.27	Read Authier	14,730	.72	.78	.69	.72
1	1.29	.75	Reno Gold	10,800	1.06	1.16	1.08	1.10
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	3,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.05½	.01	Ritchie	3,300	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.11½	.01½	Robb Montbray	21,890	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03
1	.18½	.07	Roche Long Lac	74,450	.08	.09½	.07	.08½
1	6.30	1.75	San Antonio	12,937	3.95	4.40	3.95	4.26
50c	.42	.40	Sheep Creek	1,000	.45	.40	.40	.40
1	1.43	.40	Sherritt Gordon	8,421	.45	.48	.40	.47
1	2.88	1.43	Siscoe	26,275	2.48	2.63	2.47	2.57
1	4.00	2.95	South Amer. Gold	300	3.00	3.05	3.05	3.05
1	.07½	.02½	South Keora	2,500	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.26½	.02	South Tiblemont	22,500	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
No	.46	.08½	Stadacona	81,490	.15½	.20	.15	.18½
1	.65	.23	St. Anthony	45,700	.26½	.31	.25	.28
No	2.00	1.00	Sudbury Basin	6,560	1.10	1.26	1.09	1.20
1	.16½	.05	Sudbury Contact	1,500	.07	.07½	.07	.07
1	.11½	.00¾	Sudbury Mines	282,900	.06½	.07½	.06½	.07½
1	.63	.35	Sullivan Cons.	11,030	.39½	.44	.40	.43
1	3.20	1.29	Sylvanite	16,191	2.20	2.36	2.15	2.33
1	8.05	3.73	Teck Hughes	20,375	3.98	4.10	3.90	3.95
1	.02	.01	Timiskaming	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.76	.15½	Towagmac	5,300	.20	.25	.20	.25
1	.85	.24	Treadwell	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.00½	Vacuum Gas	9,000	.00⅞	.01	.00½	.00½
No	1.12	.77	Ventures	19,500	.82	.91	.82	.89
1	.03½	.01	Vickers	3,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
No	1.53	.36	Waite Amulet	1,742	.40	.52	.40	.50
50c	.50	.06	Wayside Cons.	28,600	.09½	.10	.09	.09½
No	.43	.07½	White Eagle	63,950	.09½	.10	.07½	.10
1	.07½	.01½	White Lake	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.18	.04	Wiltsey Coughlan	36,700	.06½	.06½	.04	.06½
1	.20	.05	Wood Kirkland	1,500	.07	.07	.05½	.05½
No	10.25	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	19,690	8.00	8.40	8.00	8.20

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Dec. 3 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 10
No	.33	.16	Acme Gas & Oil	16,050	.19	.19	.16½	.17
1	.20	.09	Admiral	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	1.60	.70	Ajax	20,250	.86	1.00	.85	.85
1	.25	.07	Alta Pacific	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.10	Associated	1,500	.11	.12	.10	.12
No	.13	.03	Baltac	1,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
No	1.60	.55	Calgary & Ed.	900	.72	.69	.67	.68
1	.15	.04	Calmont	1,100	.05	.05	.04	.05
No	.12	.03½	Common Pete	1,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	.65	.18	Dalhousie	2,700	.22	.30	.22	.30
No	.30	.07	East Crest	5,300	.09	.08	.07	.07
No	.58	.07	Erie Gas	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
No	.75	.15	Foothills	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	.25	.15	High Sarcee	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	1.90	.45	Home	900	.50	.56	.50	.56
1	.25	.08	Homestead O. & G.	1,500	.09	.08	.08	.08
No	.44	.08	Lowery	1,000	.08	.10	.10	.10
No	.42	.18½	Merland	3,100	.19	.21	.20	.20
1	.48	.09	Midwal Oil	15,050	.21	.28½	.20	.28
1	.33	.17	Model	4,000	.20	.20½	.20	.20
5	.17½	.03½	Nordon	1,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.09	.02½	Oil Selections	5,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.34	.03½	Olga Gas & Oil	13,200	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
1	1.10	.50	Petrol Oil & Gas	100	.50	.50	.50	.50
No	19.55	12.75	Royalite	2,334	15.50	18.00	15.00	17.00
1	.13	.03	Sarnia Oil	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.07	South West Pete.	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	.90	.60	Texas Can.	1,300	.69	.70	.65	.70

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

(Transaction for Week to December 8.)

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 30 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 8
1	.09½	.01½	Alexandria	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.20	.14	Atlin Pacific	5,900	.15½	.15½	.14	.14
25c	.03½	.01	Bayview	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
20c	.09½	.03	Beaver Silver	12,300	.07	.07½	.07	.07
25c	.03½	.01	Bluebird	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	3.70	1.65	Bradian Gold	2,145	2.42	2.40	2.25	2.30
No	16.95	9.85	Bralorne	415	12.65	12.75	12.50	12.75
1	.48	.06	Bridge River Cons.	8,500	.08	.08	.07½	.08
50c	1.40	.18	Bridge River Exp.	10,050	.26½	.26	.22½	.22½
50c	.27	.15	B.R. Mountain Gold	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	1.76	.28	B.C. Nickel	13,950	.40½	.43	.39½	.40
1	1.25	.90	B.C. Silver	1,650	1.00	1.20	1.05	1.10
50c	.29	.08	Butte I.X.L.	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
20c	.24	.06	Canadian Rand	10,100	.06	.....	.....	.06½
1	2.90	1.00	Cariboo Gold	5,880	1.45	1.52	1.32	1.49
No	13.00	8.75	Coast Breweries	474	12.50	13.00	12.10	13.00
1	.51	.18	Congress Gold	800	.25	.26	.25	.25
25c	.02	.00½	Cork Province	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.05	Cotton Belt	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	2.07	.25	Dentonia	26,650	.44½	.45	.40	.40
No	.07½	.01	Dictator	3,400	.01	.02½	.02½	.03
1	.45	.14	Dunwell	2,200	.15	.15	.15	.15
No	.44½	.14	Fairview Amal.	5,400	.17	.17½	.16	.17½
1	.12	.07½	Federal Gold	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.15	George Copper	300	.20	.15	.15	.15
50c	.02½	.01	George Enterprise	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.01	Georgia River	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
50c	.08	.01	Glacier Creek	3,500	.05½	.05	.03½	.04
1	.63	.25	Golconda	2,030	.29	.29	.25	.25
5c	.20	.10	Golconda Ex.	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
50c	.63½	.25	Gold Belt	5,100	.28	.32	.30	.30
50c	.51	.08	Gold Mountain	1,500	.10	.10	.10	.10
50c	.06	.01½	Grandview	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.38	.16	Grange Mines	5,400	.26	.27	.23	.25
1	.50	.04	Grull Wihksne	6,300	.05½	.05½	.05	.05½
No	.16	.04	Haida Gold	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
25c	5.90	5.25	Hecla	......	5.90	.....	.....	.....
50c	.34	.15	Hedley Amal.	18,200	.23	.26½	.23	.26½
No	.20	.05	Hedley Sterling	500	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	.09½	.01½	Hercules Cons.	41,000	.02	.02½	.01½	.01½
No	.28	.07	Home Gold	19,900	.12½	.13½	.11	.13
1	.04	.01½	Independence	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Indian Mines	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.21	.10	Inter'l Coal	200	.15½	.16	.16	.16
1	.42	.20	Jack Waite	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
50c	.65	.19	Kootenay Belle	6,400	.60	.61	.58	.58
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Lakeview	23,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
10c	.06	.02	Lucky Jim	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.40	.11	Mak Siccar	......	.19½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.01½	.00½	Marmot Metals	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.14	.09½	McGillivray Creek	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
10c	.33	.08	Meridian Min.	20,900	.10	.11½	.10½	.11½
5c	.04	.03½	Metaline Metals	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.85	.13	Minto Mines	34,350	.17	.17½	.15	.15
1	.27	.26	Mont'y Ackerman	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
50c	.46½	.08½	Morning Star	8,600	.10	.10½	.08½	.10½
1	.08½	.00½	Morton Woolsey	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.09	.03	National Silver	73,900	.04	.05	.03½	.04½
50c	1.38	.10	Nicola	11,000	.10½	.10½	.10	.10
50c	.17	.06½	Noble Five	39,000	.07	.07½	.06½	.06½
1	.54	.12½	Pavilion	1,200	.35	.35	.35	.35
No	.10½	.03½	Pilot Gold	5,000	.05	.04½	.04	.04½
1	14.25	10.50	Pioneer Gold	830	11.75	11.60	11.10	11.60
50c	.18	.06½	Porter Idaho	10,200	.09	.09½	.08½	.08½
No	.02½	.00½	Premier Border	5,000	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.06	.02½	Quatsino Copper	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.19	.06	Red Hawk	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	.27	.09	Reeves McDonald	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	1.25	.75	Reno Gold	23,025	1.06	1.15	1.05	1.08
1	.15	.03	Reward Mining	1,000	.03	.04	.04	.04
1	.03½	.01	Rufus Argenta	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.02	Ruth Hope	1,500	.03	.02	.02	.02
1	.55	.25	Sally Mines	8,250	.48	.49	.45	.46
50c	.35	.08½	Salmon Gold	2,300	.10	.10	.08½	.08½
1	.09	.04	Silverado	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
25c	.04½	.01½	Silvercrest	11,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
20c	.17	.04	Silversmith	1,000	.08	.06	.06	.06
50c	.03½	.00½	Snowflake	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.04	.02	Sonora	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.40	.07	Standard Gold	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
10	12.00	4.75	Sunshine	......	12.00	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.15	Sunloch	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	1.20	.23	Taylor Bridge	70,725	.33	.40	.33	.34
1	.65	.10	Taylor Windfall	700	.15	.14	.14	.14
5	.25	.20	Toric	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	.10	.10	Utica Mines	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
50c	.35	.04½	United Empire	9,250	.10	.10	.07	.08
No	3.50	.35	Vidette Gold	21,150	.51	.57	.50	.52
No	.21½	.02	Viking Gold	2,000	.03	.02½	.02	.02
No	.27½	.02	Waterloo Gold	2,500	.03	.04	.03	.03
25c	.03	.01	Waverly Tangier	9,000	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
50c	.47	.06½	Wayside	52,200	.09½	.10	.09	.09½
20c	.03½	.01½	Wellington	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.44	.10	White Eagle	100	.16	.10	.10	.10
1	.10½	.04	Whitewater	2,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 30 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 8
1	.15½	.06	Amalgamated	1,000	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
1	.08	.03	Anaconda	2,000	.04	.04½	.04	.04
1	.10	.07	Brit. Dominion	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
1	.11½	.03	Crow's Nest	24,300	.07½	.07½	.07	.07
No	.09½	.01½	Devenish	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.15½	.05	Freehold	2,800	.06	.06½	.06½	.06½
No	.13	.04	Hargal	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.12½	High Sarcee	5,100	.16	.16	.15	.15
No	.05	.00½	Madison	6,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.35	.05	Marjon Oil	64,850	.14	.17	.14½	.16
No	.05½	.02	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.47	.25	McLeod	1,400	.36	.42	.37	.42
No	.22	.10	Mercury	10,350	.12½	.12½	.12	.12½
No	.22	.09	Mill City Pete.	500	.09	.09	.09	.09
No	.18	.04½	Okalta	3,000	.05½	.05½	.05	.05½
100	30.00	18.00	Do., pref.	......	30.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.04½	Pacalta Oil	12,500	.06½	.07½	.06	.07½
1	.86	.14	Ranchmen's	9,700	.80	.86	.78	.83
No	.42	.02½	Richfield	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.20	Spooner	1,000	.30	.31	.31	.31
No	.11½	.03½	United	18,600	.03½	.06	.04½	.06
No	.50	.06	Vanalta	3,400	.06½	.07	.07	.07
1	.20	.10	Vulcan	......	.14	.....	.....	.....
1	.35	.07½	Wellington Oil	......	.08	.....	.....	.....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Acme Gas	2c.	.....	McIntyre	$2	4.90
Ajax Oil	8c.	9.41	McKinley Mines†	2½c.	.....
Anglo-Huronian	40c.	.....	Mercury Oils‡	4c.	.....
Bralorne	60c+20c.	6.45	Merland Oils	5c.	.....
Buff. Ankerite	10c.	3.33	Model Oils	3c.	.....
Bulolo Gold‡	90c.	.....	Nipissing	12½c.	.....
Coast Brew.	92c.	7.07	Noranda‡	$1	.....
Coniagas†	12½c.	.....	Nor. Canada†	2c.	.....
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1	.....	Petrol Oil‡	3c.	.....
Dome Mines	$2+$1.50	9.52	Premier	12c.	8.63
Falconbridge	7½c.	.....	Pioneer, B.C.	80c.	6.95
Hollinger	65c+65c.	6.89	Reno	3c.	2.72
Howe Sound	$3	.....	Royalite	50c.	2.94
Howey Gold	10c.	.....	San Antonio	7c.	.....
Int. Coal & Coke‡	1c.	.....	Siscoe	12+5c.	6.61
Inter. Mining	15c.	.....	So. Amer. Gold	30c.	.....
Int. Nickel c	15c.	.....	Sylvanite	20c.	8.57
Kirk. Lake†	3c.	5.45	Teck-Hughes	40c.	10.12
Lake Shore	$2+$1	5.74	Toburn	8c.	.....
Macassa†	5c.	2.04	Wright-Har.	40+20c.	7.31

‡Interim †Initial

Dominion and Provincial Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto

December 11, 1934

Dominion of Canada Bonds

			Bid —Dec. 11—	Asked —Dec. 11—	Approx. Yield	Bid Dec. 8
Dominion	2	15 Oct. 1936	99.50	100.25	1.86	99.25
Dominion	2½	15 Oct. 1939	99.50	100.25	2.44	99.25
Dominion	3	15 Oct. 1942	101.00	101.75	2.75	100.25
Dominion	3½	15 Oct. 1935	100.85	101.35	2.00	100.85
§Dominion	3½	15 Oct. '44-49	103.00	103.50	3.08	100.15
Dominion	4	15 Oct. 1935	101.30	101.80	2.01	101.30
Dominion	4	15 Oct. 1939	106.25	107.00	2.45	105.00
§Dominion	4	15 Oct. '43-45	106.50	107.25	3.06	105.00
§Dominion	4	15 Oct. '47-52	106.00	106.75	3.35	104.25
Dominion	4½	1 Sept. 1940	110.25	111.00	1.95	106.50
Dominion	4½	15 Oct. 1944	110.50	111.25	3.16	108.75
Dominion	4½	1 Feb. 1946	110.50	111.25	3.29	108.75
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '46-56	110.00	110.75	3.40	108.50
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '47-57	110.00	110.75	3.47	108.50
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '48-58	110.75	111.25	3.47	108.90
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '49-59	110.85	111.35	3.52	109.00
Dominion	5	15 Nov. 1936	105.65	106.15	1.60	105.00
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar. 1937	107.00	107.50	1.60	106.65
Dominion	5	15 Nov. 1941	112.50	113.25	2.80	111.00
Dominion	5	15 Oct. 1943	113.50	114.25	3.14	112.00
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec. 1937	110.25	111.00	1.72	109.75

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

			Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield	Bid Dec. 8
xGr. Tr. Pac.	3	1 Jan. 1962	97.25	98.25	3.12	96.00
xCan. N. Ry.	4½	1 Sept. 1951	112.25	113.00	3.48	110.75
*Can. N. Ry.	4½	15 Sept. 1954	103.50	104.25	4.18	103.50
xCan. N. Ry.	4½	1 Feb. 1956	112.75	113.50	3.61	111.00
*Can. N. Ry.	4½	1 July 1957	111.25	112.00	3.72	109.75
xCan. N. Ry.	4½	1 Dec. 1968	105.50	106.25	4.15	105.50
xCan. N. Ry.	4¾	15 June 1955	115.25	116.00	3.64	114.00
Can. N. Ry.	5	1 Feb. 1954	115.00	116.00	3.82	114.00
§xCan. N. Ry.	5	1 July 1969	115.25	116.00	3.52	114.00
§xCan. N. Ry.	5	1 Oct. 1969	117.25	118.00	3.67	116.00
§xM. Harb. C.	5	1 Nov. 1969	117.25	118.25	3.67	116.25

Provincial Government Bonds

			Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield	Bid Dec. 8
Eastern—						
*N. Bruns.	4½	15 Apr. 1961	107.00	107.75	4.02	106.00
*N. Bruns.	5	15 Jan. 1960	114.00	115.00	4.07	111.50
N. Bruns.	5½	15 May 1950	115.00	115.75	4.15	114.00
N. Scotia	4½	15 May 1943	106.00	107.00	3.53	105.00
*§N. Scotia	4½	15 Sept. '47-52	108.25	109.00	3.62	107.00
N. Scotia	4½	15 May 1961	109.75	110.50	3.86	108.75
*N. Scotia	5	1 Mar. 1960	116.00	117.00	3.93	114.50
xOntario	4	1 June 1962	104.25	105.25	3.69	103.50
xOntario	4½	1 Sept. 1944	110.25	111.00	3.19	108.50
Ontario	4½	1 June 1950	109.50	110.50	3.61	107.50
xOntario	4½	15 Jan. 1962	111.50	113.00	3.74	109.50
Ontario	5	15 Oct. 1948	113.50	114.50	3.67	111.50
xOntario	5	2 Dec. 1960	117.75	118.75	3.85	117.00
Ontario	5½	1 July 1946	115.25	116.25	3.80	114.25
§O. H. C.	3½-4-5	1 Oct. 1952	100.25	101.00	.....	99.25
xOnt. H. C.	4	1 Aug. 1957	103.50	105.00	3.67	103.25
Ont. H. C.	4¾	1 Jan. 1970	112.50	114.00	4.00	111.00
Quebec	4	15 Mar. 1952	104.50	105.00	3.61	103.50
Quebec	4½	1 Aug. 1958	109.00	110.00	3.62	108.50
Quebec	4½	2 Jan. 1963	111.50	112.50	3.76	110.50
Western—						
*Alberta	4	1 Dec. 1957	94.25	95.25	4.32	93.00
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct. 1956	98.00	98.50	4.61	97.00
*Alberta	5	1 Jan. 1948	101.50	102.25	4.78	101.00
Alberta	5	1 Sept. 1955	101.50	102.25	4.83	101.00
xAlberta	5	1 Oct. 1959	104.25	105.25	4.64	104.25
*Alberta	5½	1 Jan. 1947	105.25	106.00	4.88	104.75
Alberta	6	1 Mar. 1947	108.25	109.00	5.02	108.00
*Brit. Col.	4	1 Dec. 1957	92.75	93.75	4.44	90.50
xBrit. Col.	4½	15 Jan. 1951	98.00	99.25	4.57	98.00
*Brit. Col.	4½	1 Oct. 1953	96.25	97.00	4.74	94.75
*Brit. Col.	5	15 Jan. 1948	100.00	100.75	4.94	99.00
Brit. Col.	5	1 Sept. 1953	100.00	100.75	4.94	99.00
Brit. Col.	5½	1 Feb. 1945	102.75	103.75	5.06	101.50
Brit. Col.	6	15 Feb. 1947	105.75	106.50	5.30	104.00
*Manitoba	4	1 Dec. 1957	94.50	95.50	4.30	93.75
*Manitoba	4½	15 Dec. 1956	98.50	99.50	4.53	97.50
*Manitoba	5	15 June 1954	103.75	104.50	4.65	103.50
xManitoba	5	2 Dec. 1959	106.00	107.00	4.53	105.50
Manitoba	5½	1 Oct. 1955	106.25	106.75	4.99	106.00
Manitoba	6	1 Apr. 1947	108.25	109.00	5.02	108.00
*Sask.	4	15 Aug. 1953	88.00	89.00	4.91	85.50
xSask.	4½	2 July 1945	97.00	98.00	4.73	97.00
*Sask.	4½	1 Oct. 1951	95.00	96.00	4.85	91.75
Sask	5	1 Aug. 1958	97.50	98.50	5.15	95.25
*Sask.	5½	15 Nov. 1946	102.00	103.00	5.19	101.00
Sask.	6	15 Mar. 1952	105.75	106.50	5.43	104.00

Municipal Bonds

			Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield	Bid Dec. 8
*Calgary	5½	2 June 1944	84	88	7.27	80
*Edmonton	5½	1 Nov. 1945	91	93	6.40	90
*Halifax	5	1 July 1951	110	112	4.24	109
Hamilton	5	1 May 1950	109½	111	4.04	109½
Montreal	5	1 Mar. 1945	102	103	4.63	101
Ottawa	4½	1 July 1945	103	105	3.92	103
*Quebec	5	1 June 1959	104½	105½	4.62	101
Regina	5	1 July 1944	81	84	7.37	81
St. John	5	15 Dec. 1950	107	109	4.22	108½
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan. 1955	108	111	3.72	107
Vancouver	5	1 June 1969	93	95	5.32	93
Victoria	5	21 July 1945	92	95	5.62	90
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar. 1944	99	100½	4.93	97

† Tax exempt issues. * Payable in Canada and New York.
§ Yield at call price.
x Payable in Canada, New York and London.
‡ Payable in London. * Payable in Canada and London.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending December 10, 1934

	Int. Rate	Due	Latest Yield	Bid	High	Low	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low
Mtl. L.H. & P. debs.	3	1939	3.35	48½	48½	48	48½	43
McNish	6	1949	......	......	3.00	..	4.25	2.75
Refund. Loan	3½	1949	3.42	100½	100.55	..	100.55	...
Refund. Loan	3½	1949	3.42	100½	100.55	..	100.55	...

WEST SHININGTREE LIKELY PROSPECT FOR HYDRO POWER

Neville Canadian Among Companies Seeking Contracts

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY—A new customer for Hydro power over the transmission line from the Abitibi Canyon which traverses the country north of Sudbury, has just appeared in Neville Canadian Gold Mines, organized early this year to take over the assets and obligations of the Ribble Mines, in the West Shiningtree area. The terms of a deal have been agreed upon between Neville Canadian and the Hydro Commission, Neville Canadian officials state. A nine-mile transmission line will be built from the main power line to the property. The price per horsepower has been set at $32.50, although the contract has not yet been signed.

Operations by Neville Canadian were resumed early last August under the direction of Frank Milne, resident mine superintendent. To date a crew of 14 men have been engaged in clearing the ground and putting the steam plant, buildings and other equipment in condition. The shaft, of two compartments, sunk to a depth of 300 ft. by previous owners, has been dewatered and development work is now reported well under way. There are three levels, at 100, 200 and 300 ft. According to company estimates, previous data indicate 37,000 tons of 0.37 ounce ore already blocked out above the third level. Furthermore, the old dump is estimated by officials to contain from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of ore, averaging 0.39 ounces gold per ton. It is understood that with electric power soon available, Neville Canadian plans underground development, to include further lateral work on the levels already established as well as sinking to deeper horizons.

Others Seek Power

Reliable information is to the effect that other leading operators in the district are negotiating with the Hydro-Electric Commission for electric power for further deep development. The transmission line from Abitibi Canyon to Sudbury passes 11 miles west of the camp.

Development of the West Shiningtree area is fairly easy with the facilities available. A motor road through the district extends from Westree Station on the C.N.R. about 60 miles north of Sudbury, and this is being improved and extended under the Ontario Government relief programme. It is expected that soon it will be possible to motor right through from Westree to Gowganda.

Other active operations in the district are those of Bilmac Gold Mines, a merger of the White Rock, Atlas and Harvey Kirkland holdings, Lake Caswell Mines, Churchill Mining and Milling Co., and the E. B. James group.

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The Story of a Mine. 6

Mastication — Digestion

Crushing and Milling of Ore Intricate Mechanical Processes

Quite a lot of ore was blocked out and developed in the mine in the last article and our drills and assays have sufficiently encouraged us to lay plans for the erection of a mill.

This business of erecting a mill is quite an elaborate and expensive job. It has to be designed to handle the particular grade, type and volume of the ore, power has to be supplied and arrangements made for disposal of the "tailings" or "slimes," the finely ground rock particles that are left after the ore has been ground and its metal content extracted.

Of course, the rock has first to be removed from the mine. We have described how it is removed from the stopes through chutes and trammed to the ore-passes. With the exception of the odd bit of sledge-hammer work, the ore is not reduced after it is originally blasted until it reaches the primary crushing stations near the ore-pockets. From here, it is loaded in skips and hoisted to surface.

Hoisting Hurried

These "hoists" in themselves are fascinating mechanisms. They, of course, vary in size with the depth of the operations and are powered, usually, in their early stages by steam or Diesel engines, later to be replaced by electricity. The hoist runner has to be a reliable type of man for the modern cage, dropping at exceedingly high speeds, occupies the key position in mine transport.

Hoisting is not always carried out in one lift. With deep development work, or when the ore body diverges too much from the main shaft, it becomes more economical to raise the ore in more than one operation.

Arriving on surface, the ore may be either sent directly to the crusher house or dumped into cars on surface and removed by the "deckers" or laborers occupied in feeding and unloading the cages on surface and at the various levels. The deckers tram the ore to surface dumps, either as waste to be thrown away, or to form additional ore reserves to wait until the mill can handle the mined tonnage, or until the particular grade can be economically milled along with the other grades mined.

Crushing and Grinding

The ore that is sent to the crusher house is smashed to particles varying in size from minute fragments to pieces roughly the size of a marble. The exact shape depends on the fracture, the shape made by each type of rock when fragments are broken away.

The ore is then carried from the crusher usually in conveyer belts to the mill proper where it undergoes a further series of operations designed to extract its metal content.

It is, usually, first reduced to minute, fairly uniform particles in either of the three following types of mills:

The stamp mill consisting of a battery of stamps or pestels, heavy tubular pieces of iron sometimes operated jointly with an amalgamation process.

The ball and tube mills operating on the same basic principle of grinding the ore inside a steel tube or drum by the rotation of steel balls or pellets, or small pebbles or pieces of flint. The mills are designed that the ore passes from the larger to the smaller units, finally emerging in its powdered form.

If the metal content is sufficiently coarse to permit its extraction by purely physical processes or, in other words, if the ore is free-milling, the metal can be obtained by flotation or by other processes based on the different specific gravities of the gangue and its valuable burden.

Flotation

In flotation, the ore goes into tanks filled with a mixture of water and some frothing substance such as oil, to which the valuable mineral will adhere. The oil bubbles float to surface with the adhering particles to form a froth which is continually skimmed off. In other types of flotation processes, a mixture is made sufficiently thick to float away one part of the ore while allowing other and heavier parts to sink to the bottom.

Other physical processes are based on the theory that the falling velocity of a body increases with its specific gravity. The modern development of these methods has evolved directly from the pan, cradle and sluices of the old-time prospectors. For example, the ore, mixed with water, is run over an agitated table surfaced with riffles, the lighter parts of the gangue being washed away and the heavy metals being caught in the grooves.

Cyanide Process

When the metals are finely disseminated the ore is "leached" or soaked in a solution of potassium or sodium cyanide with a strength of usually between .01 and .1. A double cyanide of the metal is formed and drained off in solution, the precious metals being precipitated by the addition of zinc.

In still another process, the ore is treated with mercury which forms an amalgam with any metal which it might contain. Later the mercury is driven off by heat.

Another article on ore extraction will be published in an early issue.

PREMIER'S DEAL WITH B. C. SILVER HAILED ON COAST

Merger May Mean Revival in Portland Area

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Active life of Premier Gold Mine in the Portland Canal district and revival of interest in the whole of that area is likely to result from the merging of Premier with B.C. Silver, which is waiting the ratification of shareholders.

This merger has been under negotiation on and off for a good many years. B.C. Silver was desirous of the deal because of the economical handling facilities for its ores which the Premier plant could offer. Deadlock was due to conditions proposed by Premier which B.C. Silver regarded as exorbitant. Evidently a compromise has been reached, satisfactory to both parties.

A new corporation is to be formed, with 3,000,000 shares, in which both companies will participate equally. Premier will have charge of development work and will treat all ores in its plant, whose operations have declined somewhat in recent years because of slackening production in the original Premier workings. The merger is believed to be particularly favorable from a mineralogical sense because of the fact that the quartz porphyry zone which carries the Premier ore bodies extends into B.C. Silver ground.

B.C. Silver is a subsidiary of British Canadian Silver Corp., of London, England, one of the Selukwe enterprises. Premier already held 38 per cent of B.C. Silver stock, or about 570,000 shares of a total of 1,500,000 shares.

Premier has been controlled in the United States. Its operation dates from 1919, when two groups of mining engineers reached the ground from New York, one headed by H. A. Guess, mining director of American Smelting & Refining Co., and the other, the late Sam Silverman, formerly of Spokane, with the Minor-Keith-Untermeyer interests. The four original partners who held the property, R. K. Neill, R. E. Wood, A. B. Trites and W. R. Wilson, eventually made a two-party deal in which a three-fifths interest was taken over by the New Yorkers, represented by American Smelting & Refining, Untermeyer, the Guggenheims and Minor C. Keith, of United Fruit Co. Management was placed in the hands of American Mining & Smelting, with Dale C. Pitt in charge, and H. A. Guess as president. Its first dividend was paid in 1921. Dividends paid since then have totalled nearly $18,000,000.

Premier was originally known as the Bush, owned by O. D. Bush, of California. It had been abandoned in 1916 by the Salmon-Bear River Gold Mining Co., sponsored by the late Col. W. B. Thompson, of New York. R. K. Neill, of Spokane, took over the property and operated it under the direction of the late Dan Lindeberg. Neill then interested Trites, Wood and Wilson.

In recent years Premier has acquired large holdings in the Kirkland Lake area, in the Gold Coast and in Australia, where Mr. Pitt recently took charge.

B.C. Silver engineers estimated some time ago 466,000 tons of ore in sight, valued at $6,590,000, or $14 a ton, a valuation considerably enhanced by the rise in the price of gold.

The Railway Problem

Five Letters From Readers

Create Traffic With Coal

Editor, The Financial Post:

You invite the viewpoint of your readers upon Canada's railway problem.

Supposing, instead of giving so much thought toward "unification," "amalgamation," "co-ordination" or by whatever name one cares to call it—that we, instead centre our energies upon securing sufficient business to maintain both railways?

I read somewhere recently that Ontario's bill to our neighbors over the border was something like eighty million annually—other provinces no doubt send proportionate amounts—for coal alone. Would it not be worth a good deal to Canada to utilize her own resources and keep this money at home? Imagine what it would mean to everyone. Thousands of men would be employed in coal mines. Railways, of course, must be content with the very smallest margin of profit in the hauling of western coal eastward and eastern coal westward. Our Canadian steamship lines, now starving, would be assisted

Why isn't this done?

If Canada would consume Canadian coal, our railway problem would be no more, and with its solution thousands of men in various walks of life would find employment.

ADAIR WEBSTER.

Montreal, P.Q.

Up To The Parties

Editor, The Financial Post,

Your articles on the C.N.R. are of tremendous interest. Of what use, however, is the mere writing of letters by individuals, whether to you, or the C. N. R., or the Prime Minister, demanding action on a national problem of this magnitude? There will be a Federal election next year. Why should this not be made the issue? There is no other.

The choice between the Conservative party and the Liberal party is, after all, to the ordinary taxpayer, the choice between Mr. Bennett and Mr. King. And the difference between Mr. Bennett and Mr. King in so far as it affects the same taxpayer, if neither brings forward some solution to this railway problem, is no more than the difference between your dog and my dog.

If your articles could be published in every Canadian newspaper from Halifax to Victoria whose circulation is large enough to reach the public from one end of the country to the other, a sufficient public opinion could be developed which would demand that the two great political parties would come to the country with some solution to offer for this intolerable burden. That, it seems to me, is the way out. Meantime keep up the good work.

MARY WALTON.

Calgary.

Thinks Debt Real Issue

Editor, The Financial Post,—

With reference to your editorial "This Job Is Not too Big for Canadians." First, your artist shows the woodsman as chopping at a dead tree. Would it not have been better if the figure had been shown with a grub hoe attacking the roots, illustrating the fact that the deficits might be rooted out of the system.

Why not "de-bunk" ourselves and admit frankly that the railroad will pay its way if its capital were reduced to the physical value of the road. The road is expected, under present set up, to earn interest on a large capitalization which was never put into it. Can't be done.

We would all like to receive interest on something which we never laid out, did not put to work. The trouble is that the individual, and the country as a collection of individuals, is crying because it cannot be done.—Foolish.

J. P. EVANS.

Athabascaa, Alta.

Impair Our Credit

Editor, The Financial Post,

I have read with keen interest your railway article and am in thorough accord with the opinion expressed. I have felt for a considerable time that the remarks of C. P. Fullerton, chairman of the C.N.R. trustees, do not indicate that he is willing to extend the co-operation necessary to reduce the staggering burden which if continued will without doubt so seriously impair the credit of Canada as to make it virtually bankrupt. Added to this the burden to every individual is monstrous.

H. T. HALLIWELL.

Coleman, Alta.

Canada's Biggest Problem

Editor, The Financial Post

Your article on the railway problem in Canada under the above heading is one of the most constructive suggestions made on this most important question.

Your statement regarding operating ratios is practical as it is on this that the main improvement has to be made. Under present depressed conditions of trade the ratio should not exceed 80 per cent, or in other words, the profits should be 20 per cent of the gross revenue.

Unfortunately the debt on the C.N.R. is increasing to the alarming extent pointed out by its competitor because the capital of the Government railway is approximately double its real value.

The interest on this huge over capitalization is charged with compound interest annually which is a condition probably no business can stand.

There is little doubt that the railways have agreed to disagree regarding any further co-operative measures, therefore your suggestion that "If the railways cannot get together then the Dominion Government should use its power, set up a tribunal, and force them together" (which was the recommendation of the Duff Commission) is an exceedingly practical solution.

J. RAWSON GARDINER

Montreal.

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DOSCO PROPOSES READJUSTMENT CAPITAL SET-UP

Will Take Care of Arrears on Dominion Coal Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Capital reorganization of Dominion Coal Co. and the distribution of this company's income bonds to the consolidated debenture stockholders of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. is expected to take place before or shortly after the year-end.

The proposed changes are designed to correct two conditions, namely, clearing up the arrears of dividends on Dominion Coal Co. preferred and the elimination of Dosco's debenture issue maturing in 1939 in part by a new issue and in part by the issuance of the coal company's income bonds.

At present Dosco has outstanding $6,887,548 of 6 per cent debentures maturing in 5 years time. It will be recalled that a short time ago the holders of these debentures made certain concessions in the way of foregoing interest and giving greater security to the banks for their loans, in return for which the coupon rate was raised from 6 to 7 per cent.

Basis of Exchange

Dosco has among its holdings $3,500,000 of 6 per cent income bonds of Dominion Coal, on which interest has been paid regularly for many years.

It is expected that Dosco will submit a proposal to the debenture holders providing for a distribution to them of Dominion Coal Co. income bonds to the extent of 50 per cent of their holdings and 6¼ per cent cumulative participating income bonds of Dominion Steel and Coal to the extent of 64 per cent of the par value of the debentures. Interest on both these issues will be cumulative from September 1, 1934.

Approval of this proposal will mean the elimination of $6,887,548 of the 7 per cent debentures. They will be replaced by $4,408,030 of the new income participating debentures, a direct obligation, and $3,443,774 of Dominion Coal income bonds, an indirect obligation.

Plan for Dominion Coal

For some time past The Financial Post has pointed out that an arrangement would be made to take care of the arrears of dividends on Coal preferred stock, now amounting to about $75 a share. This will be done at the time the parent company's plan is put into effect.

The arrangement, as already mentioned by The Post, will be to change the par value of the 30,000 shares of $100 par value each to 240,000 shares of a par value of $25 each, and reducing the cumulative dividend rate from 7 to 6 per cent. The authorized amount will be increased from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 to take care of the additional issue.

Thus each holder of one share of Coal preferred will receive 8 new shares of preferred of the par value of $25 each, or in the ratio of $200 to $100 of par value of securities. This means that the holder will receive dividends from October 1, 1934, at the rate of $12 a share on the old stock.

It is also expected that the outstanding common stock will be reduced from $15,000,000 to $12,000,000.

QUEBEC LAWYERS SEEK DISMISSAL OF BANKRUPTCY HEAD

Bar Committee Allege Discrimination by Federal Authority

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Discrimination against French-Canadians and putting into effect in Quebec regulations that do not apply in other provinces are alleged in a report of grievances submitted to the Minister of Finance by a committee of the Bar of the province, who ask that W. J. Reilley be dismissed from his post.

The charges against the Superintendent of Bankruptcy are based on three points. It is claimed that very few French-Canadian trustees have been appointed by the superintendent. The majority of trustees in Montreal were not French-Canadians, the Bar committee complained, despite the fact that the city's population is largely composed of members of that race.

The second "grievance" centres around the question of language. Mr. Reilley advised trustees of Montreal, the committee complained, that it is necessary to publish bankruptcy notices in one language only, English or French, but not both. In the province of Quebec, it is pointed out, all legal notices must be published in the two languages, and when his advice was followed, difficulties arose.

Basis of Complaint

Another ground of complaint is that W. J. Reilley is said to have declared that the bills of cost in case of bankruptcy are larger in Quebec than in any of the other provinces of the Dominion. The council appointed by the Bar held ten sittings to enquire into these charges, and found that the bills of cost are not larger in Quebec than they are elsewhere.

After hearing the complaint of the delegation, the minister of finance asked for further details, and while the committee claims to have all the proof necessary, such proof will be tabulated and submitted to complement the report already submitted.

CENTRAL MANITOBA OUTPUT TAKES DROP

Blame Breakdown for Sharp Decrease in November

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Central Manitoba Mines at Long Lake produced $24,000 bullion during November, according to William Hurst, president of the company. This is considerably below the usual and in fact is little more than half that of a couple of months ago, when production was well over $50,000. Mr. Hurst explained that one of the reasons for the diminution in production for November was a breakdown in the filter press, which necessitated a shut down for some days.

The company is continuing its diamond drilling and exploration programme and it is now planned to sink some fairly deep holes on the Hope property toward the east end and if, in these, ore is shown up, a further development programme will be laid out.

John Drybrough, the company's consulting engineer and also a director of the company, is visiting the property conferring with J. Curtis Houston, mine manager.

Atnel Trench Uncovers Strong New Quartz Vein

W. A. Hess, the geologist in charge of operations at Atnel Mines in the Michipicoten area eight miles east of Parkhill Mines, in a progress report to company officials states that the new vein on the northeast part of the property has been stripped for a length of 100 ft. The vein maintains a width of five ft. for the full length of the stripping.

Mr. Hess states that a trench, running off No. 3 vein to the southeast, disclosed a strong quartz vein which has now been stripped for a length of about 160 ft. The width is about four ft. Mr. Hess states that the vein is well mineralized.

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Claim Central Canada Proves Commercial Ore

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY—Sampling done in the test mill of Central Canada Mines, on its property at Sapawe Lake, Fort Frances mining division, shows commercial values in gold in number one vein at the 100-ft. level, according to C. S. Parsons, engineer in charge of operations. Diamond drilling to greater depths and laterally is also reported to have indicated promising values. Drifting is continuing on the vein at the 100-ft. level.

Mr. Parsons states that the property is now fairly well equipped for continuous winter work both underground and in the mill at the existing rate. Construction of mine buildings has been completed and machinery installed with the exception of additional grinding units designed to increase the capacity of the test mill.

The property was taken over from former owners early in 1934, and exploration commenced. Central Canada is capitalized at $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares, with 1,800,000 issued.

Manitoba Surface Deposits Reported on by Ottawa

The situation in respect to ground water supply and surface deposits in southern Manitoba and in a small part of southeastern Saskatchewan is dealt with comprehensively in a memoir (No. 174) published by the Department of Mines at Ottawa. Accompanying the memoir is a map showing the character and distribution of surface deposits in the area.

Falconbridge Dividends Enrich Sudbury Basin

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY—Sudbury Basin Mines, originally formed to develop lead-zinc lands in Fairbank Township, in the Sudbury basin, and which, following unsuccessful exploration of those properties, blossomed out into an extensive holding company, receives a substantial slice of the Falconbridge Nickel Mines dividend payments. Total disbursements by Falconbridge for the calendar year 1934 are 27½ cents per share. Sudbury Basin Mines as result of its 1,183,739-share holdings in Falconbridge has its exchequer replenished to the extent of approximately $325,000. Sudbury Basin is interested in over one dozen mining propositions, among them Beattie Gold, Little Long Lac Gold, Matachewan Consolidated and Sherritt-Gordon.

A larger share than that of Sudbury Basin in Falconbridge dividends is that of Ventures, Limited, another holding company of the Lindsley interests. Ventures holds 1,481,477 Falconbridge shares and therefore during this year receives the sum of $407,000 from the nickel company.

Claim Copper, Gold, Silver for Wallace Lake Mines

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. —Wallace Lake Gold Mines, who in addition to a number of claims in the Long Lac section, own a large group at Wallace Lake, a few miles north of the Cryderman, or about nine miles east of San Antonio, have made a number of interesting discoveries according to Theo. Sparks, president of the company. "We know we have a copper mine whether we want it or not, but we are also fairly confident we have a gold mine and it begins to look very much as though we have a silver mine," he said.

The company some months ago came on surface deposits which ran high in silver and since then have been doing a lot of surface development work, with the result mineralized zones have now been trenched for more than 600 ft.

Some samples run as high as 186 ounces of silver to the ton. Gold has gone as high as $256 to the ton while copper runs up to 13 per cent.

"We are going to diamond drill this property as soon as we can get a drill in there," Mr. Sparks said, "and it may be that we shall have the first silver mine in Manitoba."

Koch Daneff Spot Drill Near Dik Dik's Open Cut

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY—At a point less than 100 ft. from the adjoining Dik Dik open cut, where interesting values were obtained, Smelter Gold Mines have spotted the first diamond drill hole on the Koch-Daneff claims. The open cut on the Dik Dik produced a shipment of ore which averaged approximately four ounces of gold per ton.

H. L. Donaldson, mine manager for Smelter Gold, reports that buildings for the accommodation of a large crew of men have been completed on the Koch-Daneff claims.

It is stated that Smelter Gold has received its cash payment from Belledith Ltd. under the deal by which the latter purchases treasury shares of Smelter Gold Mines, and that Smelter Gold is now well financed for its development programme.

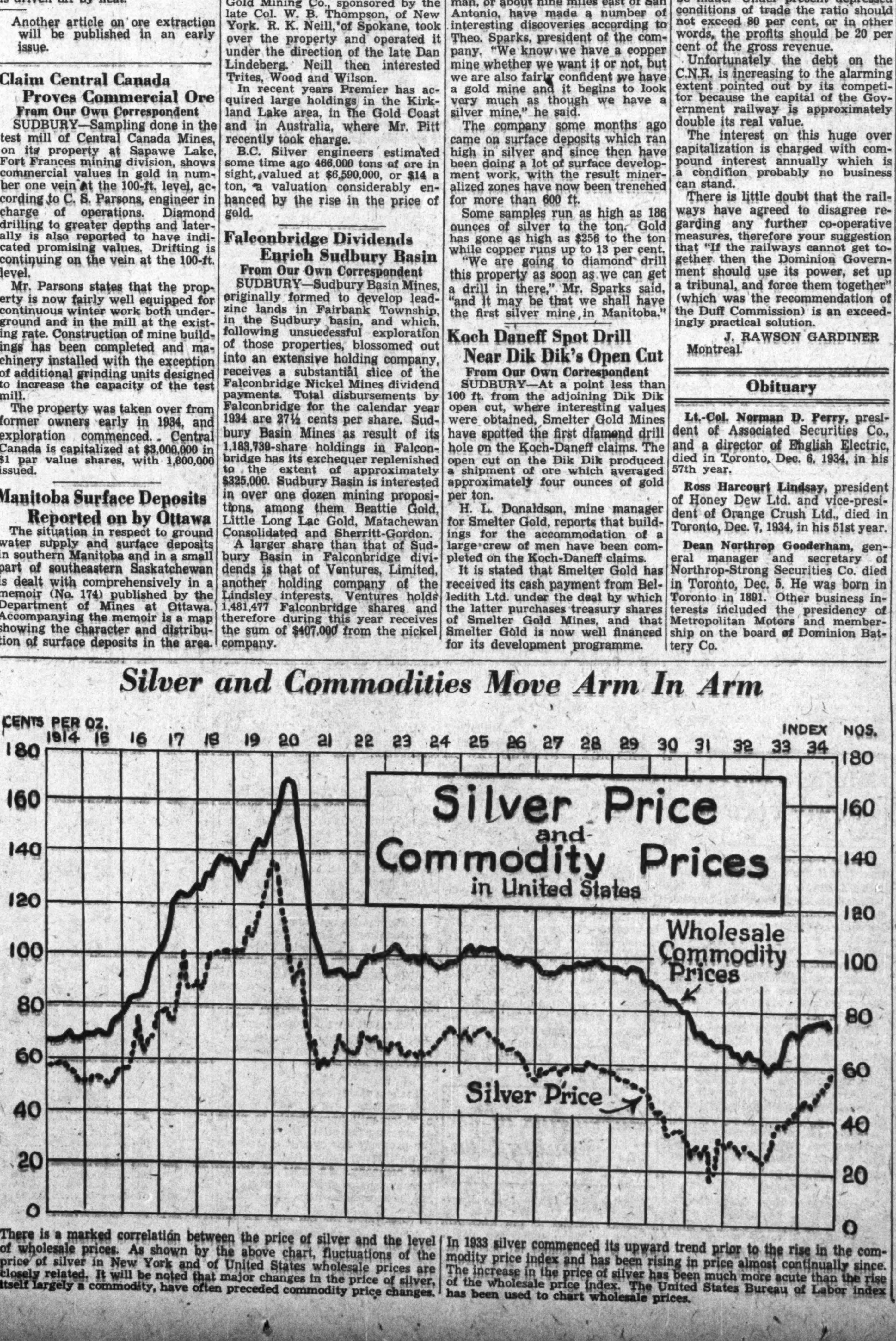
Obituary

Lt.-Col. Norman D. Perry, president of Associated Securities Co., and a director of English Electric, died in Toronto, Dec. 6, 1934, in his 57th year.

Ross Harcourt Lindsay, president of Honey Dew Ltd. and vice-president of Orange Crush Ltd., died in Toronto, Dec. 7, 1934, in his 51st year.

Dean Northrop Gooderham, general manager and secretary of Northrop-Strong Securities Co. died in Toronto, Dec. 5. He was born in Toronto in 1891. Other business interests included the presidency of Metropolitan Motors and membership on the board of Dominion Battery Co.

Silver and Commodities Move Arm In Arm



There is a marked correlation between the price of silver and the level of wholesale prices. As shown by the above chart, fluctuations of the price of silver in New York and of United States wholesale prices are closely related. It will be noted that major changes in the price of silver, itself largely a commodity, have often preceded commodity price changes. In 1933 silver commenced its upward trend prior to the rise in the commodity price index and has been rising in price almost continually since. The increase in the price of silver has been much more acute than the rise of the wholesale price index. The United States Bureau of Labor index has been used to chart wholesale prices.

Canadian Mineral Production

Compiled by The Dominion Bureau of Statistics

		August, *1934	September, *1934	Nine months ending September 1933	1934
Asbestos	ton	15,922	14,814	99,972	110,668
Cement	brl.	567,785	499,085	2,377,379	2,986,941
Clay products	$	245,178	229,497	1,690,887	1,798,875
Coal	ton	1,093,813	1,297,028	7,672,285	9,515,078
Copper	lb.	32,703,462	27,623,428	217,046,451	266,952,821
Feldspar	ton	1,730	[illegible]	6,642	10,823
Gold	fine oz.	264,870	244,180	2,214,530	2,188,376
Gypsum	ton	58,889	43,988	254,630	325,059
Lead	lb.	30,276,573	32,269,623	197,319,744	251,681,688
Lime	ton	29,249	26,965	226,806	267,229
Natural gas	M. cu. ft.	898,456	1,176,365	16,377,144	16,046,753
Nickel	lb.	14,272,129	8,773,247	52,877,957	97,039,485
Petroleum	brl.	114,778	114,242	833,440	1,066,413
Salt (commercial)	ton	16,597	18,052	133,164	141,351
Silver	fine oz.	1,725,673	1,333,597	11,416,951	12,008,278
Zinc	lb.	[illegible]	27,115,656	134,504,590	216,785,145

*Subject to revision.

STEEL STRUCTURES
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AMHERST TORONTO CALGARY
AGENCIES: EDMONTON REGINA

Christmas Bells Ring in Bright Hopes of Better Days to Come

BUT for the children, Christmas would fade from off the face of the earth. Their lively faith still keeps the reindeer flying and fairy sleighbells jingling over the snow-covered roofs of many lands and in no way are they prevented from believing the charming story by their inability to see how a rotund Santa Claus with a bulky sack upon his back can go down millions of chimneys in every land of the civilized earth in the course of one night.

The older folk may tolerate, love or fight the customs of the season. They may accept it in a warm, spirit of overflowing generosity or in a mood of strained and petulant grudging of its every demand. But those who fight it always find in the end that the rite is too strong for them.

The light and might of expectation in the eyes of children overcome even the reluctance on principle of members of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving. Some upright and hard-hearted souls have been known to hold their lonely fort until Christmas evening and then—letting their self-righteous rectitude and common sense go down together into an unhonored grave—to drift guiltily out to buy widely and lavishly of whatever happens to be left. After a wildly hilarious Christmas Day, these eleventh-hour converts often backslide on December 26 and blame their temporary yielding all on the children.

* * * *

Christmas Grouches Born of Weak Stomachs

CHRISTMAS can be so much more than that. If it is taken wholeheartedly to the bosom of a family, the house will be filled with thrilling and benevolent conspiracies for weeks before the actual festival. There will be people who whisper in dark corners. There will be the noise of articles being wrapped in paper and of parcels being unwrapped. Nobody is to be surprised at drawers and doors being locked and at keys being unobtainable.

Then the day dawns. The great secrets are brought to light. But it is not the ending. Great expectations remain in high confidence that there are joys to come. The actual vision of turkeys and cranberries, Christmas puddings, paper caps, of singing, of visiting friends and of friends visited is much more than realized in the developments of the day usually.

Possibly infidelity was first born in the hearts of former Christmas true believers on the morning of December 26 and it was born of indigestion. The gluttony of the day before is paid for and the morning after throws its dark shadow over the day itself as each Christmas approaches. It is really, therefore, not so much the rectitude of conscientious objectors but weak stomachs that produce the anti-Christmas cerebrations. All others greet the day with riotous expectation.

* * * *

Shaking Hands With the Past

THIS is a feast where Christians and pagans can unite. Christians may use it to celebrate the unknown day on which Jesus of Nazareth was born; Pagans may observe it because the festival is older than Christianity. They may call it yule-tide, the time when the sun begins to advance against the powers of darkness. Nights are shorter and days longer from that time. It is a time when the worst is supposed to be over and better times about to be born again. The Christmas tree was used in Rome before Jesus. Mistletoe twined around branches of the oak trees under which the Druids worshipped. We penetrate farther back into the spirit of history and understand better the springs that moved peoples in old days when we share their festivals than by reading tons of historical tomes.

But Christmas is not only a period for delving into ancient joys and memories. It is a time for renewal of spirit, for refurbishing of hope, for putting away anger and all uncharitableness and for showing good will toward our fellow men. The heart becomes like a rock garden in spring, blossoming under the warm rays of the sun. For a time at least even the hardest-hearted can then see in the customs of Christmas something more than feeble ideas suited for weak-minded altruists. Each of us can then see that the altruist has really got hold of a great truth.

Christmas is not like a dainty but unapproachable lady. It is more like a warm-hearted, hospitable woman who comes rushing to embrace those she loves and who love her. We must let ourselves go to enjoy Christmas. Embrace it and it is ours. Give it a peck on the cheek and it is offended; in other words, you will feel throughout the day like an uninvited guest.

* * * *

The Why of Christmas Giving

ONE asks, "But why Christmas giving? Can I not feel all this and enjoy myself and everybody else enjoy himself and not have all this bother and fuss about giving?"

The answer is "No." It is just this trouble in selecting gifts, the perceptiveness shown by friends as to what will please other friends whether the gifts be large or small, the forethought and the sacrifices of time and money which build up for the great day such a spirit of sympathy and good will. In short, the gifts cannot safely be omitted by those with money to spend.

Let us conclude by repeating that the best way to enjoy Christmas is to do everything. One must send gifts to friends and especially to children. When the purse will not permit, he should send cards or notes. He should have a Christmas tree and a verisimilitudinous Santa Claus. There should be holly and mistletoe, scarlet wreaths, plants, decorative lights, stars, spangles, silly caps.

We should show our belief in the brotherhood of man by being brotherly, even when it entails an effort. We may not like a certain man or woman but Christmas thoughts may show that he is a man of character and force and understanding and that she is a witty and charming companion. The noise of boys ceases to be irritating because it becomes the voice of joy in the land. And the delight in watching girls may be deepened as one perceives that beauty is ever being born in the land, and that warmth and sympathy and grace and charm are coming on continually from generation to generation and may do so forever and ever for countless Christmasses to come. And then also may come with a final flash of insight the thought, "Why, this is the right way to be happy, I am enjoying myself more than ever I thought I could."

* * * *

Sole Boon of Man

AND as this is above all the Winter Solstice, the season best adapted for looking forward, let us conclude by applying to it Carlyle's paean to the spirit of hope which filled all France during the agonizing birth-throes of the French republic more than a century ago:

> "O blessed hope, sole boon of man: whereby, on his straight prison walls, are painted beautiful far-stretching landscapes; and into the night of very Death is shed holiest dawn! Thou art to all an indefeasible possession in this God's-world; to the wise a sacred Constantine's banner, written on the Eternal skies; under which they shall conquer, for the battle itself is victory: to the foolish some secular mirage, or shadow of still waters, painted on the parched earth; whereby at least their dusty pilgrimage, if devious, becomes cheerfuller, becomes possible."

And so, the publishers and staff of The Financial Post wish every reader a Merry Christmas, made merrier by a bright hope for better days to come.

High Life

Jewels Convincing—Gold for the Man—Silver's Versatility—Timeless Crystal

In jewels, crystal, silver and gold the Christmas gift buyer cannot afford to be anything but exclusive. These are gifts to those used to pleasant living, perhaps to high living, and should savor of the unique.

Diamonds and/or sapphires make an ideal color combination in gems. A single rare stone can be a solid foundation for something novel in dinner-ring design. Or it can be used for a little-finger ring, not to mention the fourth finger, sinister.

A gift for a queen is a tiara in precious gems, the sparkler headdress being so popular with the neat coiffure of the 1934 mademoiselle. Rhinestones, however, serve this purpose well. And precious gems can be incorporated in the gift of a combination pair-of-clips and brooch. A diamond and sapphire bracelet will touch the stoniest feminine heart, and will adequately soften any male pocketbook. Matching earrings and necklace in major or minor jewels can thrill the fortunate lady into believing that there is a Santa Claus.

Jewel-cased Watch

A watch cased with jewels, preferably diamonds, perhaps with ruby, emerald or sapphire, would be an exceedingly polite way of getting around the irritating reminders of late meetings. Good movements, even in miniature, are obtainable. A black silk cord for the wristlet sets off the gems.

Gold, in its native color, and despite its great beauty is primarily for the man. Most men would like to have a gold cigarette case. Those who haven't already got them can always be pleased with heavy gold cuff links or studs. Despite the tendency to white and green gold, the yellow gold watch in the much thinner modern style is one of the gifts of jewellery that men find acceptable. Rings for men are risky gifts, because many males simply won't wear them. The tie-pin, too, is not universally popular.

Silver Regal Gift

Silver is a regal gift. Conservatives who can remember patterns cannot do better than give flatware. A punchbowl with ladle is a diplomatic gift that might serve to shorten the time between drinks.

A sterling tea service is the ambition of many hostesses. In its entirety it is the gift superb. But it can be started with three pieces, and in this way can be made to provide the answer to another year's Christmas gift problem.

Cut crystal is a gift for today and for posterity, if careless servitude does not, unrecking, wreck. The fancier cannot be better pleased than with a single bit of antique rock crystal from Cathay. The purely Occidental may be given a modern bowl, some of which, in design, bear the stamp of true timelessness. A cordial set, with two carafes, a versatile tray and an even dozen tiny glasses is altogether likely to fit a vacant niche, even in the well-appointed household.

In Shining Armor

This beautiful gold lamé cocktail tunic blouse, embossed in alligator design and the evening skirt of black transparent velvet were both displayed as above in the blouse and skirt department of the main store of The T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

Toys

From Cradle On Stuffed Animals Electric Trains

By Bedad

It was with a distinct feeling of relief that I heard the nurse mention something about it being a boy. True I had tried to show some interest in the pink color scheme planned by my wife for the last month or two but my serious attention was concentrated on other lines. I wanted a boy for one very good and sufficient reason. I wanted to give him an electric train.

There was no need to worry about carrying on the family line. Older brothers had attended to that. There was nothing much to carry along with the family line anyway. But I knew nothing about little girls' toys and so all my hopes and plans had been built around a permanent visitor of the other sex.

Infant

Before the young lad was out of the hospital I started looking about for electrical trains. I knew exactly what I wanted because I had been planning this railroad system all my life. It would be fairly complete even from the start, with at least two stations and one switch.

Co-operation unfortunately was not forthcoming and my wife insisted that the fifty dollars go into a baby carriage and other nursery equipment. In the toy line only a rattle was permitted.

Six months later the subject was brought up again and we compromised on a box of colored blocks and a rattle of larger and sturdier proportions than the one first provided.

At a year I was permitted to get the young fellow a huge rubber ball, a heavy sort of thing, that he could sit on, roll but could not throw away. Still with the railroad in mind we also went out and purchased a small wagon. About this time a pair of rocking horses were added and also blocks with raised letters and pictures.

Before he had reached his second year various sleep destroying instruments in the horn and drum line were added, more blocks, building ones this time that would furnish ties for the railroad later, and also a miniature milk wagon similar to the real ones to which he had been drawing his parents' sleepy attention at 4.30 a.m. for the last two months.

Two to Four

Between his second and fourth year, he began taking an interest in animals. He wanted a genuine dog more than we did, so again there was a compromise and with the aid of various real and foster uncles and aunts we got him a whole stuffed menagerie. There was a big red monkey, four assorted teddy bears, one rag doll, from a distant relative who was not just sure what variety of offspring we possessed, two dogs, something that resembled a cat and a table sized elephant.

As the collection grew the little fellow had an increasingly difficullt time in choosing from the assembled companies which three he would allow the privilege of sleeping at the foot of his bed. But they must all be paraded before him at this time, and woe betide the whole household if a single one was missing. In spite of his masculinity and the future railroad, often the rag doll won the place of honor, with one or two animals next

Books

During this period, too, juvenile books entered his life and he and the assorted animals gravely listened to facts, fables and fairy tales. He was more fond of books with illustrations than the person detailed to reading duty and until he was old enough to ask the most brain-splitting questions, such as "Where was I when you were little?" he would interrupt us frequently to look at the pictures. Books with talking bears and ducks gradually gave way to Ballantyne's tales of the Northwest, and Kipling's Kim.

Growing Up

The years between four and eight were a succession of skates, a size larger each year, sleighs, sturdy little mushroom tired iron vehicles of a score of types, toboggans, shoe packs, waggons, tricycles and a whole forest of snow shovels. Hockey sticks, hockey gloves, pucks were in demand and in the latter half of the period, construction sets, steam engines, steam shovels, lead soldiers, and the first set of skis.

At 'eight the electric train appeared and though he failed to take much interest in the scientific side of this crowning gift for another year or two, at least his uncles and father were able to operate it daily from bed-time to midnight.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever"

Courtesy Birks-Ellis-Ryrie.

This cream-colored fruit or salad bowl on stand is by Josiah Wedgwood.

To Guard Your Treasures

Courtesy Birks-Ellis-Ryrie.

This pair of Chinese Foo dogs are in the Continental shop of Birks-Ellis-Ryrie. They are turquoise blue in color and an instant attraction to lovers of Chinese work.

Paintings

Scenes by Skilled Artists the World Over Now Available to Canadians

Hundreds, possibly thousands of artists in Canada, Great Britain United States, Europe, the Orient and the Southern Hemisphere worked to produce the paintings, the statuary and the objets d'art now being shown in Canadian cities.

When a man stands before a picture, what he remembers and what he likes come together and stand in judgment on the scene portrayed before him. But when a picture arouses his nostalgia for remembered scenes or times or his yearning for better things, judgment stands suspended and the picture takes possession of him. Granted the perspicacity, the interpretative skill and the technique of the artist, at a high level, even a little bit of canvas can act as an open door to a man's intelligence and to his emotions.

It is almost safe to say that in large Canadian cities today there are pictures to suit almost every type of man. The scenes portrayed cover every land and every race. They show the sea in all its moods. Sometimes it is a glimpse of a valley, sometimes of an ox, sometimes a tree, sometimes a plain. Whatever it is, in the Canadian galleries there is ample opportunity for the purseless to profit and for the man with some money in his pocket to lay up treasure for the future by putting himself in possession of a painting that delights him and always will.

Every Night

Courtesy The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

Wisps of pink chiffon, bias cut, on slender flowing lines, with a V neckline that drips Alencon lace . . . satin appliqués, delicate Turkish point stitching and trailing hemlines fashion this beautiful French gown.

Music

Harmony Producers Pleasing Even to Deaf—Tact in Selections Needed

The musical Christmas gift is a sound one, if the recipient is to harmony inclined.

The prospective presentee of a musical gift need not be musically-gifted. But he or she should naturally have a keen interest in some phase of the art.

Even the deaf can be appropriately presented with Bach, Bethoven and Brahms, in the form of biographies. To the enthusiast, even though deaf, few life stories can compare in interest with those of the great masters of music.

A piano is a neat trinket to hang on the Christmas tree. This great instrument best permits the tyro to learn musical fundamentals and offers ample scope for the expert.

New Music

The possessor of a musical instrument may be presented with appropriate new music; this seemingly simple gift, however, requires tact and some knowledge of preferences. Tin pan alley is not always a safe standard by which to be guided. And Chaminade, Chopin, Delibes and Liszt would not necessarily suit the lover of Mozart, Haydn and Handel. A book of valses, or sonatas; the score of an operatta, an opera or a cantata; these are highly acceptable.

It is probable that many musical amateurs would like to learn a new instrument. Violin, flute, clarinet or oboe would perhaps make a suitable gift for the pianist or organist.

Records Useful

Phonograph records still make acceptable gifts. The radio has the disadvantage to the music lover that he can only hear what is offered. If he has a favorite selection, it can be rendered at will on the marvellously faithful phonograph, provided he has the record. An advantage of records is that they can be given to those who have little knowledge of musical technique. And no matter how complete the musical library, there is a legion of records from which to supplement it.

Ornaments for the piano are not always acceptable to music lovers. But a good piano light is usually welcomed. The violinist might like a new bow. Unfortunately the possessors of woodwind or brass instruments cannot be given new lungs. But there are numerous instruments suitable for gift purposes.

Apart from biographies and scores, many books on music make welcome gifts. There are numerous works descriptive of operas. And the old-fashioned hymn book, perhaps with more tunes and better printed, but with the famous favorites, is more widely acceptable than might be imagined.

The Expressive Holiday Gesture
Give the Finer Chocolates
Page & Shaw
Bond Street Package
Assorted Chocolates
The Candy of Excellence
The Bond Street Package in one and two pound sizes at $1.00 the pound.

Page & Shaw
THE CANDY of EXCELLENCE

A good gift... ANYTIME!
SIMON'S Havana CIGARS
IN ALL SIZES
Famous for over 50 years

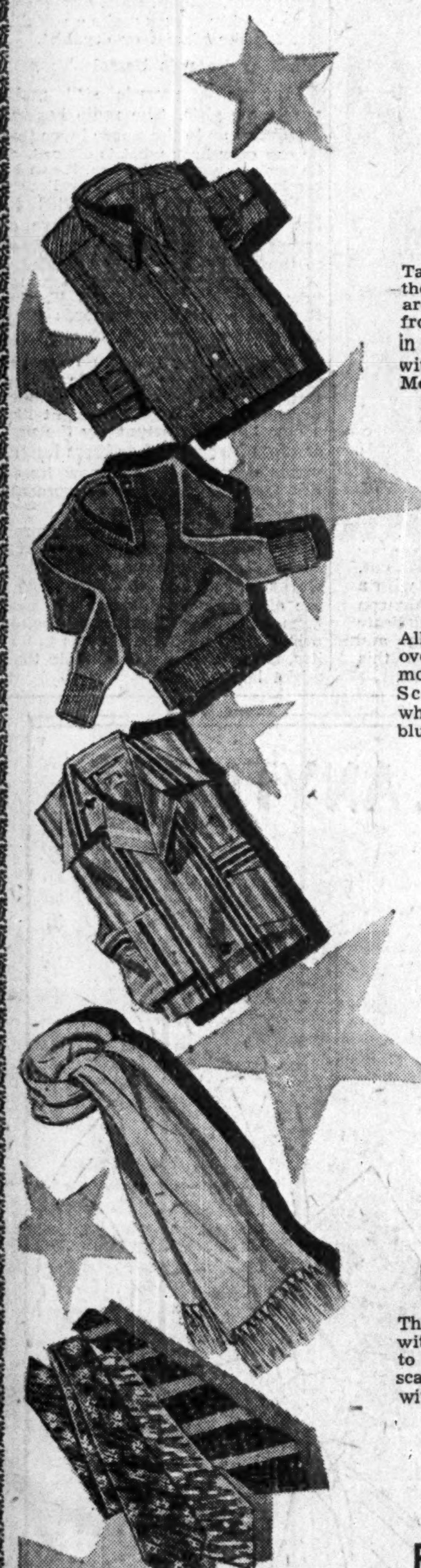
Early Shoppers Get Best Gifts

Dropping a few useful hints for a man's Christmas

It's a well known fact that the average time spent by the average man buying Christmas presents amounts to about 29 minutes and 47 seconds. In the Store for Men, however, speed and appropriateness of selection go easily together. Sketched are five gifts from

the Store for Men

—gifts you can choose in a hurry with the assurance that they will be well received. They typify quality and craftsmanship of a very high order.



Guild Shirts

Tailored by experts to the most exacting standards. Fabrics are selected from the finest markets in the world. Exclusive with Simpson's Store for Men. $4 to $10.

Cashmere Pullovers

All cashmere wool pullovers from one of the most famous mills in Scotland. In natural, white, canary, green or blue. $10.

Tricolene Pyjamas

The beautiful broadcloth in these ultra smart pyjamas is the product of renowned Lancashire looms. Plain shades with fancy piping, or British stripes. $8.

White Dress Scarfs

The French have a way with them when it comes to cutting pure silk scarfs. These are finished with fringed ends. $8.50.

French Moire Ties

The connoisseur of fine neckwear will appreciate our extensive selection of French warp print moire ties. $3.50.

Personal Shopping Service

If you make the unpleasant discovery that you won't be able to finish your Christmas shopping in time, get in touch with Simpson's Personal Shopping Service. A Shopper will shop for you or with you, and besides offering helpful suggestions, will save you time and energy.

STORE FOR MEN — STREET FLOOR

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

Christmas Dollar

Worth More in Yuletide Goods Than Since 1918

One has to go back to 1918 to find a Christmas when the shopper's dollar was worth more in terms of goods than it is this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of retail prices. And at that time, one could not purchase at any price, many electrical appliances and other popular Christmas gifts now considered commonplace.

True, cost of living, as judged by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index, is somewhat higher than it was this time last year but this increase is a direct result of increases in food and rent costs and a smaller increase in the cost of clothing. Sundries, a group which includes all other goods purchased at retail, are represented this year by an index number of 92.7 as compared with 92.8 last year (base, 1926 equals 100).

Quality Improved

In addition to this indication that the dollar will buy more this Christmas than at any time in almost two decades, the quality of the goods purchased is immeasurably superior to similar lines of a few years ago and in certain cases to those of last year.

Although the clothing index, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is slightly higher this year than last, this is due chiefly to increases in the more expensive articles such as suits and overcoats. Such popular male gifts as hose, ties, shirts, scarves, etc., remain, almost without exception, at the low levels reached last year. Improvements in manufacturing processes, new machinery and the experience gained over the past few years, have made Canadian manufacturers of these goods able to compete in patterns and materials with imported lines—and at much lower prices than the latter.

"Give-Away" Prices

New low levels reached last year in rayon and silk women's clothing, levels created by over-production, are almost duplicated this year. While wholesale prices of most commodities have been increasing in price during the past twelve months, silk has declined. Compared with prices at Christmases prior to 1933, current levels represent almost "give-away" prices.

Furniture probably represents the acme of dollar value this year, particularly the heavy lines. Due to the distress in the industry caused by lessened demand, the retail buyer is benefitting. Further, indications are that this will be the last chance to purchase at these low prices as The Financial Post was informed last week that a determined effort would be made by manufacturers in January to raise furniture prices to a level which would allow them at last to pay expenses.

Using Low Prices

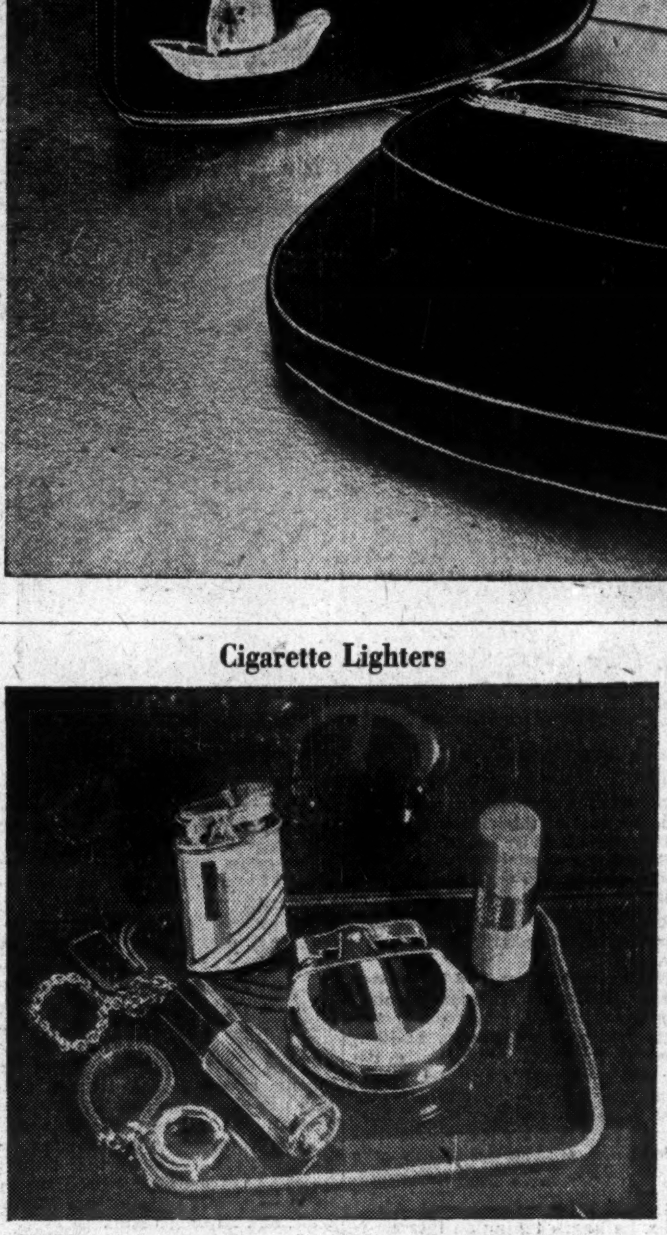
There are many ways in which the low levels of retail prices can be used to advantage by this year's Christmas shoppers. The same Christmas appropriation that was included in the family budget in 1931 or 1932 can be spread over a larger number of recipients of gifts. Larger and better presents can be obtained for the same number of recipients as in those years.

Then, in the interests of economy, the Christmas budget appropriation can be reduced effectively without any reduction in the generosity of the giver as measured by the quality of the gifts.

Mother Will Be Pleased

Courtesy of The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

Cigarette Lighters



Glo-Lite in foreground complete with radium finished chain to which is attached key ring and platinum monogrammed panel. Centre: Two new Ronson lighters—Ronson pet (upright) waferthin, enamelled in gay tones with bands of contrasting colors; Ronson Rondette like a miniature watch with tapering contours on a modern motif.

At extreme right: Glo-Lite flameless and wind-proof slim cylinder, enamelled in costume colors from platinum products.

A Charming Combination

The gloves and bags in this picture were obtained from The Robert Simpson Co., the I. Miller shoes from The T. Eaton Co.

Motor Cars

New Thrills in Speed, Comfort and Beauty in 1935 Models

A new thrill is in store for everyone who rides in or drives the 1935 automobiles, or participates in the giving or receiving of this modern gift for the whole family.

Although only a few new models have as yet made their bows to the public, they provide the clue to the new developments.

Without attempting to enter into the technical details of the changes which have been announced or are rumored for next year, the trend can be well summed up in the words, "comfort," "economy" and "safety."

Advanced Comfort

Comfort covers many new developments, most of which are extensions to the lower-priced cars of innovations which proved successful on the more expensive cars in 1933 and 1934. In this category, individual wheel suspension, forward riding position (that is, with the rear seat in front of the rear axle), wider bodies and more advanced body suspension, have probably the greatest appeal to prospective purchasers.

The term "small car" seems to be definitely dead as far as 1935 automobiles are concerned.

Economy in Operation

On a recent trip of 200 miles, a well-known eight-cylinder car of an expensive make, averaged slightly over 19 miles to the gallon. Further, a check of the oil level at the completion of the trip revealed that not one pint had been consumed. Average driving speed for the trip was 51 miles per hour.

Five years ago, a new model of the same make was considered very economical if it could average 10 miles to the gallon at an average speed of about 40 miles per hour; and oil consumption was heavy.

This economy of money and time is extended to the cheaper price class. There is no argument to the statement that the cheapest 1935 cars can "out-perform" any automobiles, regardless of price, made prior to 1930—many would go as far as to say 1932 or 1933.

Safety Developments

Importance of safety in modern driving can hardly be overstressed. With cars which virtually "eat-up" the miles—even over highways not designed to handle modern high-speed automobiles—the knowledge that the driver has complete control over his car is of paramount importance. Modern power brakes give this confidence. They enable almost instant stopping without damage to tires, body stress or discomfort to passengers.

Safety, however, goes much further than this.

Many years ago, the manufacturers of a prominent automobile in the luxury class began to feature safety in their advertising. They drew attention to their shatterless glass windshields and steel running boards. Before long they were able to show the benefits of these safety features as grateful owners told of their freedom from serious injury following accidents.

All-Steel Bodies

Since that time, many forward steps have been taken culminating this year in at least one line of cars with all-steel bodies, the whole superstructure being welded together in a crush-proof unit. Shatterless glass is, of course, standard in most makes.

At least 100,000 Canadians will buy new automobiles in 1935, it is estimated. To these 100,000 it may be suggested that there is no need to start worrying over a Christmas list for your family. An excellent way to solve the problem of selecting Christmas gifts for each individual member of your family would be to purchase, or arrange to purchase, your new automobile now; or perhaps your family could use an additional car.

Your local dealer can show you what's new. A short trip at the wheel will "sell" you.

Our Lady Gift Shopper Will Help You

If you are encountering difficulties in selecting suitable Christmas gifts, our Lady Gift Shopper will gladly assist you in choosing those dainty things that women so much admire and appreciate, lingerie, gloves, hosiery, and smart accessories.

Visit, write, or telephone our store, ask for, or address your letter to, our Lady Gift Shopper and forget your Christmas shopping worries.

GIFT SHOPPER AT OUR MONTREAL STORE
Miss Ruth Phillips
Telephone Lancaster 8241

GIFT SHOPPER AT OUR TORONTO STORE
Miss Yvonne Miller
Telephone Adelaide 9441

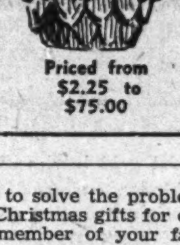
The spirit behind the gift is reflected in the care of its selection . . . Holt, Renfrew's distinctive gift box subtly acknowledges your good taste.

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
MONTREAL - TORONTO

A CHRISTMAS GIFT
BERGER'S HYGIENIC LAMP

La Lampe Hygiénique de Berger de Paris.

It Is Most Useful and Ornamental

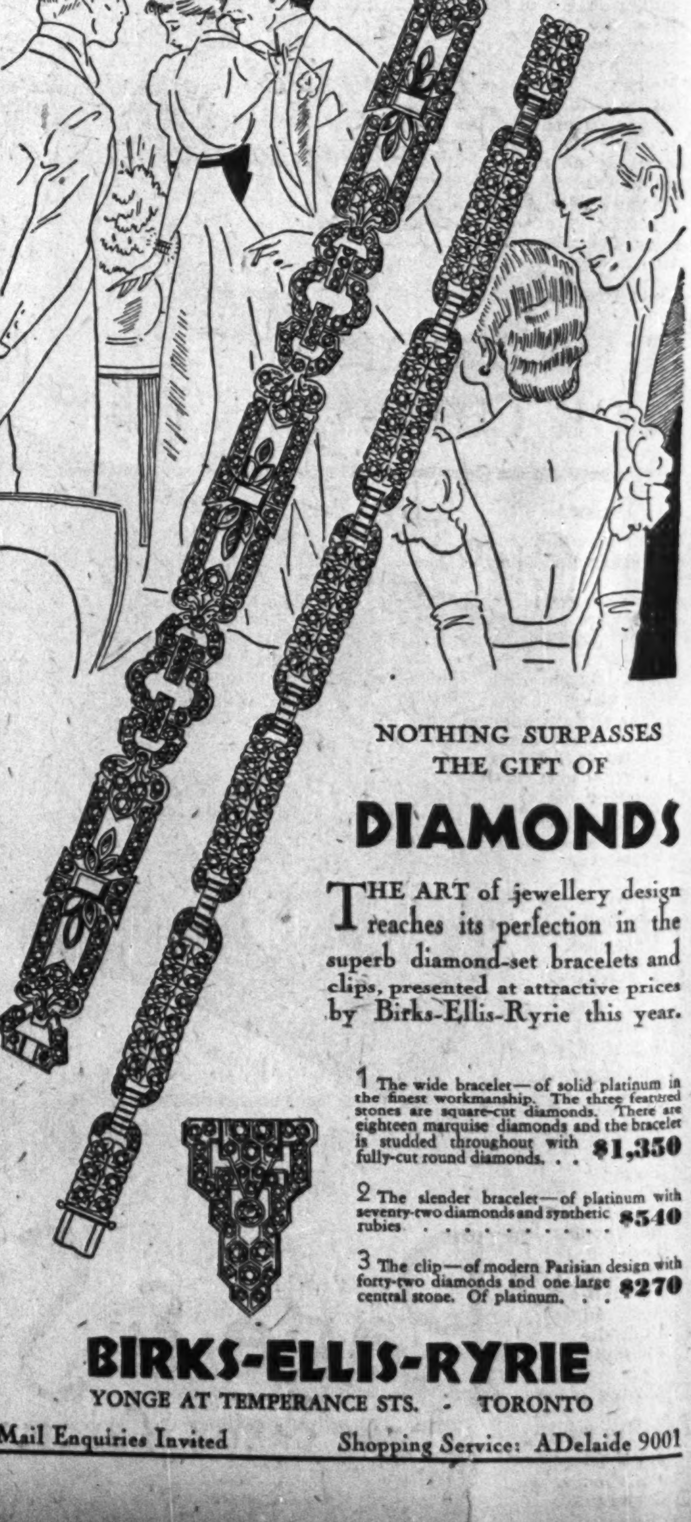


Absorbs the smoke of tobacco, removes all odors of cooking, renovates the air in the premises, indispensable for the sick room.

Liquid Berger specially prepared for Berger's Lamp at $1.25 per 16 oz. Bottle.

Priced from $2.25 to $75.00

Sales and Showrooms
137-139 St. Paul St. West
Tel. LAncaster 4443



NOTHING SURPASSES THE GIFT OF
DIAMONDS

THE ART of jewellery design reaches its perfection in the superb diamond-set bracelets and clips, presented at attractive prices by Birks-Ellis-Ryrie this year.

1 The wide bracelet—of solid platinum in the finest workmanship. The three featured stones are square-cut diamonds. There are eighteen marquise diamonds and the bracelet is studded throughout with fully-cut round diamonds. . . $1,350

2 The slender bracelet—of platinum with seventy-two diamonds and synthetic rubies $540

3 The clip—of modern Parisian design with forty-two diamonds and one large central stone. Of platinum. . . $270

BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE STS. - TORONTO

Mail Enquiries Invited Shopping Service: ADelaide 9001

Giving Is Core of Christmas Joy

Books

Christmas Again Brings Wide Selection of Fact, Fiction, Romance and Adventure

We are getting just far enough away from the Great War to make it possible for those who were directing forces in that struggle to pen their memoirs and revelations. And so autobiographies of living statesmen are the first books to consider as Christmas gifts for the eager and intelligent mind of a friend.

This year's crop is particularly bountiful with the fourth volume of Lloyd George's "War Memoirs" and that bitterly revealing "An Autobiography" of Viscount Snowden, mostly post-war in subject matter.

There are available as well the second volume of Winston Churchill's defence of his great ancestor "Marlborough—His Life and Times" and the fascinating "Journals and Letters of Viscount Esher" already a sensation in England. The first volume is out and the veteran, J. A. Spender, has written "A Short History of Our Times."

Wells Writes About Wells

A recent visitor to Canada, Sir Roger Keyes, gives us his "Naval Memories of an Admiral of the Fleet,"—good "Big Navy" propaganda.

H. G. Wells reveals the development of his own towering intellect in "An Experiment in Autobiography." From earlier in the year, there must be mentioned "Oliver Cromwell" by John Buchan.

"Retreat from Glory" by R. H. Bruce Lockhart ("The British Agent") is a sensational account of the Central European adventures of this amazing young Englishman, who has proved himself distinctly more than a "one book writer."

In Canadiana, J. V. McAree's "The Fourth Column" reprints many of the sketches that have delighted his readers in a Toronto newspaper. Martin Burrell, librarian of Parliament, has gathered together many of his writings under the delightful title "Crumbs are Also Bread." An outstanding volume is the collection of Hon. Dr. Herbert A. Bruce's addresses as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, under the title "Our Heritage and Other Addresses."

Year's Novels

There are some good new novels; not many although the selection of really first-class stuff is limited. There is "The Proud Servant," a story of Old Scotland, by Margaret Irwin, "The Proud and the Meek" by Jules Romain and "The Taking of the Gry" by John Masefield. Published earlier in the year, but still fresh, are two really great novels in "Captain Nicholas" by Hugh Walpole and "Anthony Adverse" by Hervey Allen, which might well be called the Christmas present that will last the whole year through. And, of course, "Goodbye Mr. Chips," by James Hilton, is still deservedly the best selling book of the year.

For those who enjoy Beverley Nichols' whimsicalities, "A Village in the Valley" is to be commended. At the other extreme, in the field of more colorful stuff, Sabatini has given us "Venetian Masque" and Ralph Connor's "Torches Through the Bush."

Some Lesser Known Writers

An excellent Christmas idea is always to introduce a friend to a new author—new, at least, to him—particularly if the author is worth reading. A gift of "His Worship the Mayor" by Walter Greenwood, "The Dream of Life," a Scottish semi-mystic novel by J. D. Robertson, or "Mellory's Yard" by Cecilia Willoughby will accomplish this.

If your friend has read that amazing story that so many men have stayed up all night to read in one sitting, "Mutiny on the Bounty," and its sequel "Men Against the Sea," he should be given the chance of finishing the adventures of this surprising ship's company. This year the tale is completed with "Pitcairn's Island."

Travel books set a very high standard. Sir Philip Gibbs has written "European Journey" and H. V. Morton has delighted his vast following with "In The Steps of The Master." To which must be added "English Journey" by J. B. Priestly, "A Surgeon's China" by Albert Gervais, and "The Conquest of the North Pole" by J. Gordon Hayes.

A. P. Herbert's satire on British divorce "Holy Deadlock" is still timely, and there is another Russian book by W. H. Chamberlain "Russia's Iron Age."

Then there are the children. For them the new books become progressively more brilliant and more interesting. They are, however, too numerous to mention individually.

Finally, as difficult to classify as it is easy to read is a powerful indictment of war by a man who has never attempted anything but whimsicality—A. A. Milne's "Peace With Honour."

Clarion Call Still Comes To Help Unfortunate Ones

DOMINION, Provincial and Municipal Governments have never dipped so deeply into their treasuries to relieve distress of the needy and unemployed as during the present depression. In that they are playing fair because civilization is a failure in so far as it fails to keep preventable disease, hunger, cold and misery away from every citizen willing to work. Though resultant taxes weigh heavily on industry, business and the employed, citizens everywhere give their silent approval to every sane effort toward relief of the unfortunate.

Governments Cannot Do Everything

But Governments cannot and do not do everything that is needed. Those who have money and power have as great opportunity as ever in the history of Canada to bring hope to needy families which should be shown that they are not forgotten. Within their own sphere rich and influential citizens are able to outline an area of service which may be of tremendous assistance to those helped. So aided and abetted, the official efforts are apt to prove of greater avail.

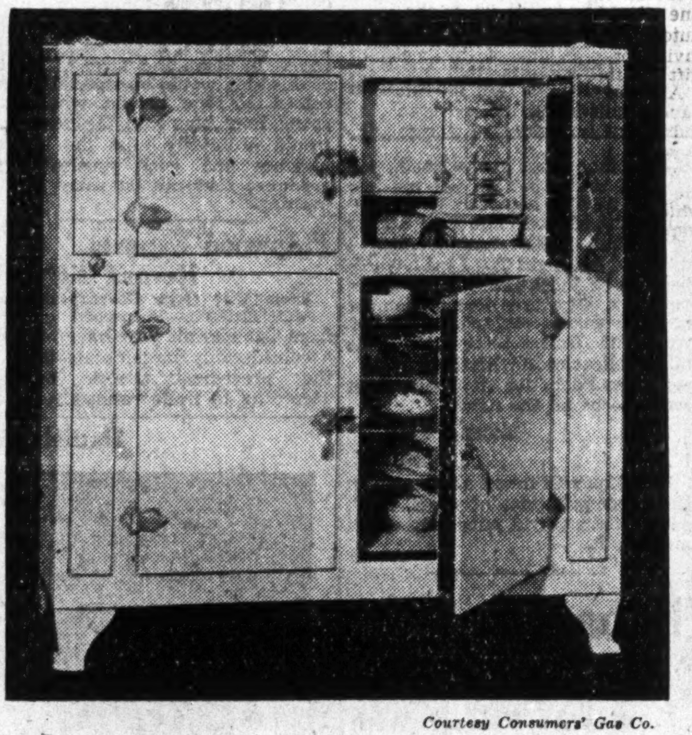
The cash aid, the needed food, clothing and fuel and rent make but cold philanthropy when doled out by Governments if the personal touch is lacking. They do not prevent the growth of bitterness, the tendency to an inferiority complex on the part of those long unemployed and the feeling that they are unwanted and unimportant members of society. These natural developments of need and unemployment are the stalwart enemies that private generosity can best fight. The depression may still have some phases to work out but those latter stages will pass in growing cheerfulness if in some way the fortunate ones can contrive to show those less fortunate that they are men and brothers, or women and sisters, tied close by sympathy and goodwill.

War to Rout Misfortune is On

It is well for the fortunate at times to think over how much of their fortune has been the result of happy chance, of friendships, of striking the right business or profession at the right time, of marrying the right woman or man, and of having healthy, sound parents. They can then look at the many not so fortunate and say to themselves, "But for such and such an event, such and such a turn of affairs, such and such help rendered me at a critical time, I might be in Tom Jones's shoes. I might be walking the streets looking for work."

And having so thought, a strong helping hand will surely follow. Misfortune, like disease, is catching. The best defence is offence. Carry the war against misfortune where misfortune is and utterly rout it. The best men have tried since the beginning of time. The battle is not won but it certainly is not lost. The best weapons are goodwill, sharing the excess earnings on a reasonable plan and comradeship, in fact, the Christmas spirit and the fruits of that spirit.

New Age in Food Preservation



Courtesy Consumers' Gas Co.

This gas refrigerator has given years of silent service in a Toronto home. Housewives who have either gas or electric refrigerators say it is a step out of the dark ages in care of food.

RUN YOUR EYE DOWN THIS LIST FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS

For Mater:

☐ Fur stole and muff
☐ Refrigerator (elec. or gas)
☐ Radio
☐ Stove (electric or gas)
☐ Necklace and brooch
☐ New motor car
☐ Toaster
☐ Silk lingerie
☐ Fur jacket
☐ Fine china dinner service
☐ Needlepoint chair or stool
☐ Canadian painting
☐ Oriental jade earrings
☐ Evening bag
☐ Electric clock
☐ Grandfather clock
☐ Motor rug
☐ Cutlery
☐ Coffee or tea table
☐ Dressing table
☐ Magazine

For Pater:

☐ Golf clubs, togs
☐ New book
☐ Box of cigars
☐ Smoking jacket
☐ Dressing gown
☐ Necktie
☐ Military brushes
☐ Cane
☐ Humidor
☐ Watch
☐ Meerschaum pipe
☐ Hand-tooled leather desk set
☐ Miniature of Mother
☐ Tantalus set
☐ Auto radio
☐ Umbrella
☐ Platinum and pearl dress set
☐ Moving picture camera

For Big Sister:

☐ $1,000 bond
☐ Fur evening wrap
☒ Grand piano
☐ Evening accessories
☐ Riding habit
☐ Electric waffle iron
☐ Platinum and diamond clips
☐ Pearl earrings
☐ Perfume
☐ Purse
☐ Opera glasses
☐ Sports outfit
☐ Dinner ring
☐ White carriage boots

For Big Brother:

☐ Bond or share
☐ Skates
☐ Skiing outfit
☐ Cigarette case
☐ Ties
☐ Socks
☐ Handkerchiefs
☐ Cigarette lighter
☐ Evening dress set
☐ Watch

For Little Sister:

☐ Doll's carriage
☐ Doll's house
☐ Dolls
☐ Table and chairs
☐ Toy piano
☐ Mother Goose book
☐ Games
☐ Wagon

For Little Brother:

☐ Toy motor car
☐ Electric trains
☐ Meccano set
☐ Bagatelle board
☐ Junior billiard table
☐ Skates
☐ Skis
☐ Toboggan
☐ Carpenter set

For Business Associates:

☐ A box of cigars
☐ A new book
☐ A fountain pen
☐ An ink well
☐ Ash tray
☐ Any desk convenience
☐ Case of ginger ale or any other beverage
☐ Opener

For the Stenog.:

☐ A box of chocolates
☐ Gloves
☐ A cheque
☐ A new typewriter
☐ A dictionary

For the Sick:

☐ Silk eiderdown
☐ Electric pad
☐ Small pillow
☐ Thermos set
☐ Night light
☐ Bed-tray
☐ Flowers
☐ Bed jacket
☐ Books
☐ Calves foot jelly
☐ Basket of fruit
☐ Bedside radio
☐ Magazine

For Those in Need:

☐ A cheque
☐ Ton of coal
☐ Cord of wood
☐ Clothing
☐ Turkey
☐ Hamper of provisions
☐ Box of fruit
☐ Christmas beef
☐ Plum pudding
☐ Candies for kiddies
☐ Bed clothes
☐ Christmas crackers
☐ Box of biscuits
☐ Filled stockings

Household Aids

Modern Stoves
New Refrigerators
Cleaning Equipment
Practical Gifts

Back in the far-off days of slavery, it required a chatelaine of no mean executive ability to operate the household smoothly and with efficiency. Servants may have been plentiful but they were by no means cheap and an essential cog in the machine was a wealthy husband to supply the servants in the first place and to clothe and feed the large retinue maintained.

Middle Ages

That period was succeeded by the dark middle ages as far as the housewife was concerned. The laborious work of washing, ironing, scrubbing, preparing food, was left very largely to the lady of the house who in addition was supposed to don her best bib and tucker and entertain in afternoon and evening. Under these conditions, it was not surprising that the bloom of youth quickly disappeared, and lives were short but not always sweet.

In Canada, which never had a tradition of slavery or even of cheap household labor, inventive genius quickly solved the age-old problem of operating a home without fuss and fatigue. A host of scurrying and often extravagant servants has been largely replaced by push buttons and faucets.

Practical Gifts

While the writer has never had much sympathy with the giving of such coldly practical presents as laundry tubs for women, and winter underwear for men at Christmas time, nevertheless there are many of these so-called practical gifts now turned out in gaily attractive colors that may be given at this period. With them should go some intimate and often utterly ornamental thing as well but Christmas may be utilized by the husband as an opportunity to go over the inventory of household equipment and replace out of date or worn products and supplement the line generally.

Stoves

In the gas and electrical line, there is a wide range from which to choose. There are modern stoves, powered with both gas and electricity that are as far removed from the old equipment as is a beautiful polished walnut coffee table from the substantial rough pine affair one finds in the average lumber camp. Not only are stoves designed to use the heat in a most economical way with a saving of as high as 50 per cent on fuel over those manufactured only a few years ago, but there are attachments which so lighten the routine of cooking that the housewife can confine her sole attention to the artistic side of the operation. There are automatic devices for tempering the heat to suit the individual dish and these will even permit the operator going away for an afternoon of bridge and come home only five minutes in advance of her hungry and impatient husband with the knowledge that dinner is ready to pop on the table. With such modern cooking equipment available, the old over-heated kitchen with its cranky cook and unnatural tan is no more. Heat is no longer the master but an obedient servant, controlled to such a degree that many manufacturers are now turning out one unit which contains both stove and refrigerator.

Restores Leisure

Modern household equipment restores the residence to its original function, that is, a place in which to live and enjoy life. The banishment of a retinue of servants left more room for the members of the family and cleaner, compact, and more efficient equipment in its turn made still more room available.

Leaving the kitchen for a moment, and descending to the basement of the really modern home in place of the dingy and dirty fuel cellar, we may find a billiard room, children's playroom, a sitting room for the family or the maid, as well as ample space for permanent food storage, what fuel is needed and the heating equipment.

A gas furnace, oil burner, or automatically stoked coal furnace still leave plenty of room for tiled floors, finished ceilings and walls, bright windows and gay curtains. Modern light, laundry chutes, dumb waiters, banish the old dark, damp corners.

In the basement, too, can be installed one of those modern air cooling devices which ensures an even temperature the year round and an abundant supply of clean, fresh air, and, what is vitally important, air of the right humidity.

Coming back to the kitchen again, there is ample scope for gift giving in modern combination sinks, refrigerators of both gas and electric manufacture, small motor driven mixers for salad dressings, cocktails, cakes, and other foods that the housewife delights in putting together.

The laundry also offers a good deal of scope with compact washing machines which clean and dry the clothes in almost one operation, ironers which take these clothes through at a fast rate, special gas and electric clothes driers which do not depend on sunny days, sometimes rare in our Canadian winters, and other devices.

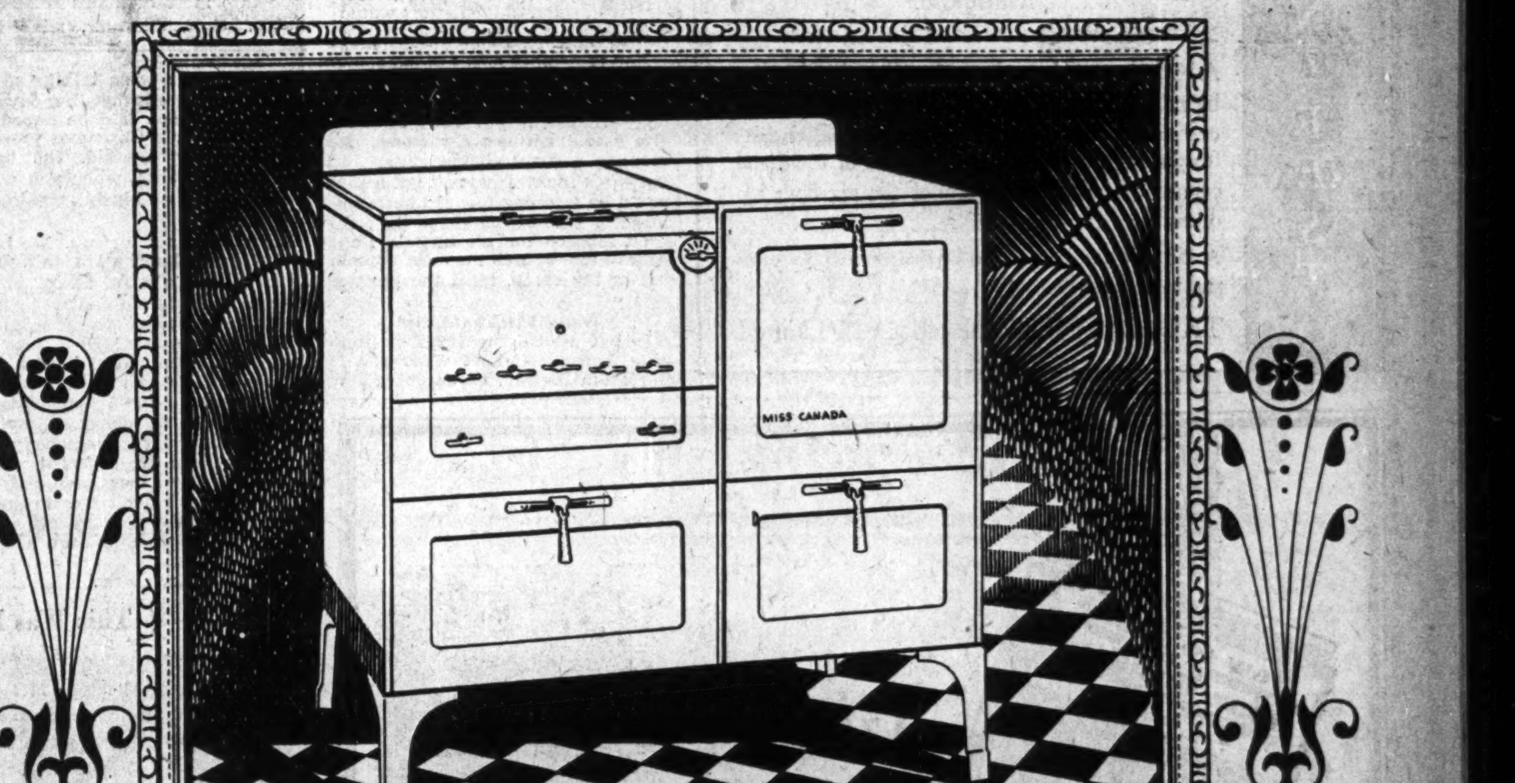
Costs Less Than $1,000

Courtesy of The T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

This lovely wrap of Canadian ermine with fan scarf and lovely loose sleeves will thrill the happy recipient for many years to come. Papas and husbands who have the cash need not fear that this will not please. It will.

Give Sweet Caporal Cigarettes—Everybody likes them!
"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"
Lancet
SWEET CAPORAL
Cigarettes

SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTES
Flat Tins of 50-50¢ In Gay Christmas Wrappings



VISIT one of our display rooms, see the Miss Canada (buffet model) for yourself, and then picture it in the kitchen of your home. How well it would look with its attractive finish in full cream enamel, with enough black trim to make the main colour stand out! And the neat drop handles on the oven, broiler and utility drawer! And the useful level top at just the right height!

The Miss Canada will put New Christmas Cheer into any Home

The Miss Canada (buffet model) has everything the cook would desire in a modern range. The roomy oven is insulated—has automatic oven control. The broiler is of the safety slide type — so easy to use. There is a useful utility drawer for cooking utensils. The convenient cooking top has one star burner, and three of the easy-safe-quick type. There is a push-button lighter.

The Miss Canada is sold at a moderate price, which—if you have gas in the home and a chimney available—includes complete installation with all the piping and venting needed. The work of installing is done neatly and expeditiously by expert workmen. A visit to one of our stores will be appreciated, or telephone us, and we will send a representative to your home with full particulars of this or any other gas appliance.

The Consumers' Gas Company
55 Adelaide St. E. 2532 Yonge St. 732 Danforth Ave.
OPEN NIGHTS: You can visit our branch stores on Mondays and Thursdays to 9 p.m.; Saturdays to 10 p.m.

HEINTZMAN

The Ideal Christmas Gift

A Heintzman Upright or Grand is truly the ideal gift for the entire family — for it is a gift that will bring pleasure for a lifetime.

Prices from $495 Upward
30 Months to Pay

HEINTZMAN & CO.

195 Yonge St. Open Evenings

This CHRISTMAS *give*

Laura Secord CANDIES

The most popular gift

all 50¢ the pound

Telephone: ADelaide 1473

Flowers

The man who rushes into a florist shop and asks for a dollar's worth of flowers is missing something in life. He is on a par with the chap who waits until the afternoon of Dec. 24 and then with a hastily scrawled list embarks on the shopping tour which he remembers with torture for the next six months.

Flowers with distinct and peculiar scents must be chosen carefully, because in odd cases these odors may prove disagreeable or even harmful, especially to invalids.

There are realists or sternly practical persons, who prefer something more lasting than a perishable bouquet of cut roses. In cases of this kind it may be preferable to give a potted plant that will last for weeks or months. If the receiver is very hard boiled the giver should confine himself to such long lived things as rubber plants, aspidistras and ferns, ornamental affairs that one usually associates with the waiting rooms of large hospitals, town halls and other uninteresting places.

MANIFESTO

Joad, Young, Arnold-Forster, Meynell, Olaf Stapledon are among the contributors to Manifesto.

H. G. Wells writes an introduction.

A book that will keep the reader alive to all the problems of present day progress. The price of peace is one subject; the economics of planning is another; freedom of the individual, principles of town and country planning, and reform of the sex laws are others.

A Book of the Federation of Progressive Societies and individuals........................$2.50

THOMAS NELSON & SONS Limited

Give him a gift that will live

BUSINESS MEN will appreciate this attractive 216-page volume — the first Canadian book of its kind — which answers in non-technical language the very vital question: "How to Make Your Business Live."

Auditors, bankers, life underwriters, lawyers, trust officers are especially interested in the subject matter of Mr. Haultain's book.

Here's something you are sure they will appreciate, and you can take care of it so easily — just send $2.00 for each copy you will require.

Your order will receive immediate attention. If you prefer, we will send the book direct to the recipient — enclosing an attractive Christmas folder with your name penned in.

216 Pages Cloth Bound Price $2.00

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Avenue,
Toronto 2, Canada.

Please send me postpaid .... copies of the book HOW TO MAKE YOUR BUSINESS LIVE.

Enclosed is $......... in payment.

Name ....

Address ....

Christmas Is Just What You Make It

Frontier Gifts

Mike Refrains With Difficulty from Telling What Mining Camp Boys Really Like'

Dear Mamie:

I guess you are getting ready for Christmas down there in the banana belt. Some of the lads up here in the bush were talking about Christmas and Christmas presents the other night, and while I don't want to hint or anything, because I know times have been tough and I don't really expect anything this year, I couldn't help thinking of last year and some of the swell presents I got from home. Of course, they weren't all swell. If you see Aunt Dode, will you please tell her that canes, spats, and bowler hats aren't being worn in mining camps this year? And that hair oil that Aunt Penelope sent me last year has lasted an awfully long time. In fact, I haven't had the cork out yet.

It's getting cold already up here. Of course I don't want to hint, but I'm getting pretty low on knitted woollen socks, (please make 'em long). It's funny how quickly you wear things out in the North. I haven't got a wind breaker, so that's one thing I haven't worn out, although I'm sure I would if I had one. Speaking of cold weather, it's funny how Jim likes the woollen scarf he got last year. Please don't think I'm asking for a scarf, because I can always borrow Jim's, if he isn't wearing it. I don't like to borrow his woollen underwear, though.

Slide Rules, Barometers

Please don't bother sending heavy boots this year, as the ones you gave me last year are still good. That's the best of getting good boots.

There is not much news to tell. The big event last week was when the chief bought a handy pocket slide rule, shaped like a watch. That's one thing you needn't send me as I have a slide rule, even if it is the long straight kind, that is always dropping out of my pocket. The chief says that in the same store where he got the slide rule, there are lightweight aneroid barometers. He says he hopes he gets one for Christmas. I hope so too. I mean I hope he gets one.

The evenings are getting longer now, and a lot of the chaps read. We only have two books in this camp, which makes it difficult. We've passed a rule that after you've read them three times, you have to wait your turn. One of the books is called "Blossom Time at the Academy" and the other one is "Computations on the Spheroid." However, some of the other engineers might get some books at Christmas.

You remember how I didn't smoke at home? Well, it doesn't take you long to start a pipe up here. Everybody smokes. I still use that cigarette case I got last Christmas. It's roomy, without being bulky. I guess it's lucky I haven't got a pipe or I'd be smoking too, if I had some tobacco. One of the chaps got some good tobacco for his birthday, and believe me, he was the most popular lad in the camp, until the jar was empty.

Wants Flask? Oh, No!

I don't want to mention Christmas gifts, because I don't want you to think I'm hinting, or anything like that. Only we were talking about Christmas presents the other day and one of the chaps said he hoped he got a flask for a Christmas present, "full or empty," he said. That doesn't sound so funny when you write it down, so I wish I hadn't mentioned it.

There's not much news. We hope to get some hunting in this year. I'd have done a lot of fishing in the summer, only I didn't have any fishing tackle. Maybe I can get some before next summer. Now the big thing is hunting. If it wasn't that guns and rifles cost quite a bit, I'd buy me one, only I don't like to spend that much money on myself. If I was getting it for somebody else now, it would be different. Only most of the men here have one, except me, and I don't like to spend that much money on myself. And of course, I'd have to have a compass.

Some of the chaps at a mine not very far from here are lucky. They have electrical power, and have a swell radio. We go over there sometimes, only it's six miles away, and quite a jaunt. Of course, we could have a battery set here, only we haven't got a set.

It's Not Too Late

There must be a lot of chaps in the bush this winter, on account of the big boom in mining. There'll sure be a lot of Christmas mail. It used to be that by now it would be too late to send Christmas gifts into the far northern camps, but the aeroplane has changed all that. Of course, it doesn't matter to me, as I don't want you to go spending a lot of money on me this year, and it's because of that I haven't sent you a list of suggestions, the way you asked me to. I just want you to forget all about it.

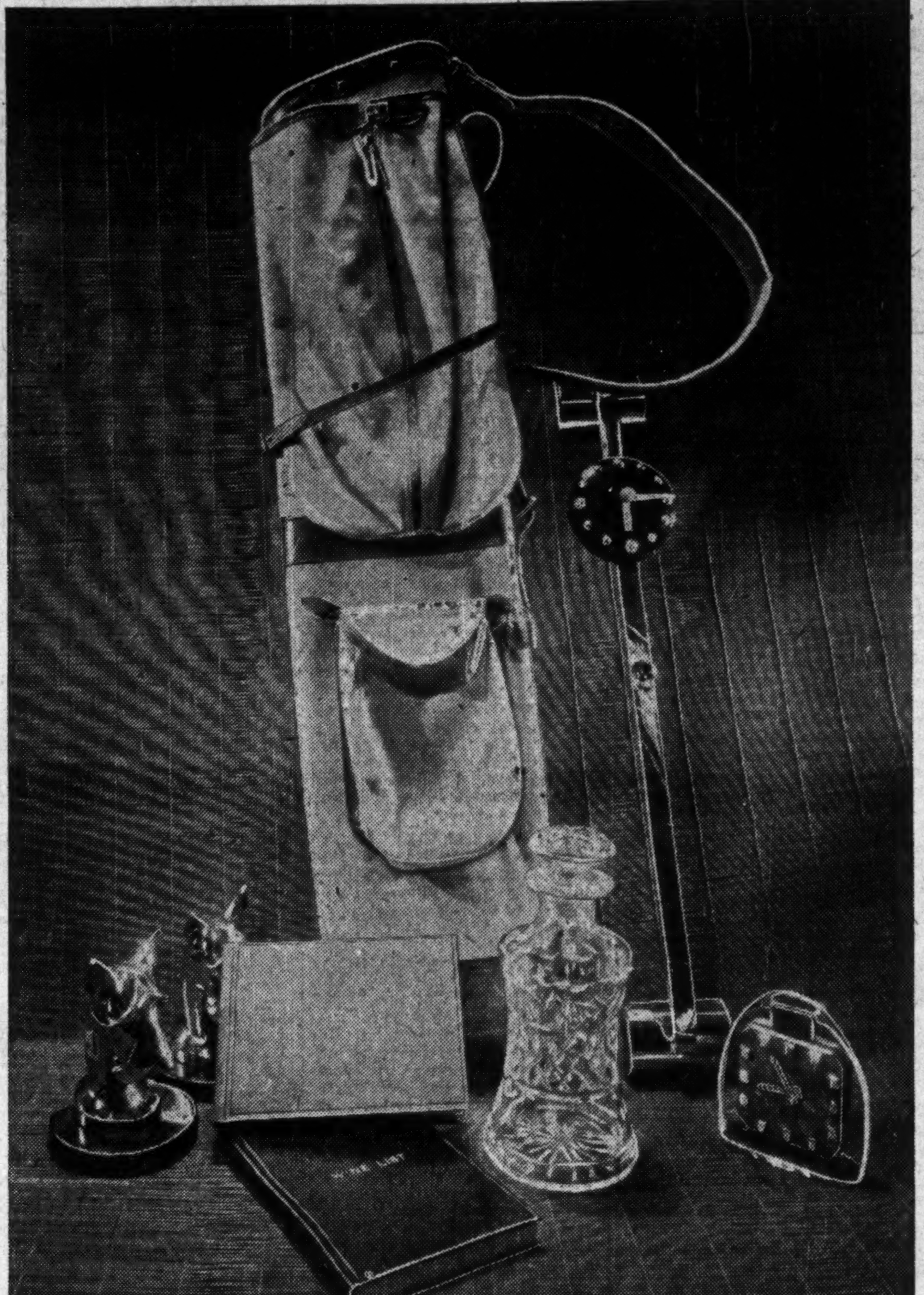
But if you see any of the friends of the other chaps in the North, you can tell them that it's not too late yet to send a hamper. Which reminds me of food. The food here is good, but pretty monotonous. I dreamed last night that I got a whole hamper of those funny little cakes you cook. Of course a whole hamper of little cakes wouldn't be so hot, would it? Unless there were some other delicacies in with them.

I guess I'd better stop now. That seems to be all the news.

Yours as ever,
Mike.

P.S. You will forget all about that Christmas gifts idea of yours, won't you? That's why I purposely didn't mention it.

Sport Inside and Outside



Except for the stirrup clock that tells him time is on the gallop, this combination of gifts is intended to slide into most of man's rollicking moods. Golf, decanter, wine list, dog-head book ends are all among the best of their kind. Note the capacious pouches, zipper fasteners and leather trimming of the golf bag. See the clock which is wound by shoving it up the shaft and it keeps going until it runs down again. The book-ends and English crystal decanter are from The Robert Simpson Co., the others from Birks-Ellis-Ryrie.

This Was Made in Canada

This lovely combination book case and cabinet is an example of the beautiful hand-made furniture appearing in the Milling Road section of the furniture department of The T. Eaton Co. College St. store. It is all made at Hespeler and is a unique venture two months old under its present auspices.

Tobacco:

"Friend of Man" Also Finds Favor With Women

Sir Walter Raleigh, or it may have been some other freebooter of that age, first called tobacco the friend of man. If he had made a proper economic survey of the market, he might have changed his statement to include women. The percentage of tobacco consumed by women is unknown, but not every girl or woman who walks into the corner store and asks for a packet of cigarettes is buying on behalf of husband or boy friend.

The universal use of tobacco in its many forms has proven a boon to many Christmas shoppers. The women particularly, who like drawing up long lists of what Cousin Charlie or Uncle Bill would like to have in his Christmas sock, always put tobacco at the top. They spend days going around the shops looking at slippers, smoking jackets, shirts, ties and other manly perquisites and when time does not permit of further window-shopping, they drop into the tobacconist's and get Cousin Charlie or Uncle Bill a packet of his favorite cigarettes or maybe a pound of choice smoking tobacco.

Know the Difference

There was a time—and not so many years ago—when any man looked askance at a gift of tobacco from wife or girl friend. But that day has passed. Now the womenfolk know the difference between an El Punko and a La Corona cigar. They know also that all that glitters is not gold. Accordingly they fight shy of tobacco put up in lurid colors, conceived by an artist suffering from color-blindness, and designed to deceive the unwary.

The growing use of tobacco by women also has made the Christmas problem of men somewhat easier. In fact it might be said that the men have two standbys these days—silk stockings and cigarettes. A few women—very few—have taken to pipes and cigars, but these are regarded as too effeminate. The male buyer, therefore, is well advised to stick to cigarettes. And don't get the kind that throw off an odor of violets gone sour, for a woman's taste for cigarettes has developed to a point where they actually prefer "gaspers."

Radios

New World Range Sets Available for Home, Car, Den

As a gift to the family the modern radio ranks close to the top of the list, and with the recent introduction of satisfactory world range sets the old "have one already" excuse definitely does not apply. This instrument, which comes in a variety of sizes, from one not larger than a shoebox to the massive beautiful sets which vie with the grand piano, fits into almost any gift scheme. If one of the latest receivers has been already installed, then there is a place for a second one, for the car, or the den or the bedside table.

Wide Selection

The new instruments that are capable of bringing in programmes from distant countries widen the field to such a degree that even the highbrow can be sure of getting what is wanted, because he can skip by those stations dispensing jazz, sports or political speeches and still have plenty of range to tune in on a programme of fine music somewhere else. Though statistics are lacking it is almost certain that one decent programme is on the air at all times, and if it is impossible to locate it in Canada or United States, then a flip of the dial will bring in Great Britain, Germany or Spain.

For the person who is still interested in distance, for distance sake alone, there is a marvellous thrill in store, with police calls, plane and naval signals available from all parts of the world and in a dozen different languages.

Civilized

But the modern radio is essentially a civilized instrument. It should be as essential and unobtrusive as the telephone. The squeals, blares, and roars of a decade ago are gone and in their place is music as it should be rendered, toned down automatically to suit the individual preference of the hearer.

The price range comes within the reach of practically everybody. Improvements have been constantly added, but like the modern motor car, the price trend of the finished article has been steadily downward. In modern receivers it is possible to get satisfactory sets, beautifully finished to fit into any furniture scheme, from a little over $50 upwards.

In the smaller table sets the price is still lower. These have a special place in the sick room, the den and the summer cottage. Compact and light they are as transportable as the family cat.

Motor car radios, too, seem to have definitely advanced beyond the experimental stage and now even when the engine is not running just as smoothly as it might be, reception comes in clear and strong. A gift of this kind would be especially welcomed by the person who must spend long hours on the road and would ordinarily miss the hockey matches and good musical programmes that are on early in the evening.

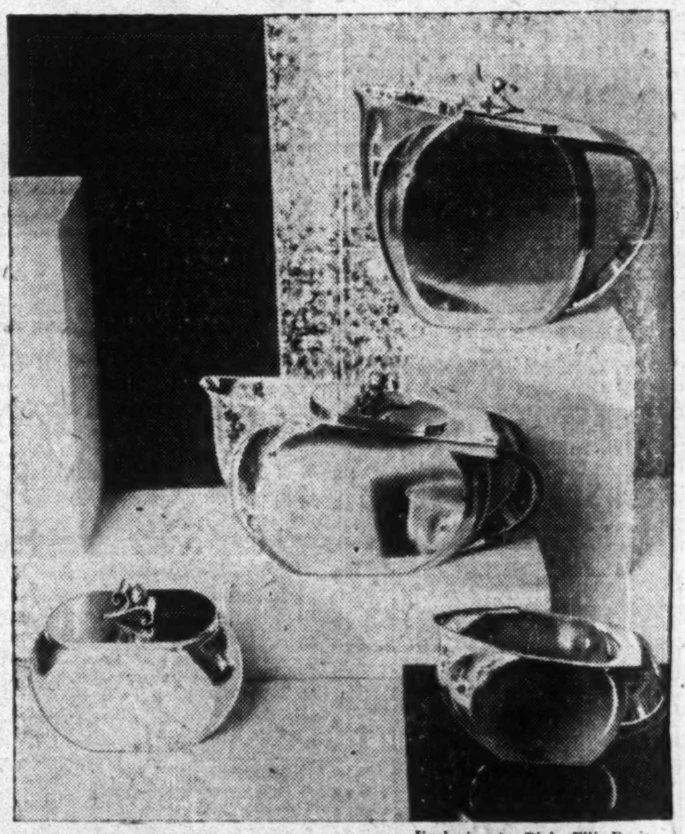
Pulpwood Exports Record Big Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Pulpwood exports from Canada this year have been on a considerably larger scale than in the preceding twelve months, according to trade returns released by the Federal Government. For the twelve months ended October, 1934, Canada exported 911,544 cords with a value of $6,581,385. During the previous year, exports totalled 605,116 cords valued at $4,514,514.

The increase in demand has come almost entirely from the United States, that country having taken 905,457 cords during the past twelve months. In the year ended October, 1933, shipments to the States amounted to 605,100 cords.

Danish Sterling Silver



Exclusive to Birks-Ellis-Ryrie.

These hand-wrought wine flagons are of contemporary design by the internationally known Hans Hansen, of Copenhagen.

CREEDS

Gentlemen
With Ladies
to Please

From now until Christmas Creeds welcome gentlemen who wish to choose a desirable and practical gift which will meet with the instant approval of the most fastidious lady.

Lingerie
Hosiery
Gloves
Bags
Handkerchiefs
Jewellery

One of these suggestions, smartly boxed by Creeds, makes a very acceptable gift.

14 Bloor St. W.
Toronto

Open Every Evening
Until 9

Thrift

Bank Account or Bond Gift to Boys Good Thrift Lesson

In 1910 a small boy's father started a bank account for him with a $1 deposit. The boy saved and deposited his pennies.

By 1918 this boy was able to buy a $50 Victory bond. He thought he was saving the country, but at the same time he was learning something about finance.

This boy didn't quite know what his bond was. He began to understand when his father gave him the then stupendous sum of $1.38 each six months as interest. Later he learned to clip the coupon himself and collect his own interest. He discovered that the Dominion Government owed him $50, and was paying him 5½ per cent for it.

As time passed, the boy found that his bond was worth more than he had paid for it. He began to look at quotations. Finally he sold his bond for several dollars above the purchase price. His first profit.

The moral at Yuletide is that there are few more practical methods of introducing the small boy to business and finance than by giving him a bank account or a bond. No matter how small, the mere possession arouses his curiosity, and almost without effort he learns the rudiments of thrift and investment.

GIFTS FOR MEN.

Your business friends are vitally interested in reading these books.

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- **WHY THIS SOCIALISM?**
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  This book states the basic case for Socialism from the point of view of the present day. 85 cents.
- **WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT MONEY**
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  "The volume is of intense interest . . . planned not for the student but primarily for the general reader . . . deals critically with many of the more popular schemes for monetary reform."—Financial Post. $1.50.

See these at your bookseller's.

Publishers THE RYERSON PRESS Toronto 2

Searchlight Of Hope May Soon Be Turned On Dark Corners

Greenwich Village

Search for Unique, Artistic, Different Presents Rewarded

Greenwich Village, Toronto, is a phenomenon of the depression. It has grown up spontaneously, bravely, beautifully out of roughcast and red brick houses in what was rapidly becoming an unlovely section of a congested ward supposedly doomed to disappear before advancing tide of downtown business growth.

At first the transformations of these small, old houses, the bright colors, the quaint signs were regarded as a passing phase, the attempt by a few people to ape Greenwich Village, New York City. "It will not last," said some. "It cannot last," said others. But, most surprisingly, it has lasted. And it grows monthly. Its roots have struck deep. The idea was good. People with real ideas have taken these small houses at low rents. And in these small stores or houses business is being done.

Italian Cooking Pays

Who would have supposed that Angelo's restaurant, at 144 Chestnut St., would have attracted custom from all over the city? People, who would have turned up patrician noses some years ago at the thought of a dinner in this district, now drive up at night for an Italian dinner. Often they will find every room downstairs and up filled with guests. The restaurant is not like the other restaurants one goes to. That is its charm, that and the food.

Pewter, Gowns

Four years ago Renzius opened shop at 65 Gerrard West, and the craft he learned in Sweden of making all kinds of articles, for kitchen, dining room, drawing room, sun room and dressing table and for desk out of pewter he has plied busily there ever since. Because he follows Swedish styles his work is getting a vogue of importance but he works as well at creating articles in response to the demand of people who wish to have new pieces to match old.

One crosses the road to Watters & Son, 84 Gerrard West, and notes with growing interest the exclamations of women buyers as they are shown one exclusive design after another. These are creative artists who do their own designing and try to make their dresses as individual as possible.

The Craft Shop on Elizabeth St., started by Miss Edythe Barber, is well worth a visit. On the looms now is yarn selected by a lady who wished a dress, and chose to select her fabric in the yarn, and to indicate the weave she preferred. Miss Barber has everything in wool from a kangaroo carrying her young in her pouch to woven motor rugs.

That idea is present also in The Interesting Jewellery Shop which fully lives up to its name, has jewellery which needs a lot of money to buy, and some that can be bought very reasonably. There is something for all purses and at all times something distinctive in design, pattern and sometimes in material.

The Toy Shop, on Laplante St., has a little of everything Jack and Jill as life-size dolls disport themselves. Micky and Minnie Mouse mount the engine that runs around a railway track. An automobile that runs and shows its lights will delight boys. Doll carriages, furniture and accessories are there. For boys there are soldiers galore, wood-working tools and large dogs that neither bark nor bite because they are made of cloth.

In The Golden Dragon on Gerrard St. one has an instant sense of stepping into a veritable museum of rare and interesting curios, mainly Chinese. He sees exquisite embroideries and hand carvings, gods, goddesses, the figures of the 11 immortals, the gods of mirth and of longevity, swords, daggers, beheading weapons, gongs, the mystery and even the sound of the East (in that gong).

Sybil Croll

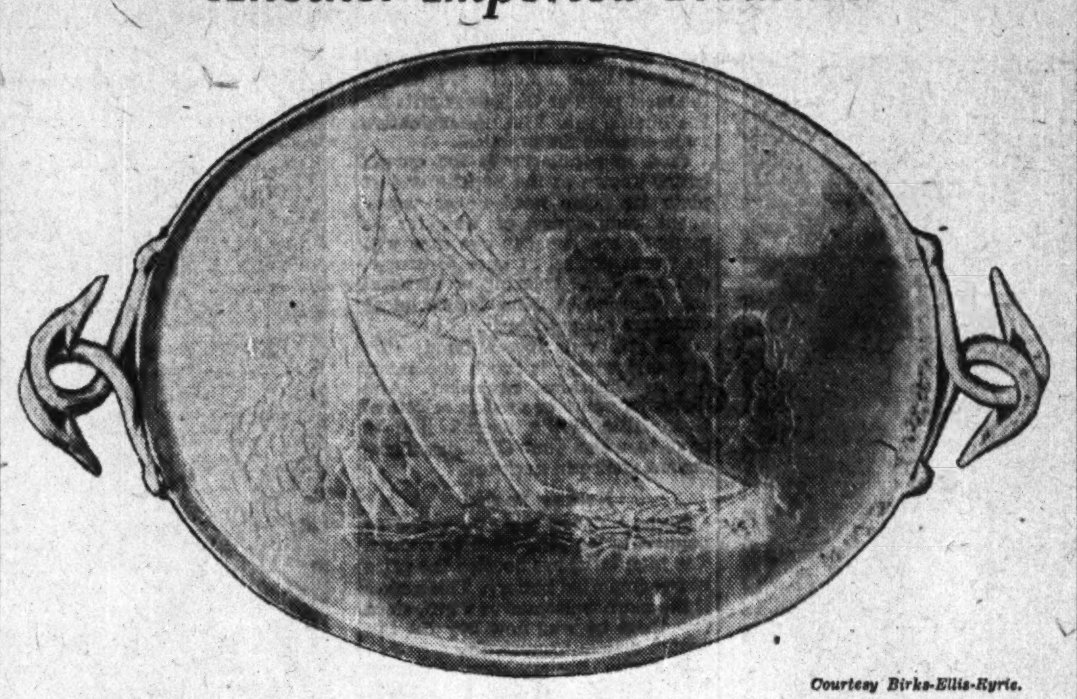
Miss Sybil Croll, interior decorator, at 94 Gerrard St. West, has brought back from Europe varied and distinct pieces that charmed her there. If one buys the white Toby jug (almost like Wedgwood) there isn't another for somebody else. The glassware from Czechoslovakia is also chosen with that idea of having everything distinctive.

Threadneedle, Steelcraft

There are other interesting cottages. One is Threadneedle Nook. In one part of this little dwelling F. Fissi displays examples of his work as commercial artist for companies in the United States, Canada and England. Mr. and Mrs. Fissi have lived in England, United States and Canada and have had wide experience.

The Steelcraft Shop at 59 Gerrard St. West is a busy place. Despite a fire three weeks ago the building is again stocked with interesting tables, lounges, beds, desks, chairs with tubular steel as a base and done in all sorts of gold, silver or other colors desired.

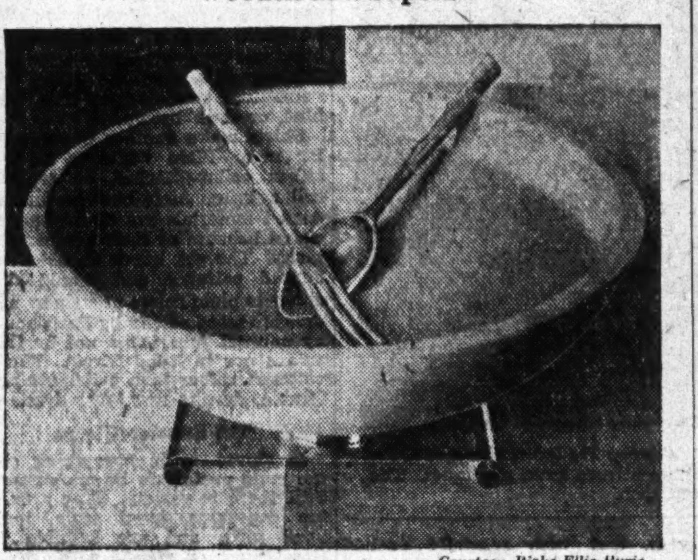
Another Imported Treasure



Courtesy Birks-Ellis-Ryrie.

This hand-forged aluminum tray by Wendell August has become a thing of exquisite beauty by reason of the ship design and anchor handles.

Wooden and Superb



Courtesy Birks-Ellis-Ryrie.

This wooden salad bowl with chromium foot has servers to match in natural colors or in red or green. Imported.

Surety

How to Ensure That Christmas Will be Perpetuated

Last year in the month of December, fathers and brothers, sisters, sons and daughters in Canada spent almost $40,000,000 buying life insurance. Just how much of this was tied up with red ribbons and holly and hung on the Christmas tree we do not know but every dollar's worth of it might well have been, for if there was ever a gift that helps Santa Claus in his work it is indeed the one which enables Christmas to be perpetuated from a monetary point of view even after old age and normally declining income have arrived or after the family circle has been broken by the loss of the wage-earner.

For life insurance in addition to the many other functions it performs is certainly "Christmas insurance." In nine cases out of ten the fact that it has been purchased, ensures (or "insures," if you like) that the merry Christmas you hope to enjoy this year will be perpetuated in the future, so why not tie it up with Christmas, 1934, and buy a little Christmas insurance this year when you are checking over the list of things you would like to drop in the family stocking or hang on the family tree?

And there is plenty of room for individuality and personal preference in this type of Christmas present.

For instance, what nicer surprise could you imagine for your wife than to present her with a nice embossed piece of paper which will guarantee that she will receive a monthly cheque for $100, or $200 a month after she reaches the age of 55 or 60? Or perhaps you have a sister or an aunt or a mother to whom such an annuity would bring equal delight.

Then there are various specific policies planned to look after the education of children and so forth which would certainly prove a happy addition to Christmas festivities or a father might well give his son for a Christmas box, the first premium on a policy with the idea of encouraging, on the part of his offspring, what would undoubtedly be a most excellent plan of thrift and investment for future years.

Christmas Messages

Telegraph, Telephone and Cables Carry Tokens of Goodwill

When the last mail has gone and the greeting cards used up—even to the re-mailing of the one received from Aunt Emma last year—there is no need to despair if the rich aunt or uncle has been overlooked. The telephone, cable and telegraph companies step into the breach to save the day.

For a few cents (the local telephone manager will tell you how much it costs) you can telephone greetings from your house to almost any part of the world. Any telephone on the Bell system in Ontario and Quebec, or in the other provinces for that matter, is connected up with 17,000,000 other telephones in different parts of the world. It requires only a few seconds to get into communication with the friend and relative overlooked and as the telephone company would say—"The cost is small."

Perhaps the forgotten friend is not on a telephone line, or the cost is too great, then the telegraph and cable companies are ready to serve the distracted public. They even do your thinking for you. Step into any telegraph office and there on a large sheet will be found a variety of greetings to suit the most discouraged or most discriminating individual.

If you want to send your message in a language other than English, the cable and wire companies have prepared suitable messages in many foreign languages. There is no need to hesitate. None of the mental anguish involved in selecting a gift is present, all that is required in sending a message is to select the number opposite the one that appeals to you and the trick is done.

Cruises

Operators Make It Cheaper to Travel Than Stay at Home

Does mother feel unable to cope with the task of getting a Christmas or New Year's dinner for a ravenous family? Does father feel that the cold weather is more than he can bear? Does daughter want to retain her summer tan? Or does the boy feel that his golf game would go rusty during the long winter months?

If these are some of the problems besetting you before the Yuletide season sets in don't worry, take a cruise. From Halifax, Saint John, New York, and other Atlantic ports, the big steamship companies with the co-operation of travel agencies have arranged sea cruises over Christmas and New Years to those people who want to enjoy Christmas with all the rush and bustle attendant with that period.

Many Advantages Offered

The cruise ship offers rest, sunshine, good food, new sights, romance for the younger folk and freedom to enjoy Christmas and New Years. The cost? Well, if you sit down and figure it on a day to day basis, you'll find that a cruise does not cost you much more than staying at home. Some cost so little that it is actually cheaper to send the family on a cruise than keep them at home.

Probably the most popular cruise this year is the type known as the Merry Christmas cruise. They are designed to cover the holiday period from Christmas to New Years and on that account are limited in sphere but not in interest. Canadian Pacific, Cunard, White Star, Canadian National, Furness, and other companies have drawn up a variety of cruises

To those who make Christmas an excuse for getting away from Canada's cold climate to the more pleasant sub-tropic zones, almost every conceivable trip in the most palatial ocean greyhounds is offered by the steamship companies. Trips to the Mediterranean, the Orient, Hawaii, South Seas and the Granddaddy of them all—Round-the-World—are available.

The cost? From $155 to $1,750.

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Choice Flowers
Since 1880

At Christmas Time
Send Flowers
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world
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Christmas Greetings

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PROVINCE-WIDE DISTRIBUTION

CHRISTMAS AND A ROYAL PORTABLE

THE GIFT SUPREME

In the spirit of modern days, we suggest to you a gift which has all the appeal to romance and pleasure that any gift could convey, and at the same time a utility and a future value without equal. Everybody wants a typewriter. No more useful gift could find its way into the home, because no other gift possesses its universal appeal for the business man, the professional man, the housewife and the student in school.

A typewriter is the finest of gifts. And the finest of typewriters is the Royal typewriter.

Three handsome models. A Price Range to Suit All.
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Interesting Jewellery Shop
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Specializing in unique hand-made jewellery
Antique and Modern Jewellery. Dependable Watch repairs, wedding gifts.
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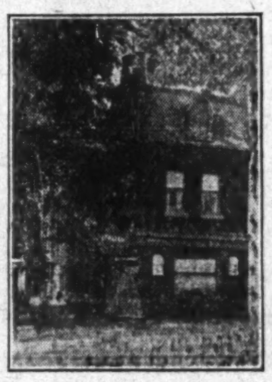

WHEN IN GREENWICH VILLAGE
DINE AND WINE
AT
ANGELO'S
FOR the noonday luncheon or the midnight meal after the theatre Angelo's offers a continental atmosphere that is unique in Toronto.
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We are Specialists in the Interpretation of Oriental Design and Mythology
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THE GOLDEN DRAGON
90 West Gerrard Street
In the Heart of Toronto's Greenwich Village

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Modern Tubular Steel Furniture. "Dunlopillo"
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Santa's Bag is Overflowing!
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THE TOY SHOP
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Designing & Dressmaking
Wraps
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THE NEEDLECRAFT NOOK
71 HAYTER ST., TORONTO

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This Christmas give a present that will be an appreciated reminder of you every week of the coming year, ... a year's subscription to

THE FINANCIAL POST

You know how you enjoy reading The Financial Post each week. You have friends to whom you send suitable gifts at Christmas time. Select one, two or three of these and have The Post sent to them regularly for a year, with your compliments.

Subscription Price, $5.00 a Year

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481 University Ave.,
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I enclose $ .... Please enter a yearly subscription (52 issues) to The Financial Post for the following friends—and send a separate Christmas Card conveying my personal Greetings and Good Wishes, to arrive shortly before Christmas Day.

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The Gift Card to Carry Personal Greetings of
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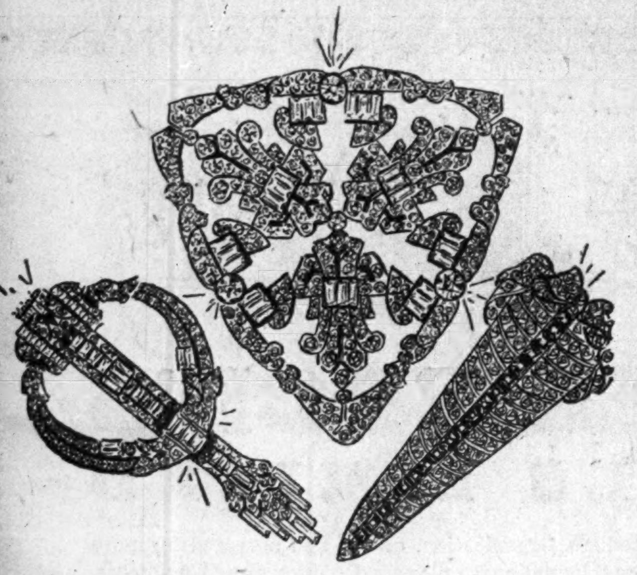
532

Smart Suggestions from EATON'S

Selection is a simple matter with the great variety of gifts we have to offer. Or, if you are too busy to come to the Store — phone our Shopping Service. They are experts at selecting smart gifts.



Rhinestone Clips

Chic way of saying "Merry Christmas." Our collection of Rhinestone Clips includes sizes, shapes, designs and prices for practically every taste. The three sketched are in non-tarnishable metal typical of our collection which is priced from $1.50 to $25.00.

MAIN FLOOR—YONGE STREET

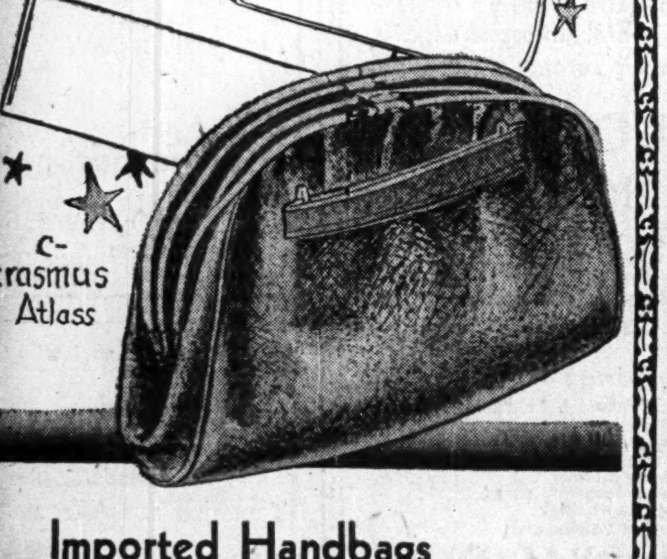
SHALIMAR
GUERLAIN
GUERLAIN PARIS

Perfumes and Compacts

Perfumes are a mark of pride with our Toiletries Department. For example — Lucien Lelong's "Mon Image," $10.00, $12.50 and $20.00 in its mirror box. Vigny's "Intimate Hour," $3.25, $6.00 and $10.00 per bottle. Vigny's "Golli-Wogg" at $6.00 and $9.00. Guerlain's "Mitsouko" and "L'Heure Bleue" at $4.20 and $10.50 and famous "Shalimar" at $13.50, $18.00, $24.00 and $33.00.

Our Compacts are mostly imported, and are in a lovely choice from $1.25 to $15.00.

MAIN FLOOR—JAMES STREET



Imported Handbags

Our Handbag Department is noted for its superb imports. Tailored leathers, chic materials, exquisite evening bags offer a stunning solution to the gift problem. We illustrate A—Bembaron of London, England, import in navy blue pigskin, $15.00. B—Surmani of Paris, bag in black or brown antelope, $27.50. C—Erasmus Atlass of Vienna pouch bag with 5 compartments, $30.00. Other imported bags from $4.95 to $50.00.

MAIN FLOOR—CENTRE

Gift Jewellery, Compacts, Perfumes, and Bags, also obtainable at

EATON'S — COLLEGE STREET.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

This Dress Crossed the Sea

Courtesy The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

An exquisite French hand-made gown in diaphanous black chiffon with scattered satin appliqués. The cowl neck forms narrow crossed straps which flutter into a small tail sash.

Hampers

Can Fill Large Rôle in Plans of Benevolently Inclined

Christmas hampers can fill a large rôle in the gifts planned at this season of the year. Contrary to the old belief, such presents can be used for a very wide variety of purposes and in addition lend themselves to high individual development.

Practical

Of the strictly practical variety which are largely used for supplying sustenance and cheer to unfortunate families, good substantial food will play a large part. The pièce de résistance will probably be a lordly roast of beef, a ham, or turkey, garnished simply but effectively with such vegetables as turnips, carrots, potatoes, and canned goods. A little salad material like heads of lettuce, celery, bunches of cress or spinach and a sprinkling of walnuts, will add the necessary color and interest.

For the Invalid

For the friend who is indisposed in hospital or confined to sick bed at home, however, variety and color should be the dominant note and less stress laid on the practical side. In such hampers fruits like grapes, orange, grapefruit, rosy skinned apples, pears, raisins, candies and nuts will be used more freely and in this too, something in the way of light beverages may be added.

But there is no reason why hampers should be confined to these two main types only. With a host of delectable viands, gaily packed in tinsel, ribbon and tissue paper and tied with the brightest of ribbons, available in almost any store at this period of the year, and with specially packed candies, a suitable hamper may be prepared for any member of the family, associate in business, or friend. Moreover, there is provision for making up such hampers in practically every town and city in the country and instructions for filling may be wired or mailed to ensure delivery on Christmas Day.

Organized Hampers

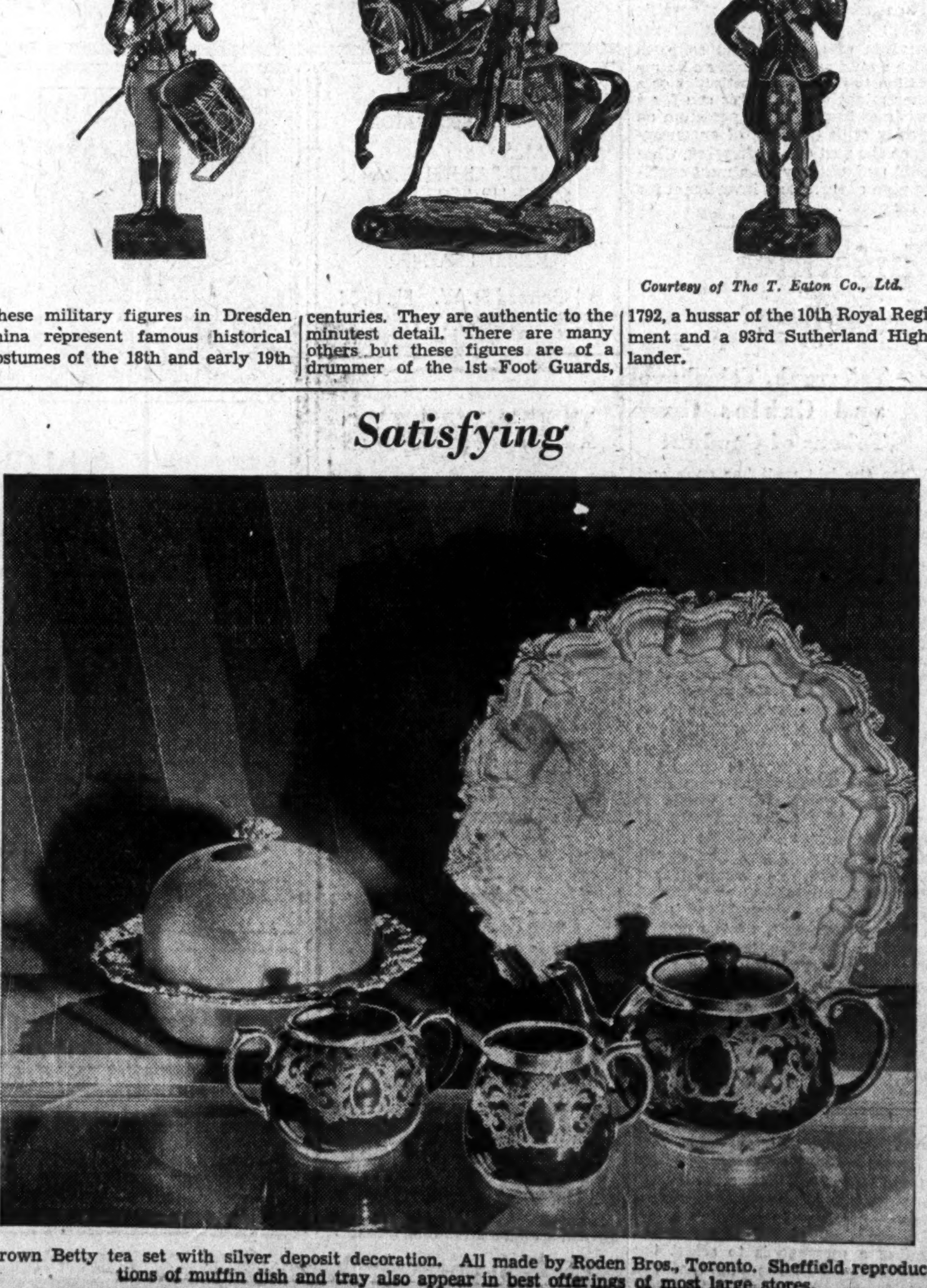
For charitable purposes, practically all the work of filling and designing such substantial hampers as mentioned in the opening paragraph is taken care of by regular philanthropic organizations which can ensure more efficient filling and distribution than is possible individually. There may be some objection on the part of the person with ample means and time, two factors that are not often found associated, who desire to fill and deliver orders personally.

Swanky Gifts for Soldiers

Courtesy of The T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

These military figures in Dresden china represent famous historical costumes of the 18th and early 19th centuries. They are authentic to the minutest detail. There are many others but these figures are of a drummer of the 1st Foot Guards, 1792, a hussar of the 10th Royal Regiment and a 93rd Sutherland Highlander.

Satisfying



Brown Betty tea set with silver deposit decoration. All made by Roden Bros., Toronto. Sheffield reproductions of muffin dish and tray also appear in best offerings of most large stores.

Men's Wear

Neckwear First
Hosiery for Place
Shirts to Show
Gloves, Dresswear

Men's wear is bought, presumably, for men. And the various articles of male apparel are among the most popular Christmas gifts for the hirsute sex. The unimaginative male esteems the practical.

First in popularity is the cravat, better known as the necktie or just plain tie. One need never worry about redundancy of ties, for as many as are given to one man will be worn; not all at once of course, and not if the coloring or material are offensive to what the recipient considers his good taste.

The colored four-in-hand (the garden variety) is much the safest bet in Christmas neckwear. And discretion must be used in selection. Even little Willie doesn't like to have to wear Aunt Calliope's flamboyant choice in neckties.

Hosiery Second

Hosiery comes next in order of popularity of gifts of men's wear. The high tariff has boosted the price of fine imported hosiery. This makes it the more welcomed as a gift, since few there be who now buy the imported article exclusively.

Domestic hosiery manufacturers have greatly improved the quality and style of their product in the last five years, so that ample variety is available.

Socks, technically known as half-hose, should be chosen as carefully as neckties. Braying patterns should be given only to the young, the blind and the color-blind. A good tip is to buy in colors that "match" with versatility, such as grey-blue, dark blue, or dark brown.

Shirts make another popular gift for men. Plain white is safe, in either collar-attached or separate collar styles. As in hosiery, fine imported materials are doubly appreciated because of their comparative rarity. The gift buyer should avoid figured patterns, and should stick either to plain colors or stripes. Figures are worn chiefly by Parisians or by unusual Americans, not by Canadians nor in Bond Street. Woven patterns, rather than prints are preferable, despite new, fast dyes.

The Smarter Gloves

In gloves, as in everything else, the male prefers to be unobtrusive. Still there is variety. Fine grey or tan capeskins, hand sewn, make ideal gifts, and are suitable for street wear or motoring. An extra pair of white dress driving gloves, also hand sewn, would tickle the man who finds white kid too frail for motoring. Deerskins and buckskins in lighter shades are now in better vogue than chamois. Lined leather gloves are warm, but not smart.

All kinds of white wear for dress occasions make excellent small luxury gifts. And they seem to be given rarely, so that they have the advantage of exclusiveness.

Scarves can always be given, even to the man who has several. The new one, however, should have something the others haven't. Silk or wool in white or colors, and in squares or lengths, offer variety. Wool has the added advantage of making a good radiator cover on cold winter nights. Silk, however, is the smart thing.

Milady's Dresser

Creams Essential
Powders and Puffs
Beauty Colors
Dresser Equipment

When Milady approaches her dressing table to perform the mystic rite of "make-up," her helps and aids are legion. Not a light task this, to present a faultlessly finished appearance, but one to be taken seriously and planned carefully. The aim is definite, the desire great; and most appreciative is she of a gift which will help her to achieve that air of sophistication and polish which is her reward for time spent at this shrine of beauty.

Her skin must retain its youthful freshness and texture, so she wants all sorts of creams. There are cleansing creams, skin food creams, creams to prevent drying out by cold or wind, and that all important cream, the foundation cream whose duty is to make sure that the powder stays on. These are all put up in attractive "alabaster" jars, and dear they are to Milady's heart.

Variety of Powders

What a variety of powders to choose from. Shades varying from the darkest sun-tan to the palest pink, a bewildering variety of perfumes, presented in boxes of all shapes and sizes. And Milady can't have too much powder for not only does she want it on her dressing table, but she wants to fill her loose-powder compact with it, too. And still on the subject of powder, and equally important, there must be present a large tin of dusting powder for Milady to use lavishly after her bath.

How greatly to be desired is a swansdown puff! Never does powder go on as smoothly as when it is applied by means of such a puff. There could be no more attractive gift than a delicately tinted, or delicately wrought, powder jar inside of which reposes a swansdown powder puff.

Milady's War Paints

Lipstick and rouge. Once again, their name is legion. Milady needs different shades for the different colors she wears; she wants some for the day, some for the evening; some for summer, some for winter. Perhaps she likes a dry rouge, or perhaps she prefers a paste rouge. (A word to the wise—best consult a friend before arbitrarily making a choice.) The importance of rouge and lipstick in the daily ceremony is in proportion to their variety.

Milady cannot neglect her hair. She wants an atomizer with which to spray on her hair lotion or her brilliantine to keep the unruly locks in place. Although strictly utilitarian in purpose, atomizers are made in most graceful designs and attractive colors, and never fail to add to the appearance of a dressing table.

Smaller atomizers containing a subtle, bewitching perfume, are sadly missed if they are not to be found occupying a place of honor. What could be more thrilling than to find on Christmas morning a flacon of Vol de Nuit, or Evening in Paris, or of any other other of the almost limitless variety there is to choose from? No one can resist the appeal of its delicate fragrance, and Milady knows it.

Brilliant Nails

Many a dispute has resolved itself round the subject of nails. Nail polish of a brilliant hue has endeared itself to many a feminine heart, but not so to the masculine. But all nail polish is not brilliant by any means. The selection varies from the refined paleness of colorless to the boisterous glow of sunburst. And there is the mystic radiance of such shades as moonglow which are ideal for evening. Nail polish, with its preliminary applications and accessories, is put up in many ways. Attractive boxes or leather cases hold these all important lotions for the care of the nails.

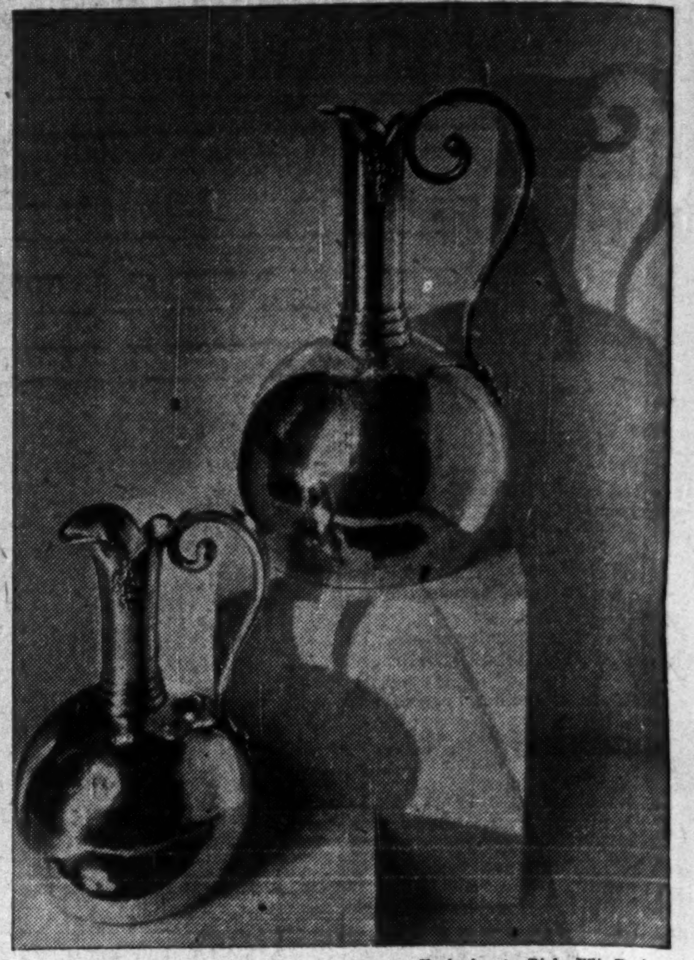
Perhaps a more impersonal or a more lasting gift is desired for Milady's dressing table. There must be light, and what could be more acceptable than a dainty Dresden lamp, or one of translucent green quartz, or, perhaps, lalique?

Dresser Sets

Nothing but the best is fit for Milady, so mayhap she is to be the lucky recipient of a new dresser set this Christmas—brush, comb, mirror etc. They may be made of ivory, French ivory, silver or enamel. Or perhaps she has already received the larger pieces, and this year she is anxiously hoping that someone will remember that she wants the powder jar, or the cold cream jar, to match her set.

And don't forget the make-up box in which are kept, in orderly array, Milady's cosmetics. As a gift, it is invaluable.

Wrought by Hans Hansen, Copenhagen



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The unique lines of this hand-wrought Danish sterling silver tea service come from a contemporary artist of high international standing.

Alberta Pig Products

Alberta farmers produced over 20,000,000 pounds of the bacon and pork exported to Great Britain in the first nine months of this year, it has been estimated by the trade. Canada as a whole exported a total of 94,795,700 pounds, or 80 per cent more than in the first nine months of 1933 when 53,017,000 went overseas.

A New Bit of Canadiana Just in Time for Christmas

VERY timely is the appearance of the "Seven Years War in Canada," a beautifully illustrated piece of Canadiana by Sigmund Samuel, a Toronto business man who has found time to be as well a student of Canadian history and a collector of old Canadian prints.

For the man or woman interested in Canadian history or interested in Canadian pictures, this volume is a well nigh perfect selection as a Christmas gift.

Dr. Samuel tells the story of the Seven Years War in his own words very briefly but he introduces a great deal of material taken from original sources, much of which has not previously been published. There are letters written by members of Wolfe's expedition, articles in contemporary magazines, and official reports. These, together with 106 full-page plates and four old Canadian maps which are reproduced in large size and inserted in a folder at the back of the book, make up a volume that is as interesting to read as it is valuable for the historian to study.

Many of the finest prints from Dr. Samuel's own collection of valuable old Canadian engravings are included. Not the least interesting feature is a pictorial travelogue showing places of historic interest in Canada and the United States in 1834, 70 years after the Seven Years War. This is a book for connoisseurs and collectors, as much as for students of history.

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